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DURING THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

1871-'72.

IN EIGHTEEN VOLUMES.

- Volume 1....No. 1 and Part 1 of No. 1.
- Volume 2....No. 1, Part 2. War; Parts 1 and 2.
- Volume 3....No. 1, Part 5. Interior; Parts 1 and 2.
- Volume 4....No. 2 and Parts 3 and 4 of No. 1.
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- Volume 11....No. 121, Coast Survey.
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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NATIONS,

MADE BY

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1871.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1872.

ACTS OF CONGRESS CREATING A STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before Congress annually, at the commencement of its session, in a compendious form, all such changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, whether by treaties, duties on imports and exports, or other regulations, as shall have come to the knowledge of the Department.

Approved August 16, 1842.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations now required to be reported by the act approved August 16, 1842, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before Congress annually, within sixty days of the commencement of each ordinary session, as a part of said report, all other commercial information, communicated to the State Department by consular and diplomatic agents of this Government abroad, or contained in the official publications of other governments, which he shall deem sufficiently important.

Approved August 18, 1856.

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LETTER
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
TRANSMITTING

A report on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations for the year ending September 30, 1871.

FEBRUARY 7, 1872.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MARCH 27, 1872.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 2, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress of August 16, 1842, and August 18, 1856, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations for the year ending September 30, 1871.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

INTRODUCTION

THE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OF THE

A report of the Secretary of State, submitted to the Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1875, relating to the duties of the Secretary of State.

Presented to the Senate, at the second session, in the year 1875.

WASHINGTON:

1875.

Printed by the Government Printing Office, under the authority of the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON:

1875.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received November 23.)

EXPORTS.

The exports for the year are shown in table No. 1. This is made up from private, but, I think, reliable sources.

The statistics of the custom-house have been published only up to the close of the year 1869, so that no full commercial returns according to the forms furnished by the Department can be made for a later period. I inclose one set of that year, Nos. 2 and 3.

HIDES.

There has been a considerable increase in the price of hides during the past year. Classified hides of this province now sell at the Barracas at about 52 reals F. per pesada, equivalent to $18\frac{4}{7}$ cents per pound. The total number of ox, cow, and horse hides exported during the year is 2,307,796. Of these, 907,206 were sent to the United States.

WOOLS.

There has been a very large increase in the price of wools of the finer grades. Large amounts have been sent to the United States during the last four months, notwithstanding it was supposed that the duty on that grade of wools was prohibitory. This sudden demand has caused an excitement in the wool-market, and an increase of prices beyond what is really justified by the increased demand for Europe and the United States. Should this demand continue, it will greatly benefit this country, and give new life to the paralyzed wool-producing interest. Wools have, of late, been sold at a price equivalent to $17\frac{2}{5}$ cents per pound. The average price during the year for wools of this province has been about $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. These prices include all charges of shipment and export duties.

The number of sheep in the Argentine Republic is about 70,000,000. Contrary to expectations, the high duty placed on wools in the United States has not decreased the number, although it has heretofore very much diminished the profits therefrom.

FREIGHTS.

Freights to the United States are in good demand, and vessels are loading much more promptly than formerly. The rates are, on dry hides, five-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 5 per cent. primage. On bales, \$5 per ton of 40 cubic feet, and 5 per cent. primage.

EXCHANGE.

Since the end of June exchange has varied from one-half of 1 per cent. to 5 per cent.; at this date it is firm at 4 per cent.

EMIGRATION.

During the year 1870 there arrived at the ports of Buenos Ayres and Rosario, of the Argentine Republic, 41,058 emigrants. Of these, 58 per cent. were Italians; 14 per cent. were Spaniards; 10 per cent. were French; 2 per cent. were English; 5 per cent. were Swiss; 1 per cent. were Germans; 10 per cent. were various nationalities.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A fearful epidemic has prevailed during the past year, commencing in January, attaining its height during the first days of April, and not disappearing until late in June. The police authorities report the deaths at about 15,000, but I am morally certain that there were not less than 24,000, and this out of a population of 180,000. Business was for a long time entirely paralyzed. All commercial houses and offices, except those necessary to administer police law, and to enter and clear vessels, were closed. Since the epidemic business has revived with remarkable elasticity. A large portion of the inhabitants of the city are removing their residences to suburbs.

DEXTER E. CLAPP.

1.—Statement showing the exports from Buenos Ayres for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Country whither exported.
Hides, (ox and cow,) salted ..	420, 518	The value cannot be ascertained with accuracy until the custom-house statistics are published.	France, United States, England, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Holland.
Hides, (horse,) salted	45, 374		
Hides, (ox and cow,) dried ...	1, 515, 899		
Hides, (horse,) dried	29, 895		
Tallow	81, 229		
Horse-hair	2, 624		
Wool	154, 699		
Sheep-skins	50, 563		
Tobacco	1, 105		
Copper	1, 559		
Sundries	4, 331		

The above table is made up from unofficial sources.

2.—Statement showing the commerce at Buenos Ayres, for the year ending December 31, 1869.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.*	Countries whence imported.
Kerosene oil	292, 190	\$114, 108	.....	United States.
Havana cigars	2, 271, 000	141, 796	.....	Cuba.
Leaf cigars	77, 534, 000	420, 764	.....	Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Paraguay.
Cigarettes, black .....	.....	9, 176	.....	Brazil.
Tobacco, leaf	1, 368, 051	263, 508	.....	United States, Germany, Spain, Brazil, Paraguay.
Tobacco, chewing	137, 635	28, 100	.....	United States, Brazil.
Tobacco, black	1, 986, 975	302, 297	.....	United States, Brazil, Spain.
Tobacco, manufactured	108, 873	22, 123	.....	United States, Brazil, Spain, Holland, France.
Corn	147, 500	5, 060	.....	Uruguay.
Brown paper	181, 687	101, 130	.....	France, England, Belgium.

* Amount of duties on individual articles is not given.

2.—Statement showing the commerce at Buenos Ayres, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Sugar, refined.....pounds..	11, 296, 864	\$967, 030	.....	United States, France, England, Belgium.
Sugar, white.....do.....	5, 955, 769	448, 968	.....	United States, France, England, Belgium.
Sugar, crushed.....do.....	3, 667, 099	246, 223	.....	United States, France, England, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba.
Rice.....do.....	7, 349, 021	391, 390	.....	United States, France, Italy, Brazil, Spain.
Starch.....do.....	877, 344	70, 416	.....	United States, France, England, Germany, Belgium, Brazil.
Oil in tins.....do.....	3, 231, 575	541, 883	.....	France, Brazil, Italy, Spain.
Coffee.....do.....	1, 842, 010	155, 569	.....	Brazil and colonies.
Flour.....do.....	8, 962, 129	594, 120	.....	United States, Brazil, Chili.
Cheese.....do.....	982, 848	146, 701	.....	France, England, Germany, Italy, Holland.
Tea.....do.....	340, 075	115, 263	.....	China, United States, Brazil.
Yerba mate.....do.....	12, 651, 900	826, 197	.....	Paraguay, Brazil.
Alcohol.....gallons..	935, 169	415, 751	.....	United States, Belgium, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, Spain.
Brandy in casks.....do.....	97, 717	65, 016	.....	France, England, Germany, Spain.
Brandy in bottles.....do.....	124, 274	485, 190	.....	France, England, United States, Holland.
Gin in demijohns.....do.....	92, 131	84, 934	.....	France, United States, Holland.
Gin in bottles.....dozen..	219, 391	336, 852	.....	Holland and Belgium.
Beer, in casks.....do.....	29, 476	10, 431	.....	France, England, Germany, Holland.
Beer, in bottles.....dozen..	44, 883	74, 103	.....	France, England, Germany, Holland, Norway.
Wine, red, in casks.....do.....	374, 062	3, 610, 333	.....	France, Italy, Spain.
Wine, red, in bottles.....dozen..	75, 837	189, 078	.....	France, Italy, Spain.
Wine, sherry and Madeira.....do.....		346, 526	.....	France, Italy, Spain, England.
Wine, port.....do.....		57, 604	.....	England, Portugal.
Champagne in bottles.....dozen..	10, 010	58, 967	.....	France, Germany, England, Spain.
Kid gloves.....do.....	4, 993	43, 835	.....	France, Germany, England, Spain, Italy, Belgium.
Dry-goods, small articles.....do.....		1 558, 067	.....	France, Germany, England, United States, Italy, Brazil, Holland.
Perfumery.....do.....		197, 886	.....	France, Germany, England, United States, Italy.
Clothing.....do.....		1, 290, 383	.....	France, Germany, England, United States, Italy, Belgium.
Glass for windows.....do.....		72, 752	.....	France, Germany, Belgium, Holland.
Zinc.....do.....		68, 385	.....	England, Germany, Belgium, Holland.
Coal.....tons.....	31, 513	348, 900	.....	England, Holland.
Lumber, pine and ash.....feet..	23, 113, 489	931, 785	.....	United States, Paraguay, British provinces.
Iron-ware.....do.....		1, 275, 064	.....	United States, France, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy.
Hats.....do.....	31, 890	363, 955	.....	United States, France, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy.
Silks.....do.....		1, 116, 712	.....	France, England, Belgium, United States, Italy, Spain, Germany.
Woollen cloths.....do.....		2, 594, 759	.....	France, England, Belgium, United States, Italy, Germany.
Cottons.....do.....		3, 027, 472	.....	France, England, Belgium, United States, Holland, Germany, Italy.
Different classes of goods.....do.....		1, 860, 482	.....	France, England, Belgium, United States, Holland, Spain, Germany, Italy.
Total.....do.....		26, 397, 044	.....	

2.—Statement showing the commerce at Buenos Ayres, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Ox-horns.....thousands..	1, 542	\$16, 641	France, Belgium, United States, England, Italy, Spain, Holland.
Animal oil .....pounds..	920, 775	54, 637	France, Belgium, England, Italy.
Bran .....do.....	229, 661	2, 527	Brazil, Uruguay.
Dressed sheep-skins .....do.....	89, 396	18, 620	France, Brazil.
Hides, wet-salted.....	651, 157	2, 603, 900	France, Belgium, United States, England, Italy, Spain, Germany.
Hides, dried.....	1, 603, 832	4, 392, 565	France, Belgium, United States, England, Italy, Spain, Cuba, Brazil, Paraguay.
Hides dried, Nonatos, (cow)	121, 554	15, 620	France, Belgium, England, Italy, Spain.
Hides salted, Nonatos, (cow)	39, 931	6, 383	France, Belgium, United States, Italy.
Hides salted, Nonatos, (horse)	104, 214	125, 243	France, Belgium, United States, England, Spain, Germany.
Hides dried, Nonatos, (horse)	19, 557	19, 557	France, Belgium, United States, Italy, Spain, Cuba, Brazil, Germany.
Sheep-skins, (unwashed) .pounds..	39, 292, 726	1, 519, 935	France, Belgium, United States, England, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Uruguay.
Sheep-skins, (washed) .....do.....	5, 193, 519	298, 147	France, Belgium, United States, England, Italy, Spain.
Deer-skins.....do.....	118, 141	16, 161	France, Belgium, England, Brazil, Germany.
Sheep-skins, (salted) .....do.....	37, 046	625	France, Belgium, England.
Horse-hides, (salted).....do.....	26, 493	3, 643	Belgium.
Calf-skins, (salted) .....do.....	8, 915	8, 915	Belgium, United States, Italy.
Calf-skins, (dried).....do.....	134, 177	201, 309	France, Belgium, England, Italy, Spain.
Nutria-skins .....pounds..	52, 811	19, 727	Belgium, United States, England, Italy, Germany.
Goat-skins.....do.....	430, 784	86, 168	Belgium, United States, England, Italy.
Kid-skins.....do.....	293, 610	109, 284	France, Belgium, United States, England, Italy, Spain, Germany.
Water-hog skins	5, 370	2, 024	France, Belgium, England, Italy, Brazil, Germany, United States.
Horse-hair .....pounds..	3, 136, 382	547, 022	France, United States, England, Germany.
Bone-ash.....tons..	15, 185	152, 235	United States, England.
Jerked beef .....cwt..	551, 985	824, 896	Spain, Brazil, Cuba, Paraguay.
Live sheep.....do.....	125	125	Sundry ports.
Skins, assorted.....do.....	3, 144	3, 991	France, Belgium, England, Germany.
Extract of meat.....boxes..	66	2, 640	France, Germany.
Horn-cuttings.....cwt..	33, 829	83, 306	France, Belgium, England, United States, Italy, Germany, Spain.
Guano .....pounds..	544, 410	21, 776	France, Belgium, England.
Bones.....tons..	1, 531	15, 337	Belgium, United States, England.
Soap .....pounds..	17, 934	1, 076	Chili.
Unwashed wool.....do.....	138, 479, 273	9, 533, 891	France, Belgium, United States, England, Italy, Spain, Portugal.
Washed wool.....do.....	1, 155, 917	104, 514	France, England, Belgium, United States.
Corn.....do.....	493, 800	8, 780	Spain, Brazil, Uruguay.
Ostrich-feathers .....do.....	92, 914	74, 512	France, Belgium, United States, England, Spain, Germany.
Tallow and grease, (melted) .do....	100, 118, 243	6, 516, 769	France, Belgium, England, Italy, Spain, Cuba, Brazil.
Tallow and grease, (pressed)do....	274, 113	13, 438	France, England, Belgium, Brazil.
Sundries		58, 305	France, Belgium, England, United States, Germany, Spain, Italy.
Total		27, 484, 244	

3.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Buenos Ayres for the year ending December 31, 1869.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.*	Sailing-vessels.		Total.	Steamers.*	Sailing-vessels.		Total.
			Number.	Tons.			Number.	Tons.	
United States.....	Baltimore.....		3	1,380					
	Bangor.....		4	1,529					
	Boston.....		3	1,079					
	Charlestown.....		1	563					
	Philadelphia.....								
	New York.....		17	7,510					
	Newport.....								
	Portland.....		13	6,734					
	Satilla River.....		1	276					
	Saint Mary's.....		2	816					
English.....	Wilmington.....		1	218					
	All other ports.....		34	20,105					
	Total.....	24			103	24	71	31,567	95
	Bangor.....		1	315					
	Boston.....		8	2,740					
	Philadelphia.....		1	209					
	New York.....		19	6,038					
	Newport.....		3	856					
	Portland.....		6	2,709					
	Pensacola.....		5	2,800					
German.....	Satilla River.....		2	551					
	Saint Mary's.....		2	786					
	San Francisco.....		1	505					
	Wilmington.....		1	267					
	Other ports.....		221	70,860					
	Total.....	187			457	187	297	98,070	484
	New York.....		5	1,336					
	Newport.....		2	432					
	Saint Mary's.....		1	260					
	Other ports.....		150	34,366					
French.....	Total.....				158		142	34,482	142
	New York.....		1	200					
	Other ports.....		164	68,675					
Dutch.....	Total.....	39			204	39	164	68,843	203
	New York.....		1	250					
	Other ports.....		87	15,844					
	Total.....				88		97	18,314	97

* Tonnage not given.

3.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Buenos Ayres for the year ending December 31, 1869—Continued.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.*		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.*		Sailing-vessels.	
		Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Norwegian.....	New York.....	1	247						
	Other ports.....	56	17,220						
	Total.....			57	17,467			35	9,333
Austrian.....	Different ports.....			9	3,733			7	3,120
Belgian.....	do.....			6	1,397			7	1,868
Brazilian.....	do.....	1		26	6,232	1		38	9,041
Danish.....	do.....			19	3,109			10	1,525
Spanish.....	do.....			118	26,206			167	43,212
Grecian.....	do.....			1	303			1	303
Hanoverian.....	do.....			3	909			1	442
Italian.....	do.....	19		198	70,178			178	71,302
Argentine.....	do.....	503		577	6,864	19		18	4,846
Uruguayan.....	do.....	385		422	1,898	503		10	1,095
Portuguese.....	do.....			21	4,667	385		12	2,738
Prussian.....	do.....			7	1,643			4	901
Russian.....	do.....			2	665			6	1,803
Swedish.....	do.....			18	5,507			25	7,755
In ballast, nationality unknown.	do.....			56	12,682				
	Total.....	1,158	413,669	2,551	406,752	1,158		1,290	410,560
								2,448	410,560

* Tonnage not given.

A U S T R I A .

TRIESTE.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Iron, (crude and pig) .....cwt..	456, 199	Great Britain, 453,683; Austrian ports, 975; Belgium, 762; Germany, 455; Italy, 233; France, 91.
Iron, bar, &c.....do...	280, 345	Great Britain, 272,182; France, 4,097; Belgium, 2,348; Malta, 764; Germany, 425; Italy, 267; Austrian ports, 116; Greece, 90; Turkey, 35; Holland, 20; Egypt, 1.
Iron, old and scrap.....do...	177, 626	Egypt, 103,110; Spain, 59,539; Austrian ports, 5,356; Greece, 4,037; Malta, 1,986; Italy, 1,666; France, 1,549; Turkey, 228; Great Britain, 155.
Iron rails, (railroad,) .....do...	684, 193	Great Britain, 614,175; Belgium, 36,864; Spain, 27,074; Italy, 3,500; France, 2,580.
Iron chains.....do...	11, 341	Great Britain, 11,083; Austrian ports, 210; Italy, 32; Greece, 9; Holland, 7.
Iron wire.....do...	970	Great Britain, 451; Holland, 196; Belgium, 195; Austrian ports, 90; France, 32; Greece, 4; Italy, 2.
Iron, sheet .....do...	125, 388	Great Britain, 12,523; Egypt, 13; Italy 2.
Iron nails .....do...	18, 978	Belgium, 11,225; Great Britain, 5,267; France, 1,806; Italy, 342; Holland, 224; Greece, 71; Turkey, 26; Austrian ports, 17.
Iron manufactures .....do...	82, 510	Great Britain, 62,663; France, 11,413; Austrian ports, 3,725; Italy, 3,200; Belgium, 1,000; Holland, 173; Turkey, 134; Malta, 100; Egypt, 70; Greece, 32.
Steel .....do...	2, 120	Great Britain, 1,463; Italy, 37; Sweden, 526; Holland, 75; Greece, 14; France, 5.
Files .....do...	85	Great Britain, 53; Italy, 28; Austrian ports, 4.
Needles .....do...	2	Italy, 2.
Copper, crude and pig .....do...	13, 105	Great Britain, 10,862; Austrian ports, 1,389; Italy, 294; Egypt, 254; Turkey, 158; Greece, 101; Malta, 47.
Copper, manufactured.....do...	335	Great Britain, 161; Holland, 102; Italy, 29; Austrian ports, 22; France, 13; Greece, 2; Egypt, 2; Russia, 1; Turkey, 1.
Brass.....do...	4, 497	Great Britain, 4,359; Austrian ports, 137; Turkey, 1;
Brass, manufactured.....do...	2, 246	Great Britain, 2,076; Italy, 116; Turkey, 24; Austrian ports, 19; France, 9; Russia, 1; Greece, 1.
Bronze .....do...	311	Great Britain, 296; Turkey, 8; Italy, 4; Austrian ports, 2; Egypt, 1.
Lead .....do...	6, 554	France, 6,042; Italy, 361; Austrian ports, 149; Egypt, 2.
Lead, sheet, &c.....do...	674	Austrian ports, 647; Italy, 27.
Tin .....do...	1, 556	Great Britain, 1,035; India, 412; Holland, 89; Venice, 19; Austrian ports, 1.
Tin plates and sheet.....do...	4, 658	Great Britain, 4,446; France, 149; Italy, 54; Austrian ports, 9.
Zinc.....do...	1, 520	Belgium, 866; Italy, 243; France, 212; Great Britain, 139; Austrian ports, 60.
Zinc, manufactured .....do...	343	Belgium, 332; Turkey, 7; Egypt, 4.
Silver, manufactured .....do...	7	Great Britain, 6; Italy, 1.
German silver .....do...	9	Austrian ports, 8; Turkey, 1.
Arms .....do...	222	Italy, 101; Holland, 55; Great Britain, 43; Turkey, 15; Austrian ports, 5; Egypt 2; Russia, 1.
Gun-caps.....do...	16	Great Britain, 14; Greece, 2.
Bells .....do...	187	Italy, 105; Austrian ports, 49; Greece, 20; Egypt, 12; Turkey, 1.
Metallic fabrics.....do...	128	Italy, 66; Austrian ports, 29; Great Britain, 27; Turkey, 5; Egypt, 1.
Machines, divers.....value..	\$810, 526	Great Britain, \$783,266; France, \$15,070; Austrian ports, \$4,759; Italy, \$4,229; Turkey, \$1,588; Russia, \$640; Egypt, \$280; Belgium, \$216; United States, \$198; Greece, \$140; Gibraltar, \$80; Holland, \$60.
Toys, bijouterie, &c.....cwt..	1, 174	Great Britain, 760; Italy, 157; Turkey, 127; Austrian ports, 63; Egypt, 34; Greece, 21; France, 12.
Alum .....do...	1, 618	Great Britain, 1,394; Italy, 181; Holland, 43.
Arsenic .....do...	109	Holland, 107; Italy, 2.
Borax .....do...	347	Great Britain, 347.
Chloride of lime .....do...	894	Great Britain, 789; France, 105.
Magnesia .....do...	139	Great Britain, 132; Italy, 7.
Phosphorus .....do...	208	Great Britain, 208.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Potash .....cwt.	223	Austrian ports, 220; France, 3.
Sal ammoniac .....do.	482	Great Britain, 482.
Salt, (common) .....do.	247, 090	Austrian ports, 247,090.
Salts, Glauber.....do.	872	Austrian ports, 872.
Salts, divers, not specified.....do.	15, 064	Great Britain, 14,637; Turkey, 153; Belgium, 117; France, 106; Italy, 49; Austrian ports, 2.
Saltpeter .....do.	5, 862	Great Britain, 3,876; India, 1,800; Germany, 112; Venice, 71; Egypt, 3.
Soda .....do.	36, 510	Great Britain, 36,238; Italy, 234; Turkey, 24; Egypt, 11; Greece, 3.
Sulphur .....do.	109, 438	Italy, 107,105; France, 2,066; Austrian ports, 250; Turkey, 11; Greece, 6.
Tartar and argols.....do.	3, 069	Italy, 1,666; Austrian ports, 1,369; Greece, 33; Turkey, 1.
Vitriols .....do.	269	Great Britain, 211; Belgium, 57; Turkey, 1.
Acid, sulphuric .....do.	1, 048	Austrian ports, 1,048.
Acid, nitric and muriatic.....do.	1, 019	Austrian ports, 988; Italy, 31.
Alabaster .....do.	48	Italy, 48.
Asphaltum .....do.	271	Turkey, 137; Austrian ports, 96; Italy, 38.
Cement, hydraulic.....do.	132, 616	France, 97,593; Great Britain, 21,719; Austrian ports, 13,051; Belgium, 161; Germany, 71; Italy, 19.
Clays, porcelain, &c .....do.	54, 963	Greece, 43,000; Italy, 7,855; Turkey, 2,800; Great Britain, 1,092; France, 216.
Coal, (fossil) .....do.	1, 569, 020	Great Britain, 1,469,977; Austrian ports, 73,125; France, 25, 749; Italy, 169.
Emery .....do.	3, 074	Turkey, 2,904; Great Britain, 152; Italy, 14; Greece, 4.
Flint .....do.	162	France, 162.
Gypsum.....do.	7, 259	Italy, 6,504; Germany, 728; Austrian ports, 24; Greece, 3.
Lime.....do.	36, 279	Austrian ports, 36,279.
Marble .....do.	912	Italy, 912.
Meerschaum .....do.	6, 340	Turkey, 6,340.
Peat.....do.	21	Italy, 21.
Pumice-stone.....do.	4, 969	Italy, 4,969.
Sand .....tons.	1, 662	Austrian ports, 1,347; Italy, 315.
Slate.....cwt.	1, 313	Great Britain, 1,313.
Stone, (hewn, cut) .....do.	422	Austrian ports, 291; Malta, 131.
Tripoli .....do.	33	Italy, 16; Holland, 12; Malta, 5.
Whetstones .....do.	281	Turkey, 281.
Bricks and tiles.....number.	8, 805, 204	Italy, 8,577,303; Great Britain, 197,633; Austrian ports, 20,268; Prussia, 10,000.
Grindstones .....do.	2, 039	France, 498; Italy, 377; Great Britain, 30; Holland, 16.
Millstones.....do.	44	France, 25; Italy, 15; Great Britain, 4.
Rum .....cwt.	4, 069	Portugal, 2,025; Great Britain, 1,247; France, 688; Turkey, 77; Holland, 21; British America, 10; Austrian ports, 1.
Brandy and other spirits.....do.	2, 001	France, 1,584; Italy, 231; Turkey, 89; Austrian ports, 33; Holland, 32; Great Britain, 21; Greece, 10; Egypt, 1.
Cordials and rosarios.....do.	1, 738	Austrian ports, 1,571; Italy, 72; Great Britain, 43; France, 35; Holland, 10; Turkey, 4; Greece, 3.
Wines.....do.	100, 243	Austrian ports, 87,855; Turkey, 6,059; Italy, 4,453; France, 1,232; Greece, 411; Great Britain, 92; Gibraltar, 84; Egypt, 41; Malta, 10; Holland, 8.
Vinegar .....do.	2, 008	Italy, 1,885; Austrian ports, 142; Greece, 7; Turkey, 4.
Beer.....do.	77	Austrian ports, 57; Turkey, 10.
Mineral waters.....do.	373	Italy, 285; France, 68; Austrian ports, 13; Great Britain, 3; Turkey, 3; Greece, 1.
Wheat.....staia.	190, 293	Russia, 152,641; Turkey, 33,145; Italy, 3,405; Austrian ports, 1,064; Egypt, 28.
Maize .....do.	489, 586	Turkey, 305,049; Russia, 69,780; Italy, 60,000; Austrian ports, 52,450; Greece, 2,080; Egypt, 227.
Barley.....do.	3, 003	Italy, 1,070; Egypt, 1,000; Austrian ports, 585; Turkey, 398.
Oats.....do.	22, 201	Austrian ports, 11,055; Turkey, 5,993; Russia, 2,812; Italy, 2,351.
Millet .....do.	36	Italy, 29; Turkey, 7.
Spelt .....do.	741	Austrian ports, 741.
Rice.....cwt.	55, 637	Italy, 50,315; Great Britain, 10,142; Austrian ports, 5,148; Egypt, 16; Turkey, 15.
Flour.....do.	17, 224	Austrian ports, 163,833; Russia, 3,863; Italy, 3,565; Holland, 541; Turkey, 261; Great Britain, 57; France, 11; Egypt, 2.
Grits .....do.	13, 903	Austrian ports, 7,072; Italy, 2,620; Russia, 2,163; Egypt, 2,024; Greece, 24.
Macaroni.....do.	707	Italy, 666; Austrian ports, 39; Turkey 1; Egypt, 1.
Biscuits, &c .....do.	481	Great Britain, 174; Italy, 109; Austrian ports, 102; Turkey, 83; Egypt, 13.
Starch.....do.	3, 982	Great Britain, 2,720; Austrian ports, 982; Italy, 172; Belgium, 108.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Beans, peas, &c staia..	8,081	Russia, 4,909; Italy, 2,352; Austrian ports, 891; France, 482; Turkey, 481; Egypt, 65; Greece, 1.
Potatoes cwt..	1,545	Italy, 1,350; Greece, 154; Austrian ports, 22; Turkey, 19.
Onions and garlic do...	4,209	Italy, 4,121; Austrian ports, 46; Turkey, 42.
Hay and straw do...	3,278	Italy, 1,591; Austrian ports, 1,402; Great Britain, 283; Egypt, 2.
Meats, salted do...	9,965	Austrian ports, 8,406; Italy, 1,118; Turkey, 293; Russia, 146; Greece, 2.
Meats, dried do...	651	Italy, 629; Austrian ports, 9; France, 9; Greece, 2; Turkey, 2.
Skins for sausages do...	2,446	Turkey, 971; Russia, 678; Egypt, 373; Austrian ports, 372; France, 30; Italy, 13; Greece, 9.
Butter and lard do...	5,419	Italy, 5,143; Great Britain, 130; Austrian ports, 118; France, 50; Russia, 19; Turkey, 19.
Tallow do...	23,275	Russia, 11,879; Austrian ports, 9,696; Turkey, 1,046; Italy, 654.
Cheese do...	6,669	Italy, 5,364; Turkey, 438; Austrian ports, 363; Holland, 273; Greece, 211; Great Britain, 13; Egypt, 7.
Honey do...	2,039	Italy, 1,247; Austrian ports, 615; Turkey, 151; Greece, 25.
Cod-fish, dried do...	18,593	Norway and Sweden, 14,240; Italy, 4,344; Austrian ports, 9.
Eels, preserved do...	2,032	Italy, 1,996; Turkey, 36.
Herrings do...	4,787	Great Britain, 3,047; Italy, 1,703; Holland, 36; Austrian ports, 1.
Anchovies and sardines do...	7,718	Italy, 5,181; Austrian ports, 2,338; France, 195; Greece, 4.
Fish, not specified do...	3,607	Italy, 2,133; Austrian ports, 1,463; Turkey, 7; Greece, 3; Egypt, 1.
Land-turtles do...	564	Turkey, 561; Italy, 3.
Caviar do...	272	Turkey, 188; Russia, 81; Greece, 3.
Comestibles, divers do...	1,133	Turkey, 285; Great Britain, 277; Italy, 190; France, 151; Austrian ports, 94; Greece, 56; Egypt, 50; Belgium, 16; others, 4.
Coffee do...	194,445	Brazil, 110,630; India, 15,644; Great Britain, 15,112; Spanish America, 13,092; St. Domingo, 12,817; Portugal, 7,434; Italy, 6,699; Venezuela, 4,670; British America, 4,470; Egypt, 2,854; Belgium, 444; United States, 302; Austrian ports, 143; Holland, 101; Turkey, 13; France, 13; Greece, 7.
Coffee, substitutes for do...	24	Italy, 20; Austrian ports, 4.
Cocoa and chocolate do...	335	Great Britain, 261; France, 59; Italy, 15.
Tea do...	110	Great Britain, 61; India, 25; Egypt, 20; France, 3; Russia, 1.
Sugar, (refined) do...	37,200	Holland, 24,661; Belgium, 7,460; Great Britain, 2,413; France, 2,143; Italy, 322; Greece, 128; Turkey, 46; Austrian ports, 23; Gibraltar, 4.
Sugar, crude, and molasses do...	4,420	Egypt, 3,628; France, 597; Italy, 195.
Currants do...	67,407	Greece, 55,733; Italy, 8,367; Turkey, 4,306; Austria, 1.
Raisins do...	157,637	Turkey, 153,736; Greece, 2,117; Italy, 1,298; Egypt, 278; France, 146; Gibraltar, 60; Austrian ports, 2.
Prunes and other dried fruits do...	1,691	Italy, 1,179; Austrian ports, 266; Turkey, 148; France, 38; Greece, 32; Egypt, 27; India, 1.
Figs do...	128,171	Greece, 82,944; Italy, 20,967; Turkey, 20,908; Austrian ports, 3,351.
Lemons and limes do...	103,568	Italy, 99,801; Turkey, 2,519; Greece, 1,242; Malta, 2; Austrian ports, 2.
Oranges do...	67,836	Italy, 67,596; Turkey, 246; Greece, 75; Egypt, 19.
Lemon-peel do...	1,644	Italy, 1,430; Austrian ports, 100; Malta, 73; France, 30; Turkey, 11.
Lemon-juice do...	129	Italy, 129.
Dates do...	3,356	Egypt, 3,049; Italy, 247; France, 54; Turkey, 3; Austrian ports, 1; Greece, 1; Gibraltar, 1.
Tamarinds do...	1,544	India, 1,000; Italy, 272; Great Britain, 259; France, 8; Egypt, 5.
Olives do...	2,746	Turkey, 2,215; Greece, 329; Italy, 18; Austrian ports, 84.
Capers do...	816	Italy, 807; Austrian ports, 9.
Caroba do...	21,646	Italy, 18,527; Turkey, 2,679; Austrian ports, 440.
Nuts, almonds, &c do...	50,970	Italy, 4,858; France, 1,078; Austrian ports, 628; Turkey, 373; Egypt, 160; India, 100; British America, 30; Great Britain, 14; Greece, 5; Gibraltar, 2.
Cassia lignea do...	205	United States, 102; India, 90; France, 13.
Cinnamon do...	239	India, 91; Great Britain, 89; United States, 51; Italy, 1.
Cloves do...	287	Italy, 136; Great Britain, 120; Egypt, 31.
Ginger do...	2,921	India, &c., 2,723; Great Britain, 198.
Nutmega do...	21	Italy, 15; Holland, 6.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Pepper.....cwt..	13, 763	India, &c., 9,553; Great Britain, 3,594; Italy, 408; Holland, 202; Austrian ports, 6.
Pimento.....do..	2, 284	Great Britain, 1,205; British America, 630; United States, 449.
Asphori.....do..	1, 776	Egypt, 1,179; Turkey, 519; India, 78.
Bimas wood.....do..	2, 493	United States, 996; Holland, 715; Great Britain, 536; Belgium, 246.
Cinnabar.....do..	3	Italy, 3.
Cochineal.....do..	101	Great Britain, 53; Italy, 35; France, 13.
Coloring earths.....do..	2, 535	Italy, 1,928; Belgium, 282; France, 100; Austrian ports, 35; Holland, 9; Turkey, 1.
Gamboge, &c.....do..	505	India, 270; Italy, 187; Great Britain, 48.
Indigo.....do..	3, 454	India, 2,806; Great Britain, 436; Egypt, 123; Holland, 78; Italy, 7; Austrian ports, 4.
Inks, divers.....do..	330	Great Britain, 215; Turkey, 73; Italy, 19; France, 18; Austrian ports, 2; Greece, 1; Egypt 1; India, 1.
Lead, white.....do..	3, 141	Italy, 1,828; Great Britain, 920; Belgium, 370; France, 20; Austrian ports, 3.
Lead, red.....do..	2, 161	Great Britain, 2,048; France, 61; Italy, 50; Egypt, 2.
Litharge.....do..	265	Great Britain, 208; France, 57.
Logwood.....do..	127, 434	British America, 74,300; San Domingo, 26,501; United States, 17,050; Great Britain, 2,274; Portugal, 2,208; France, 4,111; Malta, 625; Italy, 262; Spanish America, 163.
Madder.....do..	3, 898	Italy, 1,566; Turkey, 1,407; France, 490; Egypt, 406; Holland, 16; Greece, 12; Austrian ports, 1.
Mineral blue.....do..	30	Great Britain, 30.
Nut-galls.....do..	2, 057	Turkey, 716; Austrian ports, 687; Italy, 239; Egypt, 217; Greece, 148; Great Britain, 35; France, 9.
Oriana.....do..	66	Great Britain, 48; Italy, 18.
Orpiment.....do..	130	Turkey, 128; Italy, 2.
Quercitron, &c.....do..	3, 477	Austrian ports, 2,022; United States, 1,330; Italy, 52; Holland, 42; France, 20; Great Britain, 11.
Saffron.....do..	29	Italy, 24; Turkey, 3; Greece, 2.
Sandal-wood.....do..	1, 795	France, 1,795.
Smald.....do..	1	Italy, 1.
Sumac.....do..	37, 382	Austrian ports, 24,226; Italy, 6,694; Turkey, 6,462.
Verdigris.....do..	82	France, 78; Italy, 4.
Yellow-berries.....do..	3, 183	Turkey, 3,180; Egypt, 3.
Yellow-wood.....do..	14, 323	Turkey, 10,674; British America, 2,211; Greece, 1,306; France, 508; Holland, 415; Austrian ports, 209.
Colors, not specified.....do..	2, 527	Great Britain, 1,566; United States, 470; France, 172; Italy, 151; Holland, 105; Malta, 60; Turkey, 2; Greece, 1.
Asafetida.....do..	6	Egypt, 6.
Caoutchouc, fabrics of.....do..	686	Great Britain, 681; Italy, 2; Turkey, 2; France, 1.
Catechu.....do..	2, 745	India, 2,721; Great Britain, 24.
Gum aloes.....do..	30	Egypt, 26; Great Britain, 4.
Gum arabic.....do..	4, 007	Egypt, 3,571; France, 370; India, 63; Italy, 3.
Gum copal.....do..	113	Gibraltar, 194; Holland, 19.
Gum mastic.....do..	5	Turkey, 5.
Gum shellac.....do..	679	India, 620; Great Britain, 50; Italy, 5; Egypt, 4.
Gum tragacanth.....do..	178	Turkey, 167; France, 8; Italy, 3.
Gum, not specified.....do..	29, 747	Egypt, 26,063; Turkey, 1,983; Great Britain, 1,224; Italy, 213; India, 193; Holland, 48; Greece, 22; Austrian ports, 1.
Incense and myrrh.....do..	1, 045	Egypt, 902; India, 129; France, 12; Turkey, 2.
Manna.....do..	1, 340	Italy, 1,340.
Opium.....do..	410	Turkey, 399; Egypt, 9; Greece, 2.
Pitch and tar.....do..	15, 812	Great Britain, 9,483; Sweden, 3,583; Turkey, 2,040; Austrian ports, 506; Malta, 208; France, 3.
Resin.....do..	59, 807	United States, 55,838; Italy, 2,630; Belgium, 797; France, 535; Austrian ports, 7.
Scammony.....do..	6	Turkey, 5; Italy, 1.
Turpentine, (Venetian).....do..	3	Italy, 3.
Drugs not specified.....do..	2, 735	Great Britain, 2,517; Turkey, 66; Egypt, 64; France, 63; Italy, 18; Greece, 5; Austrian ports, 2.
Medicines, (prepared).....do..	671	Italy, 350; Great Britain, 264; Austrian ports, 24; France, 19; Egypt, 7; Greece, 3; Algeria, 2; Turkey, 2.
Cassia, (purgine).....do..	295	France, 255; Egypt, 40.
Cocculus Indicus.....do..	37	Great Britain, 37.
Colocynth.....do..	415	Turkey, 415.
Herbs, not specified.....do..	4, 831	Austrian ports, 3,041; Turkey, 901; France, 291; Italy, 180; Great Britain, 164; Egypt, 150; Malta, 68; India, 18; Russia, 16; Greece, 2.
Hops.....do..	1	Egypt, 1.
Jalap.....do..	51	Turkey, 51.
Juniper.....do..	380	Austrian ports, 380.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Laurel-berries.....cwt..	832	Austrian ports, 826; Italy, 6.
Laurel-leaves.....do..	3, 108	Austrian ports, 3,103; Turkey, 3; Greece, 2.
Licorice, (paste).....do..	3, 162	Italy, 2,758; Turkey, 257; France, 135; Great Britain, 12.
Orris-root.....do..	563	Italy, 563.
Rhubarb.....do..	4	Great Britain, 2; Egypt, 2.
Roots, medicinal, not specified.....do..	3, 806	Turkey, 2,349; Egypt, 484; Italy, 403; France, 304; Great Britain, 232; India, 27; Germany, 5; Holland, 2.
Sarsaparilla.....do..	8	Italy, 6; Turkey, 2.
Seed, anise, cummin, &c.....do..	2, 178	Italy, 2,177; Austrian ports, 1.
Seed, flax and hemp.....staia..	2, 787	Turkey, 2,486; Egypt, 160; Italy, 97; Greece, 28; Austrian ports, 11; India, 5.
Seed, medicinal, not specified.....cwt..	76	France, 63; Italy, 13.
Seed, mustard.....do..	6, 991	Italy, 6,606; France, 356; Turkey, 29.
Seed, rape.....staia..	1, 519	India, 1,500; Russia, 19.
Seed, sesame.....do..	254	Turkey, 135; Greece, 119.
Senna.....cwt..	2, 796	Egypt, 2,768; Austrian ports, 20; Great Britain, 8.
Teazels.....do..	1, 757	France, 1,750; Italy, 7.
Valonia.....do..	203, 880	Turkey, 151,780; Greece, 50,233; Italy, 1,514; Egypt, 200; Austrian ports, 153.
Aromatic essences.....do..	1, 214	Italy, 1,012; Austrian ports, 183; India, 11; France, 5; Turkey, 3.
Aromatic oils.....do..	86	Turkey, 60; Egypt, 18; Great Britain, 8.
Almond oil.....do..	109	Italy, 109.
Anise oil.....do..	29	Italy, 14; Egypt, 10; Great Britain, 5.
Laurel oil.....do..	195	Italy, 182; Austrian ports, 13.
Rosemary oil.....do..	8	Austrian ports, 8.
Castor oil.....do..	1, 164	Italy, 1,104; India, 60.
Cotton-seed oil.....do..	65, 386	Great Britain, 65,328; France, 54; Egypt, 4.
Fish oil.....do..	2, 416	Germany, 1,785; Turkey, 481; Holland, 78; Austrian ports, 46; Italy, 26.
Linseed oil.....do..	4, 505	Great Britain, 4,454; Austrian ports, 45; Italy, 3; France, 3.
Lubricating oil.....do..	287	Austrian ports, 113; Belgium, 112; France, 42; Italy, 20.
Olive oil.....do..	234, 130	Austrian ports, 111,804; Italy, 80,333; Turkey, 20,215; Greece, 16,149; France, 5,625; Egypt, 2; Malta, 2.
Palm and cocoa oil.....do..	6, 455	India, 3,321; Great Britain, 3,105; France, 29.
Petroleum.....do..	245, 882	United States, 230,929; Belgium, 9,404; Great Britain, 4,799; Italy, 333; Austrian ports, 322; Turkey, 82; France, 12.
Sesame oil.....do..	4, 263	France, 4,263.
Varnishes.....do..	119	Great Britain, 109; France, 10.
Oil-cake.....do..	2, 404	Austrian ports, 2,264; Turkey, 140.
Oleine.....do..	170	Austrian ports, 91; Italy, 79.
Spermaceti, and candles of.....do..	11	Great Britain, 11.
Stearine, and candles of.....do..	2, 509	Holland, 1,293; Belgium, 562; Italy, 325; United States, 200; Great Britain, 93; Austrian ports, 25; Greece, 17; France, 4.
Wax, and candles of.....do..	3, 448	Austrian ports, 1,161; Italy, 1,033; Turkey, 712; Egypt, 400; Great Britain, 52; Greece, 37; India, 46; British America, 3; Gibraltar, 4.
Cotton, raw.....do..	461, 859	Egypt, 143,451; Turkey, 139,568; India, 133,602; Great Britain, 35,596; Greece, 6,390; Italy, 1,773; France, 1,122; San Domingo, 353.
Cotton, fabrics of.....do..	68, 985	Great Britain, 43,363; Italy, 24,090; Austrian ports, 628; Malta, 233; Turkey, 199; France, 105; Greece, 31; Egypt, 28; Russia, 4; Hamburg, 3; India, 1.
Cotton yarns and threads.....do..	22, 876	Great Britain, 22,557; Italy, 192; Malta, 75; Austrian ports, 27; Turkey, 19; France, 6.
Flax.....do..	324	Italy, 288; Egypt, 41; Austrian ports, 19.
Linen fabrics.....do..	6, 954	Italy, 2,893; Turkey, 2,521; France, 884; Great Britain, 494; Austrian ports, 154; Belgium, 3; Greece, 2; Egypt, 2.
Linen thread.....do..	8	Greece, 5; France, 2; Austrian ports, 1.
Hemp.....do..	15, 912	Italy, 12,967; Great Britain, 2,766; India, 138; Austrian ports, 31; Turkey, 6; France, 4.
Cardage.....do..	17, 248	Italy, 15,970; Austrian ports, 1,145; Malta, 100; France, 18; Greece, 12; Great Britain, 3.
Sacks and bags.....do..	206	Great Britain, 132; Italy, 74.
Tow.....do..	9, 619	Italy, 6,582; Austrian ports, 2717; Turkey, 21; Great Britain, 20; Malta, 9.
Rags.....do..	5, 269	Austrian ports, 4,304; Italy, 559; Greece, 233; Turkey, 78; Egypt, 74; Russia, 21.
Silk, raw.....do..	343	Turkey, 136; Italy, 113; Egypt, 45; India, 20; Austrian ports, 19; Great Britain, 8; Greece, 2.
Silk, cocoons.....do..	771	Turkey, 442; Austrian ports, 284; India, 25; Greece, 16; Egypt, 4.
Silk, refuse.....do..	72	Italy, 69; Turkey, 3.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Silk, fabrics.....cwt..	85	Italy, 56; Egypt, 17; Great Britain, 4; Turkey, 4; Austrian ports, 3; Greece, 1.
Silkworm eggs.....do...	8	Egypt, 3; Turkey, 2; Austrian ports, 2; India, 1.
Wool, raw.....do...	57, 698	Russia, 31,823; Turkey, 15,344; Austrian ports, 6,528; Greece, 2,719; France, 549; Italy, 462; Great Britain, 157; India, 88; Egypt, 32.
Wool, fabrics of.....do...	4, 188	Great Britain, 2,218; Italy, 1,385; Turkey, 453; Egypt, 49; Austrian ports, 35; France, 32; Greece, 9; Belgium, 5; Russia, 2.
Wool, yarns.....do...	23	Italy, 19; Turkey, 4.
Textile fabrics, divers.....do...	2, 945	Great Britain, 1,808; Italy, 613; France, 209; Austrian ports, 144; Turkey, 102; India, 55; Greece, 12; Egypt, 8; Malta, 4.
Clothing, (ready-made).....do...	292	Italy, 238; Austrian ports, 24; Turkey, 13; Great Britain, 5; Greece, 4; Egypt, 4; France, 3; Gibraltar, 1.
Cloth, waxed.....do...	19	Great Britain, 18; Turkey, 1.
Wood, (for fuel).....cub. ft.	716, 655	Austrian ports, 598,589; Italy, 118,066.
Ship and squared timber.....do...	127, 387	India, 81,570; Italy, 13,427; Great Britain, 13,146; Austrian ports, 9,768; Germany, 5,810; United States, 2,226; Belgium, 1,440.
Masts, beams, joists, &c.....pieces.	27, 166	Austrian ports, 26,086; Italy, 1,080.
Staves, (beech).....do...	4, 521, 198	Austrian ports, 4,521,198.
Planks, boards, &c.....do...	163, 082	Austrian ports, 150,087; Italy, 12,662; Turkey, 333.
Woods, (cabinet).....cwt..	7, 515	Turkey, 4,505; France, 893; British America, 814; Great Britain, 606; India, 181; Italy, 133; Hamburg, 109; Holland, 91; United States, 63; Austrian ports, 20.
Dyewoods not specified.....do...	8, 701	British America, 5,439; Great Britain, 2,161; France, 671; Germany, 471; Italy, 9.
Hoops.....bundles.	11, 583	Austrian ports, 11,513; Italy, 70.
Cork, &c.....cwt..	692	Italy, 649; France, 41; Austrian ports, 2.
Baskets and wooden wares.....do...	3, 329	Austrian ports, 2,010; Italy, 676; Great Britain, 323; Turkey, 224; France, 48; Egypt, 23; Belgium, 17; Greece, 6; Malta, 2.
Cabinet and turners' work.....do...	901	Italy, 434; Austrian ports, 178; Turkey, 139; Egypt, 72; France, 28; Holland, 20; India, 20; Greece, 5; Russia, 3; Malta, 2.
Hides of neat cattle.....do...	36, 527	Great Britain, 12,563; Egypt, 6,998; India, 4,636; Austrian ports, 4,312; Argentine, 2,509; Turkey, 1,726; France, 1,425; Holland, 972; Portugal, 440; Greece, 392; Italy, 266; Russia, 122; Hamburg, 88; Gibraltar, 62; San Domingo, 17.
Hides of horses.....do...	33	Argentine, 32; Austrian ports, 1.
Skins of calves.....do...	225	India, 124; Turkey, 63; Austrian ports, 22; Egypt, 7; Argentine, 6; Italy, 3.
Skins, kid and lamb.....do...	24, 699	Turkey, 9,817; Greece, 7,085; Austrian ports, 5,599; Italy, 1,526; Russia, 473; Egypt, 178; India, 20; Malta, 1.
Skins, hare.....do...	614	Turkey, 365; Austrian ports, 234; Italy, 6; France, 6; Greece, 3.
Skins, fish.....do...	5	Italy, 2; Malta, 2; Greece, 1.
Skins not specified.....do...	9, 409	Great Britain, 3,152; Turkey, 1,548; Egypt, 1,132; Italy, 1,124; Austrian ports, 999; India, 937; France, 298; Greece, 143; Gibraltar, 28.
Sole-leather.....do...	9, 038	Great Britain, 3,087; France, 2,588; Italy, 1,565; Greece, 961; Turkey, 306; Portugal, 163; Austrian ports, 154; Gibraltar, 120; Egypt, 59; Holland, 35.
Calf-skins, dressed.....do...	275	Italy, 261; Austrian ports, 11; France, 3.
Sheep-skins, dressed.....do...	268	Turkey, 230; Italy, 26; Austrian ports, 12.
Leathers not specified.....do...	1, 879	Italy, 1,129; Turkey, 283; Great Britain, 166; Austrian ports, 149; Malta, 55; Portugal, 34; France, 33; Greece, 15; India, 10; Egypt, 5.
Hide-scrap.....do...	524	Italy, 209; Egypt, 34; Austrian ports, 99; Greece, 182.
Leather manufactures.....do...	182	Italy, 137; Turkey, 18; Austrian ports, 12; Egypt, 9; Great Britain, 4; Greece, 1; Russia, 1.
Horns and bones.....do...	9, 943	Austrian ports, 7,400; Turkey, 1,137; Greece, 894; Italy, 190; Argentine, 150; Italy, 130; Egypt, 25.
Fins, divers.....do...	342	Turkey, 248; Greece, 55; Italy, 18; Austrian ports, 12; Egypt, 8; India, 1.
Bristles, and fabrics of.....do...	252	Italy, 244; Turkey, 5; Austrian ports, 1; Greece, 1; Holland, 1.
Horse-hair.....do...	7, 714	France, 4,117; Algeria, 3,498; Russia, 21; Greece, 29; Italy, 9; Austrian ports, 7; Turkey, 2.
Hair of divers sorts.....cwt..	603	Turkey, 535; Egypt, 41; Italy, 21; Greece, 3.
Glue and isinglass.....do...	65	Italy, 64; Turkey, 1.
Feathers, bed.....do...	69	Turkey, 34; Egypt, 21; Italy, 14.
Feathers, ostrich.....do...	3	Egypt, 3.
Hats, fine silk.....number..	977	Italy, 902; France, 75.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Hats, straw, &c cwt...	139	Austrian ports, 117; Italy, 110; Malta, 8; Greece, 2; Turkey, 2.
Paper do...	37, 205	Austrian ports, 19,267; Italy, 17,738; France, 87; Greece, 50; Great Britain, 40; Turkey, 18; Holland, 2; Belgium, 2; Russia, 1.
Pasteboard do...	426	Italy, 405; Austrian ports, 11; France, 10.
Books, engravings, &c do...	1, 443	Italy, 1,134; Austrian ports, 112; Turkey, 87; Greece, 41; Russia, 37; Egypt, 20; Great Britain, 9; India, 2; France, 1.
Playing-cards dozen...	265	Great Britain, 200; Italy, 65.
Glass, manufactures cwt...	32, 898	Italy, 15,736; Belgium, 14,996; Great Britain, 838; France, 546; Egypt, 408; Turkey, 190; Austrian ports, 114; Holland, 33; Malta, 2.
Glass, mirrors do...	12	Austrian ports, 10; Italy, 2.
Glass, old and broken do...	1, 285	Turkey, 631; Austrian ports, 355; Greece, 247; Italy, 35; Malta, 17.
Crockery-ware do...	6, 238	Great Britain, 3,636; Italy, 1,981; France, 258; Austria, 159; Turkey, 88; Belgium, 42; Malta, 33; Greece, 29; Egypt, 11; Russia, 1.
Crucibles do...	70	Great Britain, 66; Italy, 4.
Coral do...	8	Austrian ports, 7; Italy, 1.
Ivory do...	25	Egypt, 17; Italy, 5; India, 3.
Mother-of-pearl do...	12, 227	Egypt, 11,757; France, 390; Great Britain, 42; India, 38.
Sepia bones do...	2, 023	Italy, 2,021; Austrian ports, 2.
Sea-shells, &c do...	1, 212	Italy, 779; Great Britain, 296; Austrian ports, 85; Egypt, 32; Turkey, 13; Greece, 7.
Sponges do...	3, 345	Turkey, 1,878; Greece, 1,234; Italy, 91; Egypt, 66; Great Britain, 57; France, 16; Austrian ports, 2; Russia, 1.
Tortoise-shell do...	11	Egypt, 11.
Tobacco leaf do...	99, 702	Turkey, 50,933; United States, 21,118; Spanish America, 13,885; Great Britain, 7,398; Holland, 2,729; Austrian ports, 1,981; Russia, 1,202; Greece, 43; Egypt, 24.
Tobacco manufactures do...	1, 146	Great Britain, 388; Holland, 307; Austrian ports, 220; Turkey, 131; Greece, 55; Egypt, 22; United States, 14; Italy, 4; Malta, 3; Russia, 1; India, 1.
Ashes, wood do...	78	Italy, 42; Austrian ports, 36.
Charcoal do...	2, 327	Austrian ports, 2,327.
Soap do...	7, 380	Turkey, 4,349; Greece, 1,442; Italy, 1,144; Austrian ports, 165; Great Britain, 133; France, 95; Egypt, 31; Holland, 20; Malta, 1.
Gunpowder do...	1, 786	Austrian ports, 1,780; Great Britain, 4; Italy, 2.
Matches do...	42	Austrian ports, 16; Greece, 11; Italy, 7; Turkey, 6; Malta, 2.
Palm leaves, &c do...	39	Egypt, 34; Austrian ports, 3; Turkey, 2.
Plants, living do...	1, 362	Italy, 1,284; Egypt, 37; Austrian ports, 24; Greece, 12; India, 3; Turkey, 2.
Leeches do...	175	Austrian ports, 95; Turkey, 68; Greece, 12.
Clocks number...	302	Italy, 110; France, 75; Turkey, 65; Russia, 40; Egypt, 10; Austrian ports, 1; Greece, 1.
Watches do...	150	France, 150.
Brooms, &c do...	411, 715	Italy, 411,415; France, 2,160; Austrian ports, 200; Egypt, 100.
Matting do...	82, 969	Italy, 77,893; Russia, 3,175; Austrian ports, 1,326; Great Britain, 340; Turkey, 235.
Canes, bamboo cwt...	735	India, 285; Hamburg, 246; Holland, 178; Great Britain, 16; Austrian ports, 10.
Coaches number...	1	Turkey, 1.
Horses and colts do...	19	Turkey, 16; Egypt, 2; England, 1.
Works of art value...	\$95, 930	Austrian ports, \$12,994; Italy, \$54,132; Egypt, \$10,652; Turkey, \$4,662; India, \$2,024; Greece, \$1,386; Great Britain, \$40; Hamburg, \$40.
Instruments, mathematical, scientific, &c value...	\$12, 558	Italy, \$5,748; Austrian ports, \$2,127; Great Britain, \$1,824; Turkey, \$829; Egypt, \$720; Russia, \$520; Greece, \$400; Holland, \$280; France, \$100.
Merchandise, divers do...	\$36, 784	Great Britain, \$8,288; France, \$6,538; Italy, \$6,304; Austrian ports, \$5,881; Turkey, \$4,602; Egypt, \$3,146; India, \$980; Greece, \$716; Holland, \$226; Russia, \$43; Belgium, \$40; Gibraltar, \$20.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Iron, crude cwt...	6, 757	Austrian ports, 3,916; Italy, 2,389; United States, 299; Greece, 149; Turkey, 2; Egypt, 2.
Iron, pig do...	12, 264	Austrian ports, 6,630; Italy, 4,876; Greece, 691; Turkey, 98; Russia, 69.
Iron, old and scrap do...	8, 636	Italy, 7,558; Austrian ports, 613; Turkey, 465.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Iron, wrought bar.....cwt..	60, 361	Austrian ports, 28,079; Italy, 24,287; Turkey, 6,998; Greece, 728; Tripoli, 100; India, 99; Russia, 33; divers, 37.
Iron, sheet.....do...	12, 405	Austrian ports, 9,718; Italy, 1,854; Greece, 424; Turkey, 407; Egypt, 2.
Iron, manufactures.....do...	45, 117	Turkey, 14,020; Italy, 5,085; Greece, 3,648; Egypt, 2,347; Austrian ports, 1,897; Russia, 559; Great Britain, 418; divers, 62.
Iron, rails, (for railroads).....do...	6, 985	Austrian ports, 4,016; Italy, 2,979.
Iron, chains.....do...	3, 361	Austrian ports, 2,933; Italy, 307; Greece, 62; Great Britain, 47; France, 22; Turkey, 9; Egypt, 3.
Iron, nails.....do...	17, 384	Austrian ports, 5,927; Greece, 5,322; Turkey, 3,616; Italy, 2,281; Malta, 146; Egypt, 73; Tripoli, 11; Russia, 8.
Iron, wire.....do...	11, 066	Turkey, 4,315; Italy, 4,266; Austrian ports, 1,795; Greece, 447; India, 115; Egypt, 55; Great Britain, 33; Malta, 40.
Steel.....do...	26, 826	Turkey, 8,278; Italy, 5,815; France, 3,198; Greece, 2,389; Great Britain, 2,383; Austrian ports, 1,773; Brazil, 1,438; Egypt, 639; Hamburg, 275; Spain, 235; Gibraltar, 225; Holland, 125; Tripoli, 31; Malta, 15; India, 7.
Files.....do...	470	Italy, 251; Austrian ports, 97; Turkey, 56; Greece, 53; Russia, 13.
Needles.....do...	212	Turkey, 101; Egypt, 40; Greece, 33; Russia, 19; Tripoli, 15; India, 8; Italy, 5; Malta, 1.
Razors.....do...	120	Egypt, 70; Malta, 22; Great Britain, 21; Austrian ports, 4; Greece, 1; Gibraltar, 1; Tripoli, 1.
Copper, ingot.....do...	1, 957	Italy, 1,029; Austrian ports, 616; Turkey, 195; Great Britain, 98; Greece, 19.
Copper, manufactured.....do...	1, 631	Italy, 677; Austrian ports, 635; Turkey, 269; Greece, 49; Egypt, 1.
Gun-caps.....do...	142	Turkey, 95; Austrian ports, 22; Russia, 3; Egypt, 2.
Brass.....do...	2, 138	Austrian ports, 1,414; Italy, 519; Turkey, 154; Greece, 44; Malta, 7.
Brass in manufactures.....do...	1, 885	Austrian ports, 667; Italy, 379; Turkey, 359; Greece, 211; Egypt, 204; India, 20; Russia, 10; France, 5.
Bronze.....do...	347	Austrian ports, 196; Italy, 64; Turkey, 35; India, 29; Greece, 23.
Bells.....do...	172	Austrian ports, 61; Turkey, 54; Italy, 25; Greece, 19; Egypt, 13.
Lead, pig.....do...	5, 930	Italy, 2,538; Turkey, 1,588; Austrian ports, 1,442; Egypt, 294; Greece, 56; India, 42.
Lead, sheet.....do...	3, 900	Turkey, 1,237; Austrian ports, 1,181; Greece, 921; Italy, 475; Egypt, 75; Russia, 11.
Tin, crude.....do...	609	Italy, 344; Austrian ports, 184; Turkey, 66; Greece, 15.
Tin, manufactured.....do...	60	Austrian ports, 43; Turkey, 10; Italy, 7.
Tin, plates or sheets.....do...	2, 754	Austrian ports, 1,161; Italy, 859; Turkey, 626; Greece, 108.
Zinc, crude.....do...	1, 861	Italy, 890; Austrian ports, 622; Turkey, 288; Greece, 49; Egypt, 11; Russia, 1.
Zinc, manufactures.....do...	356	Turkey, 128; Austrian ports, 121; Italy, 89; Egypt, 11; Greece, 5; Russia, 2.
Metals, divers manufactures of.....do...	8, 106	Turkey, 5,451; Austrian ports, 1,181; Greece, 608; Italy, 411; Egypt, 210; Russia, 113; India, 75; Great Britain, 57.
Arms, weapons.....do...	788	Great Britain, 258; Austrian ports, 176; Egypt, 96; Greece, 112; India, 74; Turkey, 59; Italy, 10; Russia, 3.
Silver, manufactured.....do...	8	Italy, 2; Turkey, 2; Russia, 2; Great Britain, 1; India, 1.
German silver.....do...	249	Italy, 165; Turkey, 65; Egypt, 10; Great Britain, 4; Greece, 2; Russia, 2; Austrian ports, 1.
Machinery.....value..	\$235, 060	Austrian ports, \$119,470; Russia, \$37,030; Turkey, \$23,267; Italy, \$20,579; Great Britain, \$17,937; Egypt, \$5,174; France, \$2,058; India, \$443.
Alabaster.....cwt..	3	Greece, 3.
Amber.....do...	54	Turkey, 37; Egypt, 12; India, 5.
Emery.....do...	1, 700	Hamburg, 905; France, 536; Holland, 164; Italy, 71; Austrian ports, 18; Russia, 6.
Flint.....do...	46	Austrian ports, 30; Russia, 16.
Grindstones.....pieces..	763	Italy, 480; Austrian ports, 231; Turkey, 41; Greece, 11.
Millstones.....do...	129	Austrian ports, 84; Turkey, 45; Italy, 2.
Tiles and bricks.....do...	583, 705	Austrian ports, 462,230; Turkey, 84,400; Italy, 35,475; Greece, 1,600.
Whetstones.....cwt..	588	Italy, 419; Austrian ports, 148; Greece, 20; Turkey, 1.
Cement, hydraulic.....do...	3, 956	Italy, 2,346; Austrian ports, 878; Egypt, 645; Turkey, 87.
Gypsum.....do...	1, 810	Austrian ports, 1,458; Greece, 132; United States, 96; Turkey, 58; Italy, 29; Russia, 24; Great Britain, 13.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Marble.....cwt..	636	Austrian ports, \$379; Turkey, \$104; Greece, \$89; Russia, \$34; Egypt, \$19; Italy, \$11.
Meerschaum.....do...	6	India, 5; Great Britain, 1.
Pearls, precious stones, &c...value..	\$33, 869	Turkey, \$11,592; India, \$6,626; Greece, \$5,920; Egypt, \$5,420; Austrian ports, \$1,960; Russia, \$1,764; Italy, \$700.
Porcelain and other clays.....cwt..	39, 238	Austrian ports, 34,209; Turkey, 2,139; Italy, 1,654; Greece, 726; Great Britain, 187; Egypt, 152; Hamburg, 130; Holland, 36.
Pumice-stone.....do...	1, 112	Russia, 431; Great Britain, 363; Italy, 228; Austrian ports, 38; Turkey, 33; Greece, 19.
Slate.....do...	1, 250	Turkey, 657; Greece, 372; Italy, 131; Russia, 48; Egypt, 26; Malta, 11; Austrian ports, 5.
Stone, cut and hewn.....do...	251, 071	Egypt, 225,687; Italy, 11,870; Turkey, 6,693; Austrian ports, 3,899; Greece, 2,238; Russia, 202; Malta, 11.
Stone, coal.....do...	143, 455	Italy, 97,811; Austrian ports, 44,691; Turkey, 959; France, 140; Tripoli, 54.
Tripoli.....do...	111	Austrian ports, 47; Belgium, 36; Italy, 25; Turkey, 3.
Alum.....do...	2, 332	Italy, 1,032; Austrian ports, 707; Turkey, 478; Greece, 83; Egypt, 22.
Antimony.....do...	1, 035	Italy, 570; Great Britain, 277; France, 118; Turkey, 34; United States, 20; Greece, 11; Egypt, 2; India, 2; Austrian ports, 1.
Arsenic.....do...	1, 233	Italy, 860; Turkey, 306; Greece, 29; Russia, 28; Austrian ports, 10.
Asphaltum.....do...	316	Turkey, 309; Greece, 4; Italy, 3.
Borax.....do...	33	Italy, 19; Turkey, 7; Egypt, 3; Austrian ports, 3; Greece, 1.
Chloride of lime.....do...	310	Italy, 284; Turkey, 24; Egypt, 1; Austrian ports, 1.
Graphite.....do...	1, 042	United States, 969; Italy, 63; Austrian ports, 10.
Magnesia.....do...	246	Italy, 238; Turkey, 6; Austrian ports, 2.
Manganese.....do...	1, 068	Austrian ports, 1,063; Italy, 3; Turkey, 2.
Mercury.....do...	125	Italy, 86; Turkey, 31; Russia, 4; Egypt, 2; Austrian ports, 2.
Phosphorus.....do...	9	Italy, 8; Russia, 1.
Potash.....do...	1, 361	Italy, 832; Holland, 219; Turkey, 170; Austrian ports, 111; Greece, 24; Egypt, 5.
Sal Ammoniac.....do...	209	Austrian ports, 77; Turkey, 61; Italy, 54; Greece, 16; India, 1.
Salt, (common).....do...	4, 712	Russia, 3,798; Austrian ports, 909; Italy, 5.
Salts, (Glauber).....do...	261	Austrian ports, 94; Italy, 74; Greece, 53; Turkey, 20; Egypt, 16; India, 4.
Saltpeter.....do...	1, 942	Italy, 1,598; Greece, 212; Austrian ports, 137; Turkey, 3; India, 2.
Salts and acids, divers.....do...	866	Italy, 269; Turkey, 224; Greece, 118; Egypt, 115; Austrian ports, 58; India, 1.
Soda.....do...	11, 190	Italy, 9,244; Austrian ports, 1,780; Turkey, 106; Greece, 39; Egypt, 12; Russia, 9.
Soda, carbonate of.....do...	2, 318	Italy, 2,066; Austrian ports, 239; Egypt, 6; Turkey, 5; Greece, 2.
Sulphur.....do...	13, 529	Austrian ports, 8,472; France, 1,810; Italy, 1,144; United States, 804; Hamburg, 748; Turkey, 394; Greece, 115; Egypt, 27; Russia, 15.
Tartar and argols.....do...	1, 142	United States, 937; Turkey, 93; Austrian ports, 80; Italy, 26; Russia, 3; Egypt, 3.
Vitriol.....do...	2, 198	Austrian ports, 823; Italy, 519; Greece, 437; Turkey, 418.
Mineral waters.....do...	1, 454	Austrian ports, 528; Turkey, 326; Egypt, 242; Greece, 156; Italy, 134; Great Britain, 54; Russia, 6; India, 6; France, 2.
Beer.....do...	87, 531	Egypt, 27,722; Austrian ports, 26,699; Turkey, 21,099; Italy, 8,183; Greece, 1,797; India, 1,337; Great Britain, 616; France, 52; Gibraltar, 12; Holland, 11; Russia, 3.
Brandy and spirits.....do...	184, 103	Italy, 102,330; Austrian ports, 18,463; Egypt, 18,365; Greece, 1,321; France, 968; United States, 237; Malta, 216; Great Britain, 73; India, 47; Russia, 7.
Rum.....do...	67, 728	Turkey, 36,080; Italy, 12,503; Greece, 4,791; Austrian ports, 3,851; Egypt, 491; Malta, 11; Great Britain, 1.
Rosog lids, liquors, cordials.....do...	1, 672	Egypt, 574; Austrian ports, 387; Italy, 324; Turkey, 176; France, 60; Russia, 51; Egypt, 42; Greece, 34; India, 11; divers, 13.
Wines.....do...	20, 215	Austrian ports, 8,315; Italy, 5,247; Egypt, 2,582; Turkey, 2,088; Great Britain, 842; United States, 382; Greece, 330; Russia, 248; India, 126; France, 48; Holland, 7.
Vinegar.....do...	4, 466	Austrian ports, 2,872; Italy, 999; Turkey, 554; Egypt, 32; divers, 9.
Acid, muriatic.....do...	14	Austrian ports, 13; Turkey, 1.
Acid, nitric and chloric.....do...	17	Turkey, 8; Italy, 5; Austrian ports, 4.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Acid, sulphuric.....cwt..	74	Turkey, 63; Italy, 6; Austrian ports, 3; Greece, 2.
Wheat.....staia..	313, 997	Austrian ports, 159,819; Italy, 60,659; Great Britain, 60,177; France, 33,106; Greece, 228; Turkey, 8.
Maize.....do...	955, 242	Great Britain, 726,682; France, 174,798; Austrian ports, 47,817; Italy, 5,102; Turkey, 573; Egypt, 270.
Barley.....do...	97, 509	Great Britain, 73,762; Belgium, 13,443; Italy, 7,198; Austrian ports, 1,893; Egypt, 1,102; Greece, 90; Turkey, 21.
Barley, malt.....do...	87	Austrian ports, 75; Italy, 8; Greece, 4.
Rye.....do...	6, 027	Great Britain, 4,004; Austrian ports, 2,007; Italy, 16.
Oats.....do...	33, 182	France, 19,327; Austrian ports, 8,220; Italy, 5,627; Egypt, 8.
Millet.....do...	92	Austrian ports, 92.
Spelt.....do...	429	Austrian ports, 425; Italy, 4.
Rice.....cwt..	76, 784	Austrian ports, 53,848; Turkey, 12,353; Greece, 8,860; Italy, 1,226; Egypt, 375; Tripoli, 98; divers, 24.
Flour, (of wheat).....do...	871, 863	Great Britain, 319,761; Brazil, 274,966; Austrian ports, 190,939; Egypt, 34,314; Belgium, 16,614; Italy, 15,047; Turkey, 11,974; Greece, 4,761; India, 2,691; Malta, 311; France, 286; United States, 184; Russia, 15.
Grits.....do...	54, 908	Italy, 32,205; Austrian ports, 20,207; Brazil, 2,181; Great Britain, 302; Turkey, 13.
Bread, biscuits, &c.....do...	47, 032	Austrian ports, 18,831; Great Britain, 16,768; Italy, 9,264; Turkey, 515; Egypt, 882; Greece, 772.
Macaroni, &c.....do...	14, 768	Austrian ports, 14,214; Turkey, 423; Great Britain, 54; Egypt, 29; Italy, 18; Greece, 17; India, 9; Malta, 4.
Starch, &c.....do...	983	Austrian ports, 629; Italy, 192; Turkey, 75; Greece, 69; Egypt, 11; Russia, 7.
Sauerkraut, &c.....do...	5, 249	Austrian ports, 4,702; Egypt, 306; Turkey, 89; Greece, 85; Italy, 66; Malta, 1.
Beans, peas, &c.....staia..	164, 320	France, 62,661; Holland, 58,986; Belgium, 16,198; Austrian ports, 9,537; Great Britain, 8,401; Italy, 3,588; Spain, 3,250; Greece, 1,519; Egypt, 509; Malta, 94; Turkey, 73; Tripoli, 4.
Potatoes.....cwt..	23, 635	Greece, 11,325; Turkey, 3,424; Malta, 3,026; Egypt, 2,422; Austrian ports, 2,405; Italy, 1,033.
Onions and garlic.....do...	318	Austrian ports, 262; Holland, 41; Greece, 8; Italy, 7.
Hay and straw.....do...	9, 934	Egypt, 5,241; Austrian ports, 4,540; Italy, 54; Turkey, 44; Great Britain, 48; Malta, 22; France, 5.
Tobacco, leaf.....do...	6, 833	France, 2,323; Austrian ports, 1,988; Italy, 1,447; Great Britain, 524; Malta, 498; Gibraltar, 50; Greece, 3.
Tobacco, manufactured.....do...	8, 742	Austrian ports, 7,944; Turkey, 238; Greece, 232; Egypt, 193; Italy, 67; India, 32; Russia, 28; France, 7; Malta, 1.
Meats, dried and salted, &c.....do...	5, 990	Austrian ports, 3,004; Italy, 1,519; Egypt, 597; Turkey, 354; Great Britain, 219; Greece, 163; France, 112; Malta, 20; Algeria, 2.
Sausage skins.....do...	316	Italy, 298; Austrian ports, 17; Turkey, 1.
Ham and bacon.....do...	993	Great Britain, 635; Austrian ports, 279; Egypt, 50; France, 14; Turkey, 12; Algeria, 2; Italy, 1.
Butter.....do...	20, 325	Egypt, 14,958; Turkey, 2,421; Austrian ports, 1,932; Greece, 1,920; Italy, 73; Malta, 11; Russia, 8; India, 2.
Lard.....do...	20, 218	Great Britain, 17,449; Austrian ports, 1,000; Egypt, 716; France, 519; Greece, 142; Algeria, 110; Italy, 103; Holland, 93; Turkey, 45; Malta, 41.
Tallow.....do...	2, 580	Italy, 2,326; Austrian ports, 181; Egypt, 40; Greece, 18; Turkey, 15.
Tallow, candles of.....do...	91	Austrian ports, 60; Italy, 21; Greece, 7; Turkey, 3.
Cheese.....do...	3, 633	Austrian ports, 1,659; Turkey, 605; Italy, 442; Russia, 432; Greece, 318; Egypt, 175; France, 1; India, 1.
Honey.....do...	1, 399	Holland, 1,062; Italy, 274; Austrian ports, 62; India, 1.
Codfish, (stockfish).....do...	6, 763	Austrian ports, 6,493; Greece, 117; Italy, 94; Egypt, 31; Turkey, 28.
Anchovies.....do...	72	Italy, 47; Austrian ports, 25.
Eels, salted.....do...	118	Italy, 48; Austrian ports, 41; Turkey, 14; Russia, 7; Greece, 7; Egypt, 1.
Herrings.....do...	699	Austrian ports, 563; Italy, 61; Greece, 36; Turkey, 30; Russia, 7; Egypt, 2.
Sardines and sardels.....do...	2, 545	Italy, 880; Greece, 755; Austrian ports, 746; Turkey, 164.
Fish not specified.....do...	1, 668	Italy, 1,421; Austrian ports, 87; Turkey, 72; Greece, 63; Egypt, 24; India, 1.
Caviar.....do...	195	Italy, 109; Turkey, 54; Russia, 18; Greece, 8; Egypt, 5; Austrian ports, 1.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Comestibles, divers.....cwt...	2, 119	Austrian ports, 699; Egypt, 573; Turkey, 516; Greece, 166; Italy, 121; Russia, 32; United States, 7; France, 2; India, 2; Great Britain, 1.
Coffee.....do...	94, 195	Austrian ports, 33,687; Turkey, 31,189; Italy, 21,516; Greece, 7,509; Egypt, 131; Russia, 86; Great Britain, 61; Malta, 9; Tripoli, 6; France, 1.
Coffee, substitute for.....do...	455	Austrian ports, 249; Italy, 201; Turkey, 3; Egypt, 2.
Chocolate.....do...	184	Austrian ports, 92; Turkey, 44; Italy, 36; Russia, 7; Greece, 5.
Cocoa.....do...	250	Austrian ports, 130; Italy, 88; Turkey, 15; Greece, 12; Egypt, 4; Russia, 1.
Tea.....do...	21	Turkey, 15; Italy, 4; Austrian ports, 1; Russia, 1.
Sugar, refined.....do...	127, 244	Italy, 58,456; Austrian ports, 52,236; Turkey, 12,594; Greece, 3,868; Egypt, 56; Malta, 24.
Sugar, crude, and molasses.....do...	1, 907	Austrian ports, 946; Italy, 920; Greece, 37; Turkey, 4.
Currants.....do...	8, 394	United States, 4,385; Great Britain, 2,208; Russia, 1,020; Italy, 446; Holland, 283; Austrian ports, 40; Hamburg, 12.
Raisins, divers.....do...	43, 581	Italy, 15,566; Great Britain, 9,930; United States, 9,450; Holland, 4,382; France, 1,408; Russia, 1,137; Austrian ports, 1,100; Hamburg, 402; Greece, 128; Turkey, 78.
Prunes, and other dried fruits.....do...	101, 042	United States, 75,662; Great Britain, 13,286; Italy, 7,497; Holland, 1,495; Austrian ports, 1,171; Denmark, 1,164; Egypt, 334; Greece, 178; Turkey, 165; Russia, 90.
Figs.....do...	14, 087	Italy, 11,997; Austrian ports, 1,150; Great Britain, 502; Holland, 206; Hamburg, 150; Russia, 78; Turkey, 4.
Lemons, limes, &c.....do...	20, 962	Italy, 18,886; Austrian ports, 1,798; Turkey, 182; Greece, 77; Russia, 14; Egypt, 5.
Lemon, &c., peel.....do...	340	United States, 170; Russia, 140; Italy, 25; Holland, 3; Austrian ports, 2.
Lemon-juice.....do...	5	Austrian ports, 5.
Oranges.....do...	10, 373	Italy, 98,022; Austrian ports, 523; Turkey, 28.
Oranges, small, dried.....do...	39	United States, 23; Russia, 16.
Capers.....do...	76	Egypt, 62; Italy, 8; Austrian ports, 6.
Carobs.....do...	12, 830	Italy, 6,372; Hamburg, 2,617; Russia, 1,593; United States, 1,004; Holland, 637; Austrian ports, 335; Great Britain, 191; Denmark, 181.
Dates.....do...	260	Italy, 193; Austrian ports, 45; Holland, 22.
Nuts, almonds, &c.....do...	3, 238	Russia, 2,572; Austrian ports, 217; Italy, 153; Turkey, 117; Holland, 108; Greece, 36; Egypt, 21; Great Britain, 14.
Olives.....do...	1, 272	Italy, 1,219; Austrian ports, 51; Great Britain, 1; Turkey, 1.
Tamarinds.....do...	958	Italy, 730; Turkey, 197; Austrian ports, 21; Greece, 7; Great Britain, 3.
Cassia lignea.....do...	586	Italy, 298; Greece, 140; Turkey, 111; Austrian ports, 37.
Cinnamon.....do...	221	Italy, 156; Greece, 38; Turkey, 17; Austrian ports, 10.
Cloves.....do...	310	Italy, 187; Greece, 87; Austrian ports, 27; Turkey, 9.
Ginger.....do...	7	Italy, 5; Austrian ports, 1; Egypt, 1.
Nutmegs.....do...	42	Italy, 22; Egypt, 18; Greece, 2.
Pepper.....do...	5, 837	Italy, 4,034; Austrian ports, 783; Egypt, 538; Greece, 169; Great Britain, 158; Turkey, 149; Russia, 5; Malta, 1.
Pimento.....do...	224	Italy, 95; Greece, 76; Austrian ports, 34; Turkey, 13; Egypt, 6.
Asphori.....do...	96	Italy, 78; Great Britain, 13; Turkey, 5.
Cinabar.....do...	216	Italy, 90; Turkey, 66; Holland, 24; Great Britain, 16; United States, 11; Russia, 7; Egypt, 2.
Cochineal.....do...	29	Austrian ports, 15; Turkey, 13; Italy, 1.
Gamboge.....do...	145	Turkey, 51; Greece, 49; Italy, 33; Austrian ports, 11; Egypt, 1.
Indigo.....do...	418	Italy, 188; Austrian ports, 127; Turkey, 57; Greece, 29; France, 13; Egypt, 3; Great Britain, 1.
Inks, divers.....do...	1, 874	Turkey, 543; Austrian ports, 459; Greece, 415; Italy, 173; Egypt, 151.
Lead, white.....do...	3, 267	Turkey, 1,004; Austrian ports, 836; Italy, 592; Great Britain, 382; Greece, 150; United States, 104; Russia, 66; Egypt, 63; France, 59; Malta, 11.
Lead, red.....do...	1, 554	Italy, 1,218; Austrian ports, 237; Greece, 70; Turkey, 29.
Litharge.....do...	710	Italy, 380; Turkey, 177; Greece, 119; Austrian ports, 30; Malta, 4.
Madder.....do...	328	Austrian ports, 239; Great Britain, 70; Italy, 16; Greece, 3.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Mineral blue .....cwt..	4	Italy, 4.
Nutgalls.....do...	958	Holland, 372; Italy, 200; France, 190; Austrian ports, 125; Russia, 10; Denmark, 7.
Oriana.....do...	8	Italy, 6; Austrian ports, 2.
Orpiment.....do...	14	Holland, 13; Russia, 1.
Quercitron and other barks.....do...	2,060	Italy, 1,227; Austrian ports, 679; Greece, 123; Turkey, 17; Egypt, 14.
Roots, (dyes,) not specified .....do...	72	Turkey, 53; Greece, 8; Austrian ports, 4; Russia, 4; Italy, 3.
Saffron.....do...	3	Russia, 2; Italy, 1.
Smalt.....do...	92	Italy, 57; Egypt, 33; Greece, 1; Turkey, 1.
Sumach.....do...	32,784	Holland, 14,903; Great Britain, 14,159; Hamburg, 2,324; Belgium, 583; Russia, 446; Denmark, 191; Italy, 172; Austrian ports, 6.
Ultramarine.....do...	367	Great Britain, 295; Russia, 39; Turkey, 11; Egypt, 11; Italy, 4; Malta, 4; Austrian ports, 3.
Verdigris.....do...	12	Italy, 6; Austrian ports, 3; Turkey, 3.
Woods, for dyeing, bimas.....do...	4	Italy, 3; Austrian ports, 1.
Woods, for dyeing, Brazil .....do...	55	Austrian ports, 32; Turkey, 17; Italy, 4; Greece, 2.
Woods, for dyeing, logwood.....do...	11,240	Italy, 6,693; Turkey, 1,847; Greece, 1,499; Austrian ports, 1,060; Egypt, 115; Malta, 20.
Woods, for dyeing, sandal .....do...	29	Italy, 29.
Woods, for dyeing, yellow-wood.....do...	181	Italy, 162; Austrian ports, 19.
Woods, for dyeing, Greek yellow-wood.....do...	1,580	Holland, 967; Italy, 252; Great Britain, 248.
Woods, for dyeing, not specified.....do...	3,828	Italy, 2,537; Austrian ports, 701; Turkey, 312; Greece, 272; Great Britain, 6.
Yellow berries.....do...	255	Italy, 178; United States, 52; Great Britain, 25.
Pigment, earths.....do...	3,524	Great Britain, 1,013; Austrian ports, 764; Greece, 647; Italy, 611; Turkey, 421; Russia, 46; Egypt, 14; France, 6; Malta, 2.
Colors, not specified .....do...	2,151	Turkey, 587; Austrian ports, 549; Italy, 321; India, 236; Greece, 214; Great Britain, 113; Russia, 99; Egypt, 32.
Caoutchouc, and fabrics of.....do...	533	Turkey, 364; Russia, 83; Austrian ports, 39; Italy, 35; Egypt, 8; Greece, 2; Great Britain, 2.
Catechu.....do...	807	Italy, 786; Austrian ports, 21.
Gum, aloes.....do...	32	Italy, 25; Russia, 4; Turkey, 3.
Gum, Arabic.....do...	37	Italy, 31; Austrian ports, 6.
Gum, camphor.....do...	11	United States, 6; Turkey, 4; Egypt, 1.
Gum, copal.....do...	3	Italy, 3.
Gum, shellac.....do...	49	Italy, 25; Russia, 10; Turkey, 8; Austrian ports, 4; Greece, 2.
Gum, tragacanth.....do...	106	Italy, 62; United States, 39; Greece, 5.
Gum, not specified.....do...	8,663	Great Britain, 4,339; Italy, 2,795; United States, 559; Holland, 466; Russia, 293; Greece, 158; Hamburg, 105; Austrian ports, 28; Turkey, 17; India, 3.
Incense.....do...	579	Greece, 262; Turkey, 123; Austrian ports, 101; Italy, 93.
Licorice paste.....do...	378	United States, 169; Russia, 116; Hamburg, 40; Holland, 20; Great Britain, 11; Greece, 8; Austrian ports, 5; Italy, 5; Denmark, 3; Turkey, 1.
Manna.....do...	171	Greece, 77; Turkey, 36; Italy, 19; Russia, 17; Austrian ports, 14; Holland, 4; Great Britain, 2; Egypt, 2.
Opium.....do...	25	Italy, 20; Great Britain, 5.
Pitch and tar.....do...	9,656	Austrian ports, 4,656; Italy, 3,421; Greece, 762; Turkey, 672; Russia, 120; Tripoli, 15; Egypt, 8; France, 2.
Resin.....do...	7,806	Italy, 4,408; Austrian ports, 3,163; Greece, 223; Turkey, 12.
Turpentine.....do...	936	United States, 291; Russia, 137; France, 99; Turkey, 91; Italy, 83; Hamburg, 67; Great Britain, 63; Holland, 61; Austrian ports, 24; Greece, 10; Denmark, 10.
Scamony and balsams.....do...	16	Turkey, 9; Italy, 4; Austrian ports, 2; Egypt, 1.
Medicines, (prepared).....do...	1,749	Austrian ports, 572; Greece, 497; Turkey, 401; Egypt, 124; Italy, 55; Russia, 17; India, 17; Hamburg, 12; Great Britain, 10; United States, 9; Holland, 5.
Drugs, not specified .....do...	5,654	Italy, 2,142; Greece, 881; Great Britain, 656; Turkey, 644; Austrian ports, 423; Russia, 280; Egypt, 212; Holland, 114; Denmark, 114; United States, 76; Gibraltar, 55; Malta, 21; Hamburg, 20; India, 16.
Cassia, (purgings).....do...	71	Italy, 44; Austrian ports, 17; Greece, 9; Turkey, 1.
Cocculus indicus.....do...	43	Italy, 19; Turkey, 18; Austrian ports, 4; Greece, 2.
Colocynth.....do...	153	United States, 143; Russia, 9; Holland, 1.
Cinchona.....do...	42	Egypt, 14; Greece, 12; Italy, 10; Turkey, 4; Russia, 2.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Herbs, &c., not specified.....cwt..	2, 077	United States, 751; Italy, 336; Russia, 300; Great Britain, 238; Egypt, 94; France, 91; Turkey, 85; Austrian ports, 84; Greece, 65; Hamburg, 16; Holland, 13; India, 3; Malta, 1.
Hops.....do...	875	Russia, 505; Great Britain, 112; Turkey, 87; Egypt, 48; Italy, 41; Greece, 32; France, 31; Austrian ports, 19.
Juniper berries.....do...	517	United States, 415; Holland, 68; Great Britain, 29; Greece, 5.
Laurel berries.....do...	593	United States, 296; Russia, 107; Holland, 67; Hamburg, 50; Great Britain, 43; Italy, 17; Austrian ports, 13.
Laurel leaves.....do...	1, 044	United States, 565; Russia, 196; Denmark, 122; Great Britain, 108; Holland, 48; Turkey, 5.
Orris root.....do...	348	United States, 271; Denmark, 40; Russia, 12; Holland, 11; Hamburg, 5; Italy, 3; Greece, 3; Turkey, 3.
Rhubarb.....do...	10	Italy, 6; Turkey, 4.
Roots, medicinal, not specified..do...	966	Greece, 211; Italy, 210; Turkey, 206; Hamburg, 108; Egypt, 77; United States, 46; Holland, 42; Russia, 23; Great Britain, 18; Austrian ports, 17; France, 6; India, 2.
Sarsaparilla.....do...	7	Italy, 3; Russia, 3; Turkey, 1.
Seeds, anise, cummin, &c.....do...	1, 712	Greece, 493; United States, 416; Turkey, 220; Italy, 178; Denmark, 121; Austrian ports, 114; Holland, 97; Great Britain, 54; Russia, 14; Egypt, 5.
Seeds, flax and hemp.....staia..	3, 558	Italy, 3,287; Great Britain, 224; Austrian ports, 43; Greece, 2; Egypt, 2.
Seeds, medicinal.....cwt..	195	Great Britain, 191; Turkey, 4.
Seeds, mustard.....do...	8, 308	United States, 7,869; Great Britain, 359; Greece, 27; Holland, 21; Austrian ports, 17; Italy, 10; Turkey, 5.
Seeds, rape.....staia..	16, 620	France, 16,000; Great Britain, 614; Italy, 6.
Seeds, divers.....cwt..	1, 990	Great Britain, 603; France, 464; Italy, 311; Turkey, 174; Greece, 161; Malta, 128; Egypt, 54; Austrian ports, 50; Holland, 7; Hamburg, 5; India, 4.
Senna.....do...	289	France, 97; Holland, 96; Italy, 58; Greece, 10; Great Britain, 10; Turkey, 8; Russia, 6; Austrian ports, 4.
Spunk.....do...	676	Turkey, 584; Austrian ports, 55; Russia, 28; Greece, 9.
Teasels.....do...	4	Italy, 4.
Valonia.....do...	54, 407	Italy, 50,262; Great Britain, 2,974; Austrian ports, 949; Holland, 138; Turkey, 94.
Spica celtica.....do...	1, 441	France, 1,024; Egypt, 285; Malta, 57; Italy, 53; Tripoli, 22.
Aromatic essences.....do...	139	Great Britain, 86; United States, 23; Turkey, 9; Italy, 8; Egypt, 6; Greece, 4; Russia, 2; Austrian ports, 1.
Aromatic oils.....do...	20	Great Britain, 5; Italy, 4; Austrian ports, 3; Greece, 3; Russia, 2; India, 2; Tripoli, 1.
Almond oil.....do...	5	Turkey, 3; Austrian ports, 1; Italy, 1.
Anise oil.....do...	25	Italy, 8; Turkey, 5; Egypt, 5; Austrian ports, 3; France, 3; Greece, 1.
Laurel oil.....do...	56	Holland, 18; Russia, 13; Hamburg, 12; Great Britain, 7; United States, 5; Italy, 1.
Rosemary oil.....do...	24	Italy, 11; Great Britain, 7; Austrian ports, 5; Russia, 1.
Castor oil.....do...	545	Turkey, 233; Russia, 77; Great Britain, 75; Greece, 72; Austrian ports, 56; Egypt, 12; Italy, 10; India, 10.
Cotton-seed oil.....do...	2, 951	Italy, 2,144; Austrian ports, 807.
Fish oil.....do...	932	Italy, 849; Turkey, 32; Greece, 24; Austrian ports, 10; Egypt, 10; Tripoli, 6; Russia, 1.
Linseed oil.....do...	1, 526	Austrian ports, 1,029; Italy, 325; Greece, 124; Turkey, 48.
Lubricating oil.....do...	3, 714	Italy, 2,849; Great Britain, 440; Egypt, 220; Austrian ports, 198; Turkey, 4; Greece, 3.
Olive oil.....do...	65, 755	Great Britain, 31,467; Italy, 18,768; Austrian ports, 6,531; Russia, 3,939; Turkey, 2,764; United States, 470; Holland, 465; Denmark, 462; France, 334; Hamburg, 274; Greece, 225; Egypt, 53; Malta, 2; Belgium, 1.
Palm and cocoa oil.....do...	1, 116	Italy, 1,091; Austrian ports, 25.
Petroleum oil.....do...	33, 387	Austrian ports, 17,651; Italy, 7,648; Greece, 4,730; Turkey, 2,906; Egypt, 447; Russia, 5.
Sesame oil.....do...	47	Austrian ports, 24; Italy, 21; Greece, 2.
Rape oil.....do...	186	Turkey, 149; Austrian ports, 32; Italy, 5.
Vitriol, oil of.....do...	516	Italy, 220; Austrian ports, 112; Turkey, 111; Greece, 69; Russia, 4.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Varnishes.....cwt..	68	Egypt, 25; Italy, 12; Austrian ports, 10; Russia, 9; Turkey, 7; Greece, 3; Gibraltar, 2.
Oil cake.....do...	1, 227	France, 774; Italy, 366; Great Britain, 65; Austrian ports, 22.
Oleine.....do...	612	Italy, 612.
Spermaceti, and candles of.....do...	49	Turkey, 31; Greece, 15; Italy, 3.
Stearine.....do...	1, 241	Greece, 539; Italy, 400; Austrian ports, 184; Turkey, 100; Egypt, 16; Russia, 2.
Stearine candles.....do...	4, 110	Austrian ports, 1,449; Italy, 692; Greece, 654; Turkey, 642; Russia, 432; Egypt, 186; India, 45; Malta, 8; Tripoli, 2.
Wax.....do...	2, 451	Italy, 2,106; Austrian ports, 190; Great Britain, 109; Greece, 36; Malta, 6; Turkey, 4.
Wax candles.....do...	226	Great Britain, 111; Greece, 70; Italy, 18; Turkey, 14; Egypt, 10; Austrian ports, 3.
Glue and isinglass, (2 cwt).....do...	402	Austrian ports, 210; Greece, 77; Italy, 63; Turkey, 38; Malta, 9; Egypt, 4; Russia, 1.
Yeast, (of beer).....do...	164	Austrian ports, 146; Turkey, 17; India, 1.
Soap.....do...	12, 487	Austrian ports, 7,043; Italy, 3,367; Turkey, 1,381; Egypt, 287; Greece, 144; Great Britain, 110; India, 60; United States, 39; Holland, 24; Russia, 24; Denmark, 8.
Cotton, raw.....do...	73, 432	Italy, 71,972; Great Britain, 783; Austrian ports, 403; Turkey, 257; Egypt, 15; Greece, 2.
Cotton, manufactured.....do...	131, 578	Turkey, 60,242; Austrian ports, 40,603; Italy, 8,979; Greece, 7,121; Egypt, 7,105; India, 3,430; Russia, 3,099; Great Britain, 958; France, 32; United States, 7; Tripoli, 2.
Cotton, yarns and thread.....do...	5, 055	Austrian ports, 1,920; Turkey, 1,494; Italy, 791; India, 469; Russia, 154; Greece, 138; Egypt, 89.
Flax.....do...	78	Austrian ports, 73; Italy, 5.
Linen fabrics.....do...	4, 379	Austrian ports, 2,454; Italy, 910; Greece, 755; Turkey, 193; Malta, 55; France, 6; Egypt, 4; Russia, 1.
Linen yarns and thread.....do...	127	Austrian ports, 59; Turkey, 39; Italy, 17; Greece, 6; Russia, 4; Egypt, 1; Great Britain, 1.
Hemp.....do...	28, 228	Great Britain, 18,989; Holland, 3,259; Austrian ports, 2,950; United States, 1,248; Greece, 656; Malta, 577; Italy, 224; Turkey, 172; Egypt, 112; France, 41.
Cordage.....do...	27, 462	Greece, 9,935; Egypt, 7,118; Turkey, 5,894; Austrian ports, 3,980; Italy, 380; India, 118; Malta, 38; Great Britain, 5; Russia, 3; Tripoli, 1.
Sacks and bags.....do...	203	Italy, 178; Turkey, 17; Austrian ports, 4; Greece, 4.
Tow.....do...	5, 109	Austrian ports, 1,203; Great Britain, 1,051; Egypt, 663; Italy, 619; Turkey, 555; United States, 537; Greece, 468; Malta, 13.
Rags.....do...	32, 889	United States, 21,979; Italy, 6,665; Austrian ports, 2,791; Great Britain, 1,358; Greece, 69; Turkey, 21; Egypt, 6.
Silk, raw.....do...	242	Italy, 124; Turkey, 78; Egypt, 32; Great Britain, 3; India, 3; Austrian ports, 2.
Silk cocoons.....do...	160	Italy, 142; France, 6; Turkey, 5; India, 4; Egypt, 2; Greece, 1.
Silk refuse.....do...	10	France, 6; Italy, 2; Austrian ports, 1; Greece, 1.
Silk fabrics.....do...	116	Turkey, 45; Austrian ports, 19; Italy, 19; India, 16; Egypt, 8; Greece, 7; Russia, 2.
Silk eggs.....do...	14	Italy, 7; Turkey, 7.
Wool.....do...	11, 476	Italy, 7,770; Great Britain, 3,055; United States, 464; Austrian ports, 96; Turkey, 60; France, 16; Egypt, 7; Russia, 6; Greece, 2.
Wool, fabrics of.....do...	9, 782	Turkey, 6,268; Italy, 1,109; Egypt, 913; Greece, 590; Austrian ports, 534; Great Britain, 218; India, 92; Russia, 51; France, 5; Tripoli, 2.
Wool yarns.....do...	130	Italy, 77; Turkey, 44; Austrian ports, 6; Egypt, 2; Greece, 1.
Textile fabrics, divers.....do...	1, 030	Italy, 528; Austrian ports, 261; Turkey, 163; Greece, 63; France, 9; Russia, 2; Egypt, 2; Great Britain, 2.
Clothing.....do...	3, 690	Turkey, 2,296; Egypt, 777; Austrian ports, 301; Italy, 114; Greece, 92; Russia, 90; India, 16; Great Britain, 4.
Waxed cloths.....do...	271	Turkey, 162; Italy, 47; Russia, 30; Greece, 26; Austrian ports, 4; Egypt, 2.
Timber, ship and squared....cub. ft..	407, 740	Austrian ports, 251,584; Egypt, 95,622; Italy, 32,308; Malta, 13,917; Turkey, 8,916; Algeria, 2,270; Greece, 1,750; France, 1,224; Great Britain, 160.
Masts, yards, &c.....number..	4, 306	Austrian ports, 1,398; Italy, 848; Greece, 711; Egypt, 680; Turkey, 590; Malta, 59; Algeria, 20.
Oars.....do...	14, 883	Italy, 7,569; Greece, 2,745; Austrian ports, 2,102; Turkey, 1,462; Great Britain, 528; Malta, 427; Egypt, 50.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Beams, joists, &c .....number..	314, 684	Egypt, 130,747; Italy, 65,761; Greece, 54,875; Austrian ports, 36,583; Malta, 10,176; Turkey, 10,155; Tripoli, 2,648; Algeria, 1,786; France, 813; India, 60.
Planks .....do...	176, 759	Austrian ports, 49,446; Italy, 47,425; Egypt, 33,526; Greece, 21,306; France, 12,950; Turkey, 10,916; Malta, 1,134; Great Britain, 60.
Scantling .....do...	1, 358, 754	Egypt, 522,995; Italy, 481,179; Greece, 151,695; Turkey, 132,882; Austrian ports, 50,511; Malta, 12,625; Tripoli, 6,767; India, 100.
Boards, of divers sorts.....do...	5, 370, 219	Italy, 2,808,811; Egypt, 858,399; Greece, 694,613; Turkey, 547,712; Austrian ports, 223,646; Algeria, 180,184; Malta, 51,044; France, 2,700; Tripoli, 2,000; India, 110.
Staves, of oak .....do...	21, 022, 795	France, 17,655,822; Great Britain, 3,337,554; Italy, 13,350; Austrian ports, 11,059; Greece, 5,000.
Staves, of beech .....do...	2, 174, 803	Greece, 1,627,525; Italy, 227,055; France, 204,355; Egypt, 57,867; Austrian ports, 29,797; Malta, 25,474; Turkey, 12,730.
Lemon and orange boxes. *.....do...	97, 529	Italy, 60,175; Turkey, 25,896; Greece, 11,458.
Hoops .....bundles...	7, 947	Austrian ports, 5,474; Turkey, 1,435; Greece, 510; Italy, 488; Egypt, 40.
Canes and bamboos .....cwt...	631	Italy, 574; Malta, 47; Greece, 5; Russia, 5.
Ornamental woods .....do...	4, 496	United States, 2,102; Italy, 1,182; Holland, 735; Austrian ports, 198; Great Britain, 84; Turkey, 60; Germany, 53; Greece, 8; Egypt, 25; France, 8.
Cork and corks .....do...	360	Italy, 244; Austrian ports, 62; Russia, 25; Greece, 20; Turkey, 9.
Carpenters' and cabinet work...do...	8, 396	Turkey, 2,655; Austrian ports, 1,947; Egypt, 1,617; Greece, 978; Italy, 776; Russia, 403; Great Britain, 16; India, 3; Malta, 1.
Baskets .....do...	1, 908	Turkey, 903; Egypt, 419; Greece, 263; Austrian ports, 145; Italy, 86; Malta, 47; Russia, 28; Great Britain, 15; Tripoli, 2.
Wooden wares.....do...	9, 557	Turkey, 4,085; Italy, 1,575; Austrian ports, 1,257; Egypt, 1,130; Greece, 995; Russia, 370; India, 76; Malta, 31; Tripoli, 17; France, 8; Algeria, 1.
Charcoal .....do...	3, 415	Austrian ports, 3,045; Italy, 370.
Brooms .....number...	167, 936	Austrian ports, 63,465; Egypt, 48,495; Italy, 32,919; Turkey, 11,714; Greece, 11,243; Malta, 100.
Matting .....do...	1, 855	Austrian ports, 360; Italy, 435; Greece, 204; France, 260.
Hides, of neat cattle.....cwt...	8, 831	Austrian ports, 4,270; Italy, 2,847; Turkey, 1,059; Greece, 597; Great Britain, 56; France, 2.
Hides, of horses .....do...	11	Austrian ports, 11.
Calf-skins .....do...	192	Italy, 180; Greece, 11; Turkey, 1.
Kid and lamb skins.....do...	1, 782	France, 951; Great Britain, 389; Italy, 257; Austrian ports, 182; Greece, 3.
Hare-skins.....do...	163	Italy, 146; Great Britain, 17.
Fish-skins .....do...	2	Italy, 2.
Hides and skins not specified...do...	21, 768	Italy, 8,796; Austrian ports, 6,052; Greece, 4,171; Turkey, 1,904; France, 424; Great Britain, 264; Russia, 82; Egypt, 65; United States, 10.
Sole-leather .....do...	3, 421	Austrian ports, 2,398; Italy, 529; Turkey, 243; Greece, 77; Russia, 61; France, 60; Egypt, 47; United States, 4; India, 2.
Calf-leather .....do...	452	Turkey, 260; Italy, 53; Austrian ports, 43; Great Britain, 40; Greece, 34; Russia, 27; France, 1.
Sheep and kid leather .....do...	216	Italy, 216.
Russia leather.....do...	1, 372	Greece, 1,054; Italy, 230; Turkey, 88.
Leathers not specified.....do...	4, 570	Austrian ports, 2,348; Turkey, 866; Italy, 616; Greece, 533; Russia, 106; Egypt, 60; Great Britain, 28; India, 13.
Leather, fabrics of.....do...	4, 712	Egypt, 1,846; Turkey, 1,775; Russia, 445; Austrian ports, 331; Italy, 231; Greece, 47; India, 26; Great Britain 8; France, 3.
Hide scraps .....do...	350	Italy, 349; Austrian ports, 1.
Horn and bone.....do...	1, 553	Italy, 1,316; France, 237.
Furs .....do...	839	Turkey, 752; Italy, 46; Russia, 30; Greece, 9; Egypt, 2.
Hair, divers.....do...	358	Italy, 224; Austrian ports, 94; Turkey, 18; Greece, 13; Egypt, 7; Great Britain, 2.
Bristles, and fabrics of.....do...	225	Italy, 89; Great Britain, 65; Greece, 39; Austrian ports, 14; Turkey, 10; Russia, 8.
Feathers for beds.....do...	69	Italy, 67; Austrian ports, 2.
Blood of animals.....do...	44	Italy, 44.
Hats, fur, silk, &c.....number..	2, 557	Greece, 786; Austrian ports, 726; Turkey, 385; Russia, 380; Egypt, 130; Italy, 100; India, 50.
Hats, straw, &c .....cwt...	131	Austrian ports, 54; Turkey, 44; Greece, 14; Italy, 10; Russia, 4; India, 3; Egypt, 2.
Corals .....do...	8	Italy, 8.
Ivory.....do...	4	Russia, 4.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, Austria, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Mother of pearl.....cwt..	45	Italy, 45.
Sea shells, &c.....do...	142	Austrian ports, 82; Italy, 31; France, 17; Greece, 3; Russia, 3; Turkey, 2; Egypt, 2; India, 2.
Sepia bones.....do...	300	United States, 183; Italy, 50; Turkey, 25; Russia, 12; Hamburg, 11; Great Britain, 9; Denmark, 8; Egypt, 2.
Sponges.....do...	1,148	Great Britain, 602; Italy, 281; United States, 184; Holland, 31; Turkey, 16; Russia, 15; Malta, 11; Denmark, 4; Greece, 3.
Glass wares, common.....do...	58,582	Turkey, 23,401; Italy, 14,703; Greece, 8,528; Austrian ports, 7,194; Egypt, 2,900; Russia, 848; Great Britain, 675; India, 166; Malta, 104; Tripoli, 23; United States, 9; France, 1.
Glass wares, cut.....do...	54	Italy, 39; Turkey, 6; Greece, 4; Austrian ports, 2; India, 2; Russia, 1.
Glass beads, trinkets, &c.....do..	15,707	India, 9,130; Turkey, 2,912; Egypt, 1,296; Great Britain, 1,252; Russia, 337; Italy, 279; Greece, 227; Tripoli, 144; United States, 90; Malta, 15; Holland, 12; Austrian ports, 9; France, 4.
Glass, old and broken.....do...	3,455	Italy, 3,243; Austrian ports, 212.
Glass mirrors.....do...	996	Turkey, 353; Italy, 188; Great Britain, 184; Greece, 146; Austrian ports, 62; Egypt, 35; Russia, 18; India, 6; Malta, 3; United States, 1.
Crockery wares.....do...	15,108	Turkey, 7,251; Austrian ports, 3,151; Egypt, 2,769; Italy, 932; Greece, 691; Russia, 126; India, 76; Great Britain, 11; France, 1.
Crucibles.....do...	1,104	Italy, 592; Turkey, 322; Egypt, 85; Greece, 44; Malta, 42; Austrian ports, 12; France, 7.
Paper.....do...	101,016	Turkey, 55,869; Egypt, 13,985; Greece, 11,454; Great Britain, 8,895; India, 2,930; Austrian ports, 2,708; Italy, 2,028; Brazil, 1,523; Russia, 953; Malta, 384; Tripoli, 171; France, 113; United States, 3.
Paper hangings.....do...	755	Greece, 505; Russia, 117; Turkey, 64; Austrian ports, 42; Italy, 19; Egypt, 8.
Books and prints.....do...	2,805	Turkey, 765; Russia, 711; Austrian ports, 434; Greece, 389; Italy, 249; Egypt, 115; Great Britain, 79; India, 35; France, 5; United States, 3.
Charts, engravings, lithographs, &c., (cwt.)	116	Austrian ports, 52; Turkey, 31; Greece, 13; Russia, 8; Italy, 7; Egypt, 3.
Playing cards.....dozen...	44,232	Turkey, 38,967; Austrian ports, 2,133; Greece, 2,305; Egypt, 427; India, 300; Russia, 100.
Works of art, divers.....value..	\$35,002	Italy, \$7,448; Egypt, \$6,522; Austrian ports, \$6,349; Turkey, \$5,312; Greece, \$3,038; India, \$2,236; Great Britain, \$2,060; United States, \$1,656; Russia, \$381.
Toys, bijouterie, &c.....cwt..	12,207	Great Britain, 3,250; Greece, 1,878; Austrian ports, 1,680; Italy, 1,509; Egypt, 1,463; Turkey, 948; Russia, 941; India, 287; Holland, 172; France, 42; Malta, 25; United States, 10; Tripoli, 2.
Clocks, metallic.....number..	1,395	Russia, 770; Turkey, 286; Greece, 125; Italy, 79; India, 53; Austrian ports, 46; Egypt, 31; Great Britain, 5.
Clocks, wooden.....do...	6,624	Russia, 3,369; Turkey, 1,624; Greece, 1,044; Austrian ports, 315; Egypt, 140; India, 80; Italy, 51; Malta, 1.
Watches.....do...	804	Turkey, 355; Egypt, 223; India, 146; Greece, 31; Italy, 24; Austrian ports, 20; Russia, 5.
Guano.....cwt..	2,843	Italy, 2,828; Austrian ports, 15.
Gunpowder.....do...	2,501	Austrian ports, 2,500; Italy, 1.
Ice.....do...	3,719	Austrian ports, 2,979; Egypt, 613; Greece, 127.
Bird-lime.....do...	12	Italy, 7; Austrian ports, 5.
Matches.....do...	19,841	Egypt, 11,289; Greece, 3,129; Turkey, 2,148; Austrian ports, 1,716; Russia, 1,392; India, 183; Malta, 176; Italy, 77; Tripoli, 9.
Pitch torches.....do...	3	Italy, 3.
Leeches.....do...	5	Italy, 5.
Living plants.....do...	1,206	Turkey, 721; Austrian ports, 166; Greece, 140; Italy, 79; Egypt, 53; Russia, 47.
Neat cattle, living.....number..	27	Austrian ports, 14; Egypt, 9; Italy, 4.
Calves.....do...	671	Austrian ports, 667; Greece, 2; Egypt, 2.
Horses and colts.....do...	25	Egypt, 17; Italy, 6; Great Britain, 2.
Carriages, divers.....do...	115	Russia, 42; Turkey, 36; Egypt, 16; Austrian ports, 13; Greece, 8.
Instruments, scientific and musical, (value.)	\$107,565	Russia, \$41,402; Turkey, \$31,291; Greece, \$9,323; Italy, \$9,308; Austrian ports, \$5,868; Egypt, \$4,794; India, \$4,401; Great Britain, \$940; United States, \$120; France, \$118.
Merchandise, not specified...value..	\$340,400	Turkey, \$130,839; Greece, \$99,788; Egypt, \$32,510; Russia, \$27,742; India, \$24,515; Italy, \$14,963; Austrian ports, \$8,241; Great Britain, \$1,102; United States, \$620; Malta, \$60; France, \$20.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Trieste, Austria, for the year ending December 31, 1870—Continued.

Flag of—	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.									
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.			
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
Greece	Chelini			2	120			2	120			22	1,130	22	1,130
Austria	Chiogra			1	8							4	85		
Italy	do			223	6,402							151	3,201		
Do	Citta Nova			20	746			20	746			26	1,167		
Do	Civita Vecchia			1	144			1	144						
Do	Cupra Marittima			1	33			1	33						
Austria	Empedocle														
Italy	do											1	97	3	331
Austria	Falconera			17	424							2	234		
Italy	do			28	642			45	1,066			16	426	49	1,294
Do	Fano			11	325			11	325			33	868		
Great Britain	Gallipoli											9	315	9	315
Germany	do											1	236		
Holland	do			1	228							1	110	13	1,997
Italy	do			1	120			2	348						
Greece	Gargabano														
Italy	Genoa			5	1,239			5	1,239						
Sweden	Gioja														
Austria	Girgenti			1	75			1	75						
Great Britain	do											1	45	1	45
Holland	do											2	322	2	322
Italy	do											1	180	1	180
United States	do											1	125		
Italy	do											6	1,589	14	3,248
United States	do											1	182		
Italy	do											4	354		
United States	do											1	298		
Italy	Giulia Nuova			1	33			1	33			5	178	5	178
Do	Goro			1	41			1	41						
Do	Grottamare			4	103			4	103			6	173	6	173
Do	Ischia			3	792			3	792						
Austria	Lampeduse			1	39			1	39						
Italy	Licata			2	370			2	370						
Great Britain	do														
United States	do														
Austria	Lignano			5	89									2	838
Italy	do			12	344			17	433					13	592
Do	Lipari			3	408			3	408						
Austria	Magna Vacca														
Italy	do			8	239			8	239					5	222
Do	Manfredonia			2	277			2	277					2	184

Denmark	Marsala	1	172	1	323
Italy	do	1	151	1	87
Do	Mazara	1	87	1	304
Austria	Mola di Bari	5	304	5	304
Italy	do	2	303	2	303
Austria	Messina	1	288	1	288
Great Britain	do	2	370	2	370
Greece	do	4	590	4	590
Holland	do	18	4,375	18	7,386
Italy	do	1	162	1	162
Turkey	do	3	1,099	3	1,099
United States	do	40	2,480	40	2,480
Italy	Molferta	1	94	1	94
Do	Monopoli	23	5,236	23	5,236
Do	Naples	1	80	1	80
Austria	Nisa di Calamata	1	96	1	96
Greece	do	16	881	16	881
Turkey	do	22	5,208	22	6,045
Greece	do	2	837	2	837
Turkey	do	11	544	11	544
Greece	do	7	301	7	301
Italy	do	8	414	8	414
Austria	do	4	114	4	114
Italy	do	1	37	1	37
Austria	do	5	138	5	175
Italy	do	1	32	1	32
Austria	do	116	3,689	116	15,299
Italy	do	5	223	5	223
Do	do	37	2,515	37	2,515
Do	do	111	4,220	111	4,220
Austria	do	3	63	3	1,251
Do	do	23	1,188	23	1,188
Italy	do	3	112	3	112
Do	do	2	150	2	150
Holland	do	16	897	16	897
Italy	do	5	777	5	858
Do	do	1	81	1	81
Turkey	do	1	29	1	29

Austria	Cephalonia	1	66	1	890
Greece	do	6	281		
Italy	do		543		
Great Britain	do	2	45		
Austria	Corfu	1	921		
Great Britain	do	1	721		
Greece	do	16	718		2,247
Italy	do	2	131		
Turkey	do	4			
Austria	Dragomestre				
Greece	do				
Do	Galaxidi	1	267		267
Do	Ithaca	2	206		206
Turkey	Lutraky				
Austria	Maratonisi	1	123		
Greece	do	2	274		397
Russia	do				
Austria	Missolonghi				
Greece	do				
Italy	do	6	471		551
Turkey	do	1	80		
Austria	Nauplia				
Greece	do				
Turkey	do				
Greece	Navarino				
Russia	do				
Austria	Patras				
Great Britain	do				
Greece	do				
Italy	do				
Russia	do				
Turkey	do				
Austria	Pireus				
Great Britain	do				
Greece	do				
Italy	do				
Turkey	do				
Greece	Mandalia				
Austria	Prevesa				
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[illegible]

EGYPTIAN PORTS.

Austria	Alexandria	52	66,035	3	578	68	75,742	53	67,513	25	10,224	93	84,852
Great Britain	do	2	3,868	1	445								
France	do			1	207								
Greece	do									4	972		
Italy	do			5	1,156					7	1,616		
Turkey	do	4	3,453					4	4,527				
Austria	Port Said			10	3,646								
Great Britain	do			1	453	14	4,745	1	840			2	1,016
Italy	do			2	389					1	176		
Wallachia	do			1	257								
Austria	Malta			1	105					2	169		
Great Britain	do												
Italy	do			7	778	9	1,019		1,388	9	1,394	16	3,276
Greece	do									1	65		
Turkey	do			1	136					2	260		
Austria	Tripoli									1	341	3	612
Turkey	do							1	174	1	97		

ALGERIAN PORTS.

Austria	Algiers				265					3	1,291	5	1,768
Italy	do			2	662	4	927			2	477		
Sweden	do			2									
Austria	Bona									1	324	1	324
Italy	Bugra			1	313	1	313						
Austria	Oran									1	386		
Italy	do									5	1,229	6	1,615
England	Arzeu, (Africa)									1	678	1	678

FRENCH PORTS.

Great Britain	Caen									1	175	1	175
Italy	Cannes									1	181	1	181
Austria	Cette			8	3,163					19	8,139		
Great Britain	do					17	5,254			3	1,067		
France	do									4	763	56	18,882
Italy	do			9	2,091					26	7,585		
Germany	do									3	1,151		
Servia	do									1	177		
France	Cherbourg			1	191	1	191						
Great Britain	Dunkirk									4	1,850		
Germany	do									1	190	7	2,959
Italy	do									1	334		
Sweden	do									1	585		
France	Havre							*1	658	1	170	3	1,298
Sweden	do									1	470		

* English flag.

Do	Related	1	177	18	679	1	654	1	654
Italy	Cardiff	1	177	1	679	1	654	1	654
Austria	do	53	509	1	679	1	654	1	654
Great Britain	do	11	25, 453	1	679	1	654	1	654
Germany	do	1	2, 632	76	35, 168	1	654	1	654
Holland	do	3	581	1	401	1	654	1	654
Italy	do	2	599	1	401	1	654	1	654
Austria	Dublin	1	401	1	401	1	654	1	654
Do	Falmouth	1	401	1	401	1	654	1	654
Great Britain	do	1	401	1	401	1	654	1	654
Denmark	do	1	401	1	401	1	654	1	654
Germany	do	1	401	1	401	1	654	1	654
Holland	do	1	401	1	401	1	654	1	654
Sweden	do	1	401	1	401	1	654	1	654
Austria	Glasgow	2	1, 905	19	10, 158	11	5, 617	11	5, 617
Great Britain	do	11	186	1	479	1	453	1	453
Italy	do	1	479	1	453	1	453	1	453
Austria	Gloucester	1	453	1	324	1	324	1	324
Great Britain	Grangemouth	1	324	1	324	1	324	1	324
Austria	Grimsby	1	324	1	324	1	324	1	324
Do	Hartlepool	1	324	1	324	1	324	1	324
Great Britain	do	1	324	1	324	1	324	1	324
Holland	do	1	324	1	324	1	324	1	324
Russia	do	1	324	1	324	1	324	1	324
Austria	Hull	4	417	6	4, 713	10	9, 303	10	9, 303
Great Britain	do	1	161	1	422	1	547	1	547
Italy	Lancaster	1	422	1	179	1	547	1	547
Great Britain	Leith	1	179	1	547	1	547	1	547
Austria	Liverpool	2	1, 064	58	66, 816	47	73, 869	48	74, 816
Great Britain	do	4	733	20	17, 139	19	18, 134	29	23, 170
Italy	do	2	608	1	183	1	1, 032	2	1, 032
Sweden	do	2	608	1	183	1	1, 032	2	1, 032
Austria	London	2	1, 482	10	2, 737	10	2, 737	10	2, 737
Great Britain	do	17	15, 474	1	460	1	460	1	460
Italy	do	1	460	1	460	1	460	1	460
Sweden	do	1	460	1	460	1	460	1	460
Great Britain	Middlesborough	2	1, 281	10	2, 737	10	2, 737	10	2, 737
France	do	1	460	1	460	1	460	1	460
Holland	do	1	460	1	460	1	460	1	460
Austria	New Castle	1	460	1	460	1	460	1	460
Great Britain	do	1	460	1	460	1	460	1	460
Germany	do	1	460	1	460	1	460	1	460
Greece	do	1	460	1	460	1	460	1	460
Holland	do	1	460	1	460	1	460	1	460
Italy	do	1	460	1	460	1	460	1	460
Sweden	do	1	460	1	460	1	460	1	460
Austria	Newport	2	2, 027	17	7, 481	17	7, 481	17	7, 481
Great Britain	do	1	2, 027	1	745	1	745	1	745
Italy	do	1	745	1	804	1	804	1	804
Austria	North Shields	1	745	1	804	1	804	1	804
Italy	Plymouth	1	554	2	804	2	804	2	804
Sweden	do	1	250	1	804	1	804	1	804

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Trieste, Austria, for the year ending December 31, 1870—Continued.

Flag of—	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Tons.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Tons.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	Porman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,105	4	986	6	2,091
Do.....	Port Albert.....	.....	.....	1	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	do.....	.....	.....	1	193	2	383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	Port Talbot.....	.....	.....	4	935	5	1,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	do.....	.....	.....	1	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria.....	Shields.....	.....	.....	2	1,107	2	1,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sunderland.....	.....	.....	1	360	3	743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	do.....	.....	.....	2	383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria.....	Swansea.....	.....	.....	2	807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	do.....	.....	.....	3	679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	do.....	.....	.....	1	254	13	3,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	do.....	.....	.....	3	659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	do.....	.....	.....	3	871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	do.....	.....	.....	1	356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria.....	Troon.....	.....	.....	4	2,037	4	2,037	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	White Haven.....	.....	.....	3	635	3	635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Workington.....	.....	.....	2	375	2	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Yarmouth.....	.....	.....	1	247	1	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BELGIUM.													
Austria.....	Antwerp.....	.....	.....	2	578	.....	.....	1	677	2	482	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	do.....	.....	.....	2	626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	do.....	.....	.....	1	159	16	4,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	do.....	.....	.....	1	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	do.....	.....	.....	6	1,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,018
Italy.....	do.....	.....	.....	3	1,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	do.....	.....	.....	1	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	859	.....	.....
HOLLAND.													
Great Britain.....	Amsterdam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	607	4	1,128
Germany.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	305	.....	.....
Holland.....	do.....	4	1,706	6	1,036	10	2,742	.....	.....	1	216	.....	.....
Sweden.....	Harlingen.....	.....	.....	1	219	1	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	Rotterdam.....	1	449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	do.....	3	1,245	2	343	6	2,037	7	3,296	9	1,748	19	5,856
Sweden.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	396	.....	.....

GERMANY.									
Germany.....	Dantzic.....	1	120	1	120	3	580	3	580
Holland.....	Hamburg.....	2	240	3	336	3	580	3	580
Sweden.....	do.....	1	96	3	336	3	580	3	580
RUSSIA.									
Great Britain.....	Riga.....					1	195	4	711
Holland.....	do.....					3	516	4	711
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.									
Sweden.....	Pitea.....	1	187	1	187				
Denmark.....	Tromsøe.....	4	530	6	828				
Sweden.....	do.....	2	298						
Denmark.....	Vadsoe.....	1	112	2	212				
Germany.....	do.....	1	100						
SOUTH ASIATIC PORTS.									
Austria.....	Bombay.....			4	3,586	6	5,044	6	5,044
Great Britain.....	Calcutta.....	1	372	1	372				
Do.....	Colombo, (Ceylon).....	1	547	2	1,147				
Austria.....	Maulmain.....	2	2,082	2	2,082				
Great Britain.....	Singapore.....	2	712	2	712				
UNITED STATES PORTS.									
United States.....	Boston.....	1	249	1	249				
Austria.....	New York.....	5	2,614			4	2,377		
Great Britain.....	do.....	6	2,139			3	1,259		
Germany.....	do.....	1	290					18	8,691
Holland.....	do.....			39	17,583	1	183		
Italy.....	do.....	14	5,553			6	2,866		
Sweden.....	do.....	3	976						
United States.....	do.....	7	2,726			4	2,006		
Great Britain.....	Philadelphia.....	5	1,846	10	3,469				
Sweden.....	do.....	1	324						
United States.....	do.....	4	1,299						
Italy.....	Baltimore.....	1	200	1	200				
Sweden.....	Richmond.....	1	250						
United States.....	do.....	2	786	3	1,036				
CUBA.									
Germany.....	Santiago.....	2	517	2	517				
HAYTI.									
Germany.....	Aux Cayes.....	1	225	1	225				

BELGIUM.

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium for the year ending December 31, 1869.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Steel kilograms..	4, 256, 199	\$1, 131, 438 00	\$10, 518 00	Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Germany.
Animals head..	251, 314	5, 489, 418 00	74, 490 00	Denm'rk, G'rm'ny, France, Netherlands.
Butter kilograms..	3, 212, 512	1, 673, 070 00	30, 992 00	Sweden and Norway, France, Germany, Netherlands, Great Britain.
Wood { ...do....	2, 676, 487	} 4, 626, 192 00	325, 190 00	{ Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denm'rk, G'rm'ny.
Wine { meters ..	323, 377			
Wine hectoliters..	202, 346	3, 913, 998 00	14, 953 00	Russia, Denmark, France, Spain.
Beer.....do.....	44, 279	170, 025 00	38, 889 00	Denmark, France, Germany.
Candles.....	Unknown	11, 718 00	1, 170 00	Germany, Netherlands, Great Britain.
Cacao..... kilograms..	430, 686	12, 759 00	13, 670 00	Netherl'nds, France, Brazil.
Coffee .....do.....	20, 532, 062	5, 192, 748 00	505, 875 00	Denmark, France, Netherlands.
Rubber goods.....do.....	170, 897	228, 408 00	11, 845 00	Germany, France.
Printed materials.....do.....	22, 449	18, 786 00	.....	France.
Coal tons..	223, 463	615, 376 00	.....	Great Britain, Germany.
Wax..... kilograms..	199, 424	148, 428 00	.....	Netherlands.
Preserved fruits.....do.....	548, 758	254, 076 00	19, 525 00	Russia, France, Switzerland.
Cotton.....do.....	16, 287, 173	7, 401, 136 00	.....	Netherl'nds, France, Great Britain.
Copper and nickel...do.....	5, 414, 984	2, 116, 494 00	15, 847 00	Russia.
Tin.....do.....	1, 579, 000	974, 826 00	560 60	Russia.
Iron.....do.....	622, 553, 793	4, 182, 210 00	64, 595 00	Russia.
Tin plate.....do.....	531, 385	85, 374 00	4, 592 00	Russia.
Flax .....do.....	40, 042, 052	12, 983, 334 00	.....	Russia.
Cotton thread .....do.....	475, 397	642, 072 00	12, 991 00	France, Great Britain, Germany.
Woolen yarn .....do.....	650, 605	951, 576 00	34, 655 00	Denmark, France, Great Britain, Germany.
Linen yarn.....do.....	2, 028, 492	2, 087, 106 00	3, 035 00	France, Germany, Great Britain.
Furs .....do.....	51, 426	19, 158 00	.....	Russia, Sweden and Norway.
Cheese .....do.....	2, 464, 605	687, 642 00	45, 841 00	Netherlands, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Germany.
Fruits.....do.....	7, 361, 419	822, 286 00	141, 041 00	France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain.
Wheat .....do.....	322, 060, 490	15, 576, 692 00	405, 964 00	Russia, Denmark, Germany, France.
Lard .....do.....	16, 138, 901	3, 302, 058 00	.....	Denmark.
Clothing.....	Unknown	100, 440 00	62, 835 00	Denmark, France, Germany.
Hops kilograms..	2, 337, 145	434, 682 00	.....	France.
Oil .....do.....	9, 764, 085	2, 335, 602 00	.....	Russia, Denmark.
Musical and mathematical instruments.	Unknown	142, 462 00	5, 654 00	Denmark, France, Switzerland.
Wool kilograms..	46, 998, 731	16, 609, 428 00	.....	Russia.
Vegetables .....do.....	108, 149, 478	778, 968 00	.....	France.
Machinery.....	Unknown	903, 030 00	27, 042 00	Russia.
Hardware, &c.....	Unknown	1, 087, 914 00	108, 799 00	Sweden and Norway, Denmark.
Earthenware kilograms..	221, 977, 905	5, 780, 322 00	.....	Russia.
Honey.....do.....	644, 105	95, 790 00	14, 976 00	Netherlands.
Vessels and boats.....tons..	3, 058	182, 094 00	.....	Great Britain.
Gold and silver.....	Unknown	305, 598 00	15, 268 00	France.
Paper kilograms..	1, 340, 981	392, 832 00	16, 509 00	Great Britain, France.
Perfumery .....do.....	Unknown	77, 748 00	7, 688 00	Denmark, France, Great Britain.
Hides..... kilograms..	26, 448, 317	9, 154, 362 00	20, 189 00	Russia, Sweden and Norway.
Lead .....do.....	1, 824, 099	169, 632 00	186 00	Great Britain.
Stones.....do.....	45, 367, 219	211, 110 00	1, 708 00	Sweden and Norway, Great Britain.
Slates..... pieces..	42, 533, 839	197, 718 00	31, 490 00	France.
Fish kilograms..	29, 717, 486	1, 121, 848 00	22, 799 00	Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Great Britain.

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Gunpowder kilograms..	50, 562	\$40, 716 00	\$1, 410 00	Germany, Great Britain.
Chemicals do.....	10, 464, 873	1, 660, 422 00	29, 478 00	Russia, Great Britain.
Books.....	Unknown.	707, 358 00	.....	Germany, Great Britain, France.
Rice kilograms..	37, 455, 368	1, 964, 160 00	62, 465 00	France, Great Britain.
Soap..... do.....	473, 582	164, 238 00	5, 285 00	Great Britain, France.
Salt do.....	54, 037, 298	413, 478 00	155 00	Great Britain.
Sirups and molasses do.....	2, 753, 403	153, 636 00	30, 191 00	France, Netherlands.
Silk do.....	61, 706	1, 377, 330 00	.....	France, Great Britain.
Sugar..... do.....	22, 048, 679	3, 039, 984 00	181, 330 00	Netherlands, Great Britain.
Tobacco do.....	8, 235, 570	2, 126, 910 00	218, 367 00	France, United States, Netherlands, Great Britain, South America.
Dye-stuffs do.....	18, 863, 553	1, 963, 416 00	.....	Russia, Great Britain.
Tea..... do.....	43, 773	56, 916 00	7, 327 00	Netherlands, Great Britain, Spain.
Cotton goods do.....	932, 824	1, 813, 128 00	163, 520 00	Great Britain, France, Germany.
Woolen goods.....	Unknown.	3, 552, 600 00	358, 379 00	Great Britain, France.
Silk goods kilograms..	138, 971	4, 652, 790 00	77, 541 00	Do.
Lace goods.....	Unknown.	308, 202 00	21, 578 00	Do.
Glass-ware kilograms..	2, 947, 784	121, 408 00	9, 316 00	Do.
Meat do.....	1, 278, 927	322, 940 00	2, 854 00	Great Britain.
Carriages do.....	Unknown.	29, 016 00	2, 839 00	France, Great Britain.
Zinc kilograms..	2, 362, 265	197, 718 00	1, 456 00	Sweden and Norway, France, United States, Great Britain.
Diatilled liquors. hectoliters..	46, 124	453, 654 00	16, 971 00	Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain.
Ashes..... kilograms..	19, 653, 241	73, 098 00	.....	Netherlands.
Lime do.....	17, 986, 377	66, 960 00	.....	France.
Rags do.....	3, 368, 502	188, 046 00	.....	Netherlands.
Drugs do.....	2, 241, 563	718, 746 00	.....	Great Britain.
Tan-bark do.....	12, 630, 657	469, 836 00	.....	Germany.
Fertilizers do.....	97, 727, 833	4, 544, 352 00	.....	Russia, Great Britain.
Spices.....	Unknown.	102, 204 00	17, 136 00	Great Britain, France, Spain.
Yeast.....	Unknown.	229, 710 00	.....	Netherlands, France.
Paintings, &c do.....	Unknown.	899, 138 00	.....	Russia, Great Britain.
Eggs..... number..	9, 556, 364	160, 790 00	.....	France, Netherlands, Austria.
Pottery { kilograms..	1, 798, 034 }	268, 398 00	18, 153 00	Great Britain.
{ pieces..	21, 043, 070 }			
Hay kilograms..	32, 397, 424	602, 646 00	.....	Netherlands.
Rosin..... do.....	89, 864, 988	7, 313, 334 00	.....	Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Great Britain.
Sulphur do.....	5, 838, 259	217, 248 00	.....	Great Britain.
Linen goods.....	Unknown.	138, 756 00	10, 658 00	Great Britain, France.
Grains for oil ... kilograms..	89, 842, 687	6, 782, 372 00	.....	Russia, Sweden and Norway.
Oil-cake do.....	32, 703, 941	1, 216, 626 00	.....	Denmark.
Miscellaneous.....	Unknown.	1, 389, 578 00	19, 171 00	Russia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, United States.
Total.....		165, 891, 836 00	3, 422, 461 00	

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Steel kilograms..	434, 599	\$167, 586 00	Russia, Great Britain, Switzerland.
Animals head..	199, 508	4, 119, 968 00	France, Great Britain.
Arms.....	Unknown.	2, 403, 120 00	Russia, Sweden and Norway.
Butter..... kilograms..	4, 773, 224	2, 485, 890 00	Great Britain.
Wood..... { do.....	874, 537 }	1, 135, 530 00	Russia, Sweden and Norway.
{ hectoliter..	30, 543 }		
Wine..... do.....	600	25, 854 00	Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Germany.
Beer..... do.....	5, 282	19, 902 00	Great Britain.
Candles..... kilograms..	5, 182, 596	2, 409, 816 00	Russia, Great Britain.
Coffee.....	32, 495	9, 114 00	Netherlands.
Rubber goods.....	72, 752	126, 666 00	France.
Printing-materials.....	6, 119	5, 208 00	France, Great Britain, Germany.
Coal..... tons..	4, 268, 819	12, 915 00	Russia, Germany, France.

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Wax.....kilograms..	50,608	\$37,572 00	Great Britain, France.
Preserved fruits	231,710	118,854 00	Russia, Great Britain.
Copper and nickel.....	3,569,403	1,920,822 00	Great Britain, France, United States.
Tin.....	407,846	251,100 00	Great Britain.
Iron.....	258,859,310	8,886,708 00	Russia, Great Britain, France, United States.
Flax.....	22,600,241	7,461,204 00	France, Great Britain, Germany, United States.
Cotton thread.....	749,726	697,314 00	Russia, Great Britain, France.
Woolen yarn	4,650,731	5,439,198 00	Germany, France, Russia, Great Britain.
Linen yarn	5,098,340	5,854,708 00	Russia, France, Germany.
Cheese.....	277,277	77,376 00	France, Germany, Great Britain.
Fruits.....	25,118	698,478 00	France.
Wheat.....	22,356,489	1,114,140 00	Russia, France.
Lard.....	12,807,496	2,620,368 00	Do.
Clothing.....	Unknown.	386,508 00	Russia, France, Great Britain.
Hops.....kilograms..	2,633,242	1,204,908 00	Russia.
Oil.....	5,276,935	587,760 00	France.
Musical and mathematical instruments	Unknown.	42,594 00	Netherlands.
Wool.....kilograms..	1,308,092	973,152 00	France, Great Britain.
Milk.....	5,472,385	254,448 00	Do.
Vegetables	58,555,051	897,450 00	France.
Machinery.....	24,464,275	4,436,844 00	Russia.
Hardware.....	Unknown.	418,500 00	France.
Earthenware.....kilograms..	133,100,845	993,264 00	Russia.
Gold and silver.....do.....	Unknown.	20,088 00	France, Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain.
Paper.....do.....	15,290,744	3,484,552 00	Russia, France, United States, Great Britain.
Perfumery.....	Unknown.	5,554 00	Great Britain, Spain, Germany.
Hides.....	22,879,313	7,960,498 00	Russia.
Stones.....	396,781,446	2,025,540 00	France.
Slates.....	12,780,045	59,520 00	France.
Lead.....	5,947,772	553,164 00	France, Great Britain, Germany, United States.
Fish.....	3,547,844	111,600 00	France.
Gunpowder.....kilograms..	108,045	51,420 00	France, Great Britain, Spain, Russia.
Books.....	Unknown.	393,948 00	Russia, Sweden and Norway, Germany, France, Great Britain.
Rice.....kilograms..	5,632,310	471,424 00	France, Germany, Great Britain, Spain.
Soap.....do.....	337,331	315,456 00	France, Great Britain.
Sirups and molasses ..do.....	8,669,988	483,786 00	France, Great Britain, Germany.
Silk.....do.....	19,014	282,906 00	Do.
Sugar.....do.....	46,135,075	6,007,544 00	Russia, France, Great Britain.
Tobacco.....do.....	354,424	350,052 00	Russia, France, Great Britain, Germany.
Cotton goods.....do.....	2,429,225	2,157,414 00	Russia, France, Sweden and Norway, Great Britain, United States.
Woolen goods.....do.....	2,585,828	5,720,058 00	Russia, France, Germany, Great Britain, United States.
Linen goods.....	Unknown.	4,535,610 00	Russia, France, Great Britain, Germany.
Silk goods.....kilograms..	4,112	107,136 00	Russia, France, Great Britain.
Lace goods.....	Unknown.	325,266 00	France, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Great Britain, United States.
Glass-ware.....kilograms..	50,933,207	3,151,584 00	Russia, France, United States, Spain, Great Britain.
Meat.....do.....	3,036,938	790,872 00	Russia, France, Great Britain.
Carriages.....	Unknown.	124,062 00	Do.
Zinc.....kilograms..	34,624,119	3,910,650 00	Do.
Distilled liquors..hectolitres..	43,519	366,234 00	Russia, France, Great Britain, United States.
Ashes.....kilograms..	2,639,879	9,858 00	Netherlands, France, Germany.
Lime.....do.....	159,557,981	256,190 00	Netherlands, France, Germany, Great Britain.
Rags.....do.....	4,808,506	268,398 00	Netherlands, France, Germany.
Drugs.....do.....	1,051,387	215,202 00	Russia, France, Switzerland, Great Britain, Spain.
Tan-bark.....do.....	15,072,124	560,604 00	Netherlands, France, Great Britain.
Fertilizers.....do.....	25,155,952	1,169,754 00	Do.
Grain for oil.....do.....	11,496,613	1,020,210 00	Netherlands, France, Italy, Great Britain.
Yeast.....	Unknown.	80,880 00	Netherlands, France, Russia, Great Britain.
Paintings.....	Unknown.	879,408 00	France, Great Britain, United States.
Eggs.....number..	23,607,438	395,250 00	France, Great Britain.
Pottery.....do.....	46,796,541	575,298 00	Russia, Spain, Great Britain.
Chemicals.....do.....	2,068,977		
Hay.....do.....	1,185,516	552,420 00	Spain, France, Great Britain, Switzerland.
Rosin.....do.....	10,409,945	193,626 00	Netherlands.
Sulphur.....do.....	41,776,194	4,008,370 00	Russia, South America, France, Great Britain, Germany.
Dye-stuffs.....do.....	3,046,952	113,254 00	Netherlands, France.
Oil-cake.....do.....	8,972,483	610,452 00	Netherlands.
	1,499,241	55,800 00	Russia, France, Germany, Great Britain.

Statement showing the commerce of Belgium, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Miscellaneous . . . kilograms . .	7, 926, 000	\$1, 474, 236 00	Germany, France, Great Britain.
Cordage do	89, 821	27, 762 00	France, Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, United States.
Total		114,527,749 00	

A. L. CHETLAIN.

ANTWERP.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received December 23.)

The accompanying tabular forms, showing the importations and exportations from Antwerp, are compiled from the general report made by the chamber of commerce at Antwerp to the minister of foreign affairs. It embraces a period of one year, ending December 31, 1870. The quantities of the different merchandises are reliable. The value in some instances must be taken as only the approximate, since in the custom-house they have kept the record of the quantity (the duties being in most cases specific) and not of the value; hence, in many instances, I have been compelled to take the average market prices for the values obtained. I have reduced the francs to dollars at the rate of $5\frac{2}{100}$ francs per dollar, the rate of exchange on the Bourse.

The statement of imports (Table A) shows that for the year 1870 there has entered this port merchandise to the value of \$109,370,809.19, with a duty of \$2,988,564.23. The duties therefore average less than 3 per cent. of the total amount entered.

By examination of the report it will be seen that most of the *ad valorem* duties are 10 per cent., and never rise above 15 per cent., this being the duty on cotton prints. Most of the specific duties are low, yet in some cases they rise quite high, averaging for cigars about 35 per cent., for brandy 20 per cent., for tea 10 per cent. There are now no export duties. Formerly, up to January 1, 1867, there was a duty on rags of 3 francs per 100 kilograms. Merchandise in transit is free. The transit of fire-arms in time of war is subject to special authorization.

While neighboring nations are abandoning free trade, or increasing their tariffs, where heretofore they have been small, there is an increasing demand by the merchants at Antwerp for free trade. In their report the chamber of commerce says: "We persist earnestly to ask that the suppression of the custom-houses be made the constant study of the government, and that it consider at the earliest possible opportunity some means of replacing, by other resources, the funds that this institution (*la douane*) procures for the treasury." The idea of making Antwerp a free port has been urged for many years, as it would offer to commerce great advantages and be the commencement of the abolishing of the *douanes*. Antwerp holds such intimate relations with London and other English ports, that our merchants have become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of free trade; hence they now no longer would be satisfied with having Antwerp alone a free port, as that would gather about us only another system of *douanes* of the government of Belgium. Hence they say: "Our idea is grander; it seems to us more just and logical; not some excepted territory, not Antwerp a free port, but Belgium made free by the suppression of the *douanes*, to which we invite the concurrence of the entire country."

But the question is, and shall be, how to replace the nearly \$3,000,000 collected in this port as duties.

As may be seen, the commerce of Antwerp extends to nearly every port of the globe. The relative importance of that of each country is shown in the report by the order in which the names appear in the column of countries whence imported.

The principal importations consist of brandy, coffee, cotton, flax, grain, guano, hides, iron, minerals, oil, petroleum, sugar, tobacco, wood, and wool.

BRANDY.

There has been an immense amount of liquors imported during 1870; over 7,000,000 liters of brandy, nearly 1,000,000 litres of beer, and nearly 4,000,000 liters of wine, being an increase of over 5,000,000 liters of brandy and beer, and a decrease of over 1,000,000 liters of wine, when compared with the importations of 1869. Nearly the entire amount has been consumed by the city and community, as scarcely any of it has been exported. As a consequence there is more intoxication in this city than in any other city on the continent.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was not very prosperous during 1870. There were imported nearly 23,000,000 kilograms in place of nearly 25,000,000 in 1869. During the first half of the year the prices declined at the expense of importers, who ceased importations; but the closing of the ports of Havre and Hamburg sent to Antwerp numerous cargoes of coffee from Brazil and San Domingo, which were destined for the former ports. But the great demands made upon our port by the German army, by Alsace and Lorraine, abandoned by the French douanes, increased the market for the last half year. The prices during the year have been per kilogram as follows, viz:

	January 1.	July 1.	December 30.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Brazil coffee	1.32	1.22	1.38
San Domingo.....	1.40	1.30	1.40

It is to be remarked that the consumption of coffee increases in Europe from year to year. Although the importations of 1871 were less than those of 1869, yet the consumption of 1870 was greater than in 1869. Since coffee must be considered in Europe a luxury to the working class, it is manifest from the consumption that the condition of this class is becoming ameliorated from year to year. The importations from the United States for 1870 show a marked change over 1869, viz:

	1870.	1869.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>
Countries of production.....	140,721	197,230
United States.....	15,787	41,282
Europe.....	108,054	120,070
Holland.....	55,674	38,005
Total.....	320,236	396,587

COTTON.

During the year 1870 the importation of cotton has been small, being nearly 2,000,000 kilograms less than in 1869, yet the imports from the United States increased from 78,000 to 572,000 kilograms. At the close of 1870 there were flattering prospects that this port should become a first-class cotton port. Large orders were sent to the United States and the Indies. A large quantity arrived, but the lack of means of discharging and sheltering it brought about so much loss that the project is about abandoned.

GRAIN.

There was immense activity in the grain market. Although the war stopped importations from France and Germany, and although the harvest of 1870 was good, yet there was such a demand for grain to feed the immense armies of Germany and France, that all sorts of grain increased in price; wheat flour rising from 25 francs to 33 francs per 100 kilograms. From England, Sweden, United States, and Russia came sufficient to increase the imports 50 per cent. over what they were in 1869. In the receipt of wheat alone from the United States there was an increase from 3,000,000 kilograms to over 15,000,000.

GUANO.

Over 95,000 tons of guano have arrived in 1870, being an increase of 13,000 tons over the preceding year. The lease of the guano-fields has expired, and nothing has been done for the present year. They are about to open again under favorable auspices.

HIDES.

There is but little change in the market of hides. Fifty per cent. of the green hides comes from Rio de la Plata; 20½ from Uruguay, with an additional 20 per cent. from France. Nearly all our leather comes from England.

PETROLEUM.

The United States stands first in this merchandise, which is gradually developing. During the year 400,000 barrels have been received. The disembarkation is a source of annoyance. Only five vessels can discharge at a time in the petroleum-docks, and having no modern facilities for unloading, the labor is difficult and slow, and subjects merchants to great expense. A project for carrying crude petroleum in iron barrels and submerging in a magazine filled with water, has been suggested but not yet perfected. They claim for it entire and complete protection against explosion. It has been patented by M. Gossi, of this city, and is about to receive a trial at Rheims, in France. The committee on arts and manufacture of that Republic has addressed to the minister of agriculture and commerce a report, the most conclusive, upon the advantages that this system of transportation and storage must afford, not only for the perfect preservation of the merchandise, but also for public safety. The judgment rendered by this committee has determined the French government to recommend, through the prefects, the adoption of the Gossi system in all the departments of France. I have not at command the information to describe it in minutia, but it is simply confined in iron barrels submerged in magazines filled with water.

WOOL.

This is the most valuable branch of commerce at this port. Wool to the amount of over \$15,000,000 has entered in one year, being yet a

decrease of about 12 per cent. on last year. More than 50 per cent. comes from Rio de la Plata. It is remarkable that such a great quantity of wool should be shipped from South America to Antwerp, and then transhipped to New York, since the freights to our port are equal to or greater than those to New York from the ports of South America.

The reason is said to be that New York merchants do not import their wool until it is ordered by American manufacturers, and then they have not the time to await the arrival from South America; hence they are compelled to draw their supplies from Europe.

EXPORTATIONS.

The statement of exports, as per Form B, shows the grand totals, viz: 370,515,977 kilograms; 14,721,871 francs; 48,903 liters; 4,323 cubic meters; 21,949,349 pieces; 8,998 head, for the year 1870—amounting to \$38,657,129.93. Of this amount over three-fourths million dollars value was legalized at this consulate for the United States, accurately stated 3,799,905.15 francs, or about 2 per cent. of the total exports from this port. This does not include the exports in transit—the merchandise that passes through Antwerp to the United States from surrounding nations, as Germany, France, and Holland; but this 2 per cent. is only about one-fourth part of the exports of Belgium to the United States which are embarked at this port. The immense quantities of iron and glass, with their manufactures, from the region of Liege, and also Charleroi, as well as the extensive general market of Brussels and surroundings, all or nearly all find exit to the sea through Antwerp; in fact Antwerp is Belgium's only chief commercial sea-port.

The following tables will give an exact exhibit of the trade from this port to the United States for the year 1870:

	Value in francs.		Value in francs.
Arms	678,356	Porcelain	6,498
Wood	30,100	Chemicals	67,900
Wood manufactured	18,090	Linen tissue	14,000
Clothes	50,000	Cotton lace	3,000
Instruments of music	2,300	Thread lace	500
Mercery, &c.	2,320	Flax	6,933
Objects of art	30,700	Glass manufactured	425,828
Stones polished and sculptured	6,750	Zinc manufactured	4,200
Total value in francs		*1,347,475	
Total exportations, francs		*14,721,871	

	Quantities in kilograms.		Quantities in kilograms.
Candles	6,290	Stone, sawed and cut	199,244
Lime	12,750	Lead, unwrought	706,845
Rags	1,917,749	Pottery, common	18,156
Drugs	24,055	Books	336
Iron, old and scrap	2,550,000	Soap	570
Iron, wrought	8,872,605	Tobacco	72
Iron, manufactured	21,702	Tissue cotton	3,568
Grain oleaginous	42	Woolen tissue	17,820
Grease	4,760	Linen tissue	185
Hops	1,700	Window-glass	1,993,727
Minerals	143,629	Other glass	363,467
Paper	152,295	Zinc	3,319,457
Hides	6,857		
Exports to United States, kilograms		20,337,881	
Total exports		370,515,977	

* These figures refer to the exports of which the *value* alone is declared, and not to the entire exports.

These tables show that about 7 per cent. of all the exportations from Antwerp are sent to the United States, or, to recapitulate—

	Kilograms.
Total export from Antwerp	370,515,977
Export to United States	20,337,881

or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

	Francs.
Total export from Antwerp	14,721,871
Export to United States	1,347,475

or about 9 per cent.

But 7 per cent. of \$38,500,000 gives us over \$2,500,000 as the value of the exports from Antwerp to United States.

The exports of 1870 show a general decrease as compared with 1869, viz: 402,254,966 kilograms, 11,920,863 francs, 65,031 liters, 1,715 cubic meters, 27,498,102 pieces, 19,422 head.

Some of the principal augmentations were as follows:

Arms, 1,047,778 francs, for Russia, Sweden, Norway, Holland, England, France, Spain, and United States.

Coal, 4,699,147 kilograms, for Sweden, Norway, Holland, England, and France.

Rags, 1,375,005 kilograms, for Hanseatic cities, England, and United States.

Cast scrap-iron, 5,286,591 kilograms, for Holland, Russia, England, Spain, United States, and France.

Fruit, 5,006 kilograms, for Russia, England, Holland, France, Spain, and United States.

Stone, 14,114,229 kilograms, for Holland, France, Spain, and United States.

Glass, 2,298,518 kilograms, for Russia, Prussia, Denmark, England, France, Turkey, and United States.

Clothing, 487,859 francs, for Russia, France, and United States.

Lace, 195,403 francs, for England, France, and United States.

Some of the principal diminutions for the year 1870 are as follows, viz:

Candles, 1,000,985 kilograms, for Sweden, Norway, Hanseatic cities, England, France, and Italy.

Tan-bark, 1,931,476 kilograms, for Holland and England.

Wrought iron, 35,001,370 kilograms, for Russia, Denmark, Holland, France, Italy, Austria, Turkey, and United States.

Grain, 6,623,912 kilograms, for Prussia, Denmark, Holland, England, and Italy.

Hops, 1,047,945 kilograms, for Prussia, England, Brazil, and Chili.

Vegetables, 12,726,165 kilograms, for Prussia, Holland, England, Spain, and Egypt.

Machines, 2,105,651 kilograms, for Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Spain, Austria, and Turkey.

Eggs, 5,451,168 for England.

Forage, 1,279,633 kilograms, for England, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil.

Tissue, 465,584 francs, for Prussia, Holland, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Brazil.

Window-glass, 2,519,997 kilograms, for Prussia, Holland, France, Greece, Egypt, and United States.

The merchandises exported, with the discharge of duties, are as follows :

SUGAR.		Kilograms.
1870.....		7, 011, 392
1869.....		13, 232, 224

DISTILLED LIQUORS.		Liters.
1870.....		1, 301, 888
1869.....		2, 166, 052

BEER.		Liters.
1870.....		34, 667
1869.....		41, 962

The sugar has been sent principally to England, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Italy, and Austria, the brandy to Cuba and Porto Rico, the beer to England and Italy.

COMMERCE IN TRANSIT.

During the years of 1870 and 1869, there passed through Antwerp the following quantities of merchandise to the amount of 84,573,706 kilograms in 1870; 77,520,703 kilograms in 1869; 6,058,544 francs in 1870; 3,575,845 francs in 1869; 1,879,817 liters in 1870; 1,544,227 liters in 1869; 17,617 pieces in 1870; 52,967 pieces in 1869; 2,755 cubic meters in 1870; 2,547 cubic meters in 1869.

The principal merchandises were coffee, iron, grain, machinery, sugar, salt, brandy, and wines, none of which is included in the report of importations and exportations, (Tables A and B.) Most of the goods sent in transit through Antwerp came from Germany and France, this being one of the chief shipping ports of Northern Europe. Table C shows the state of navigation of American ships only. No official report has been made of foreign vessels from which I could compile the more perfect report. It will be seen that we have had in this port for the year ending 30th September, 1871, seventy-four arrivals and seventy-three departures, trading principally with the United States. The total tonnage of the entries is 69,038 tons, averaging 932 tons per vessel, and the total tonnage of departures is 67,036, averaging 918 tons per vessel.

The comparative table which follows will show the arrivals and the nationality of the vessels at this port for the years 1869 and 1870.

Flags.	1869.	1870.		
	Total.	Sailing ves- sels.	Steamers.	Total.
American, United States.....	44	61	1	62
Argentine.....		1		1
Austrian.....	30	17		17
Belgian.....	144	25	118	143
Danish.....	159	195	27	222
English.....	1, 769	686	1, 036	1, 722
French.....	377	403	84	487
Greek.....	3	10		10
Dutch.....	165	133	373	506
Italian.....	92	113		113
Norwegian.....	328	304	1	305
Russian.....	66	52	1	53
Salvadorian.....	1			
Spanish.....	54	40	18	58
Swedish.....	72	73	37	110
Turkish.....		1		1
Grand totals.....	3, 304	2, 114	1, 696	3, 810

The following table designates the place whence these vessels sailed :

Countries.	1869.	1870.		
	Total.	Sailing-ves-sels.	Steamers.	Total.
Africa	16	31	1	32
America, (United States)	156	147	.....	147
Brazil	53	26	4	30
Cuba	34	29	.....	29
England	1, 413	323	951	1, 274
France	166	66	130	196
Holland	13	5	357	362
Indies	16	36	.....	36
Mediterranean	146	105	4	109
Mexico	6	8	.....	8
North	1, 092	708	227	935
Pacific Ocean	67	81	.....	81
Rio de la Plata	143	251	20	271
Spain	234	432	7	439
Turkey	159	74	29	103
West Indies	16	36	.....	36
River	30	20	35	55
Re-entered port	8	10	.....	10
New ships	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	3, 771	2, 388	1, 765	4, 153

The tonnage of the 2,377 sailing-vessels amounted to 611,979 tons ; that of the 1,745 steamers to 774,904 tons ; total, 1,386,883 tons ; average for sailing-vessels, 257 tons ; average for steamers, 444 tons ; general average, 336 tons.

Table of departure of sailing-vessels from Antwerp, 1867 to 1870.

Destination.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
North America	79	110	106	130
West Indies	31	53	39	44
South America	59	69	62	47
Africa	3	4	9	8
East Indies	4	10	4	2
Mediterranean	205	159	227	178
Spain	22	32	22	41
Portugal	6	12	9	10
France	26	39	95	72
Sweden and Norway	284	295	270	270
Denmark	21	33	35	29
North Sea	39	47	39	28
Baltic	132	164	195	200
Archangel	13	24	12	15
Holland	11	39	18	8
England	966	1, 024	1, 026	1, 098
Without destination	287	200	140	194
Total	2, 188	2, 314	2, 308	2, 374

Table giving the destination of the steamers for 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870.

Destination.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
London	267	253	397	312
Hull	103	110	118	107
Goole	103	94	91	66
Liverpool	64	58	71	64
Middlesborough	66	55	96	107
Grimsby	42	104	104	.....
Newcastle	62	64	73	.....
Harwich	109	108	114	101
Leith	60	44	54	57
Sunderland	18	14	18	19
Westhurtle Pool	57	21	5	8
Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow .....	.....	17	31	40
Dunkirk	3	1	5	8

Table giving the destination of the steamers for 1867, &c.—Continued.

Destination.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Bordeaux	16	20	16	19
Havre	52	54	52	68
Hamburg	52	67	58	44
Bremen			30	23
Stettin	2	6	3	7
Copenhagen	9	9	8	12
Gottenburg				30
Cronstadt and Saint Petersburg	7	11	17	12
New York	17		7	2
Black Sea, Constantinople, Odessa	10	19	21	14
Rio Janeiro		5	4	11
Galatz			15	2
Spain		19	16	14
Different	2	57	75	103
Total	1, 121	1, 210	1, 499	1, 428

Hence, in 1870, 4,122 vessels entered and 3,802 left port. As may be seen by comparing the imports and exports, there is comparatively little outward freight from this port. About 50 per cent. of all the vessels leaving port go out in ballast. Quite a large number of the American vessels go to the United States in ballast. Freights, consequently, are very small, averaging for New York only about 13 shillings per ton.

The Franco-Prussian war shut up in our port many vessels of these nations; the complete jam and disorder, and the consequent delay in discharging, caused by the astonishing increase of trade, explain the large difference between the entries and departures, that of 320 vessels. That is, we had in port an excess of 320 vessels more at the end of 1870 than 1869. To accommodate all these vessels demanded great dock capacity. Our docks are large and commodious, the old dock being built by the first Napoleon. They give berths to about 300 vessels; but during last winter they sheltered as many as 350 in them.

The steamers principally occupy the roads, which can accommodate almost any draught of ships. The docks admit only about 22 feet draught, so that our largest ships are compelled to lighter in the roads. The breadth of the Scheldt (roads) facing the city varies from 487 to 908 feet. At low water the depth is from 26 to 48 feet. The tide rises from 15 to 20 feet. The current flows about three knots per hour.

During last winter, when not closed by the ice, the Scheldt at times was covered with ships at anchor awaiting their turn to enter the dock. They occupied a space three miles above and twenty miles below the city, some days to the number of 350, as officially reported. Attached to the docks are three handsome dry-docks of the following dimensions, viz:

	Length.	Breadth.	Draught on miter-sill.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Large dry-dock	360	81	21
Middle dry-dock	196	89	12
Small dry-dock	131	33	7

The exhausting of the large dry-dock takes place in less than two hours, through the agency of steam-pumps. The water re-enters in about one hour. Ships coming in the harbor of Antwerp only to make use of the dry-docks, and undertaking no commercial trade whatever, are free from all harbor or dock duties, excepting for the dry-dock, which are very moderate.

Many of our American ship-owners and masters take occasion to repair their vessels in this port. They report that coppering a vessel, for example, costs only about 60 per cent. of what it would in New York. The workmen labor more slowly, but do the work better for a smaller price.

Although the year 1870 shows a great increase over 1869 for the importations, yet the partial year of 1871, so far as can be compared, shows yet astonishing advances over 1870. Comparing the importations of the month of August, 1871, with August, 1870, there is found an increase of 37 per cent., and for the first eight months of 1871 an increase of 30 per cent. The exportations show, also, an increase for August of 38 per cent., and for the first eight months, 16 per cent.

To meet all this increase has been a difficult question for the Belgian Government. The port is crowded. The entrepots and custom-house are crammed. They work almost day and night, fête days and Sundays, detailing at times the military to assist at the entrepots. The railroads, the pride of Belgium, the admiration of the world, have not been able to keep pace with this advance.

In July of the present year the minister of public works asked and received a credit of nearly 5,000,000 francs to increase the condition of the railroads which belong to the State. But great embarrassment has been experienced, occasioned by the lack of transportation. An immense quantity of petroleum arrives in Antwerp for the interior, this being the first port in Europe for the petroleum trade, but the merchants have to delay for days and weeks for cars to ship their petroleum.

The receipts for the present year have augmented wonderfully over all former years, being from five to ten fold as large. In view of this the minister of public works has again asked for the special credit of over 12,000,000 francs, to increase the rolling-stock of the railroads, by which he hopes to be able to build 1,600 cars, with capacity of ten tons; 200 passenger-coaches, 200 baggage-wagons, 100 locomotives and tenders.

ANTWERP AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Efforts have been made at various times to establish a line between this port and New York. The Belgian government for the last two years has labored earnestly to accomplish the same end. Last year they offered a subsidy, which has been increased to a million francs, and as a result, an English company has accepted the offer, and arrangements have been entered into for starting the line at the earliest date possible. During the present year several steamers have loaded in this port, and sailed directly to New York.

TRAMWAY IN ANTWERP.

The municipal authorities have been for many years agitating and discussing the building of a city horse-railway. It now seems that they are about to succeed. It has been decided to build it, and the track has been almost fully agreed upon. They expect to begin operations next spring.

The Government is trying its best to organize and expedite our immense commerce and navigation, and make Antwerp a first-class commercial city. Although they may appear to lack the energy that is needed for the occasion, yet by giving a little time to think, the people and government will be able to carry on a trade in Antwerp not inferior to anything on the continent, perhaps in Europe.

J. R. WEAVER.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Arms.....francs..	124, 177	\$23, 880 19	Free.....	England, Holland, Italy, Egypt, Sweden and Norway.
Animal matter, crude.....do.....	4, 054, 887	779, 784 61	Free.....	Rio de la Plata, France, England, Holland, Hanseatic cities, Prussia, Brazil.
Beer.....liters..	957, 406	23, 945 15	\$10, 631 46	Prussia, England, Hanseatic cities, France, Holland, Saxony, Bavaria.
Books.....kilograms..	32, 232	61, 924 61	Free.....	Holland, France, Prussia, England, Italy, United States.
Bottles.....do.....	26, 748	2, 571 91	51 43	Prussia, Holland, England, Russia, France.
Brandy.....liters..	7, 234, 935	4, 340, 961 00	824, 074 85	Hanseatic cities, Prussia, Holland, France, England, Cuba.
Brooms.....francs..	1, 172, 838	225, 543 85	Free.....	Holland, Algeria, Spain, France, Singapore, Prussia.
Butter.....kilograms..	23, 037	13, 822 20	230 00	Holland, Hanseatic cities, England, Prussia, Sweden and Norway.
Candles.....francs..	19, 970	3, 840 38	384 04	Holland, France, England, Hanseatic cities, Prussia.
Carriages.....do.....	13, 725	2, 504 81	250 48	England, Holland.
Cheese.....kilograms..	938, 629	281, 588 70	28, 158 87	Holland, Prussia, Switzerland, England, France.
Chemicals:				
Soda.....kilograms..	7, 602, 137	602, 137 00	Free.....	England, Holland, Egypt, France, United States.
Not specified.....francs..	3, 791, 869	729, 205 58	Free.....	England, France, Holland, Hanseatic cities, Russia, Prussia, Rio de la Plata, United States.
Clothes.....do.....	226, 530	43, 563 46	4, 356 35	England, France, Prussia, Italy.
Coal.....kilograms..	33, 730, 177	168, 650 88	Free.....	England, Holland, Russia, Rio de la Plata, Prussia.
Cocoa.....do.....	441, 936	132, 580 80	17, 677 44	France, Hanseatic cities, England, Holland, Prussia, United States.
Coffee.....do.....	22, 719, 856	7, 951, 949 60	681, 595 68	Brazil, Holland, Hayti, France, England, United States, Hanseatic cities.
Compost and guano.....do.....	85, 072, 791	5, 104, 367 46	Free.....	Peru, England, Prussia, France, Holland, Denmark.
Copper and nickel:				
Manufactured.....francs..	93, 059	17, 895 96	1, 789 60	Prussia, Hanseatic cities, Holland, England, France, United States.
Sheet.....kilograms..	421, 671	163, 668 40	16, 866 84	Prussia, Holland, England, France.
Unwrought.....do.....	3, 198, 760	1, 151, 553 60	Free.....	Sweden and Norway, Hanseatic cities, Holland, England, France, Rio de la Plata, Chili.
Cordage.....do.....	30, 097	6, 019 40	Free.....	England, Holland, Russia, France, Hanseatic cities.
Cotton.....do.....	14, 376, 493	4, 888, 006 72	Free.....	England, France, United States, Brazil, Hayti.
Cotton thread.....do.....	384, 102	192, 057 00	17, 668 69	England, Prussia, Holland, France.
Drugs.....do.....	962, 978	277, 781 92	Free.....	Russia, Holland, England, France, Italy, Prussia, Hanseatic cities, Spain, Morocco.
Dyewoods and drugs.....do.....	14, 400, 675	1, 384, 680 28	Free.....	Hayti, England possessions, England, United States, France, Brazil.
Fish.....do.....	4, 437, 411	1, 280, 022 23	8, 533 60	Holland, England, Sweden and Norway.
Flax.....do.....	12, 213, 294	3, 053, 323 50	Free.....	Russia, Prussia, England, France, Holland, Hanseatic cities, Algeria.
Forage.....do.....	7, 460, 730	44, 764 28	Free.....	Holland, France, Portugal, Italy.
Fruit:				
Almonds.....kilograms..	170, 953	65, 751 15	6, 575 11	France, Algeria, Holland, England, Gibraltar.
Figs.....do.....	1, 249, 982	749, 989 20	14, 422 85	Portugal, Holland, England, France, Spain.
Lemons and oranges.....do.....	2, 306, 563	461, 312 60	26, 614 19	Spain, Italy, France, England, Holland.
Prunes.....do.....	338, 560	135, 424 00	9, 764 23	France, Hanseatic cities, Prussia, Holland, England.
Raisins.....do.....	1, 870, 262	561, 078 60	55, 872 94	Greece, England, Holland, France, Spain.
Not specified.....do.....	212, 259	42, 451 80	4, 245 18	Italy, France, Holland, England, Spain, United States.
Gutta percha:				
Crude.....kilograms..	63, 387	88, 741 80	Free.....	England, Hanseatic cities, France, Prussia.
Manufactured.....francs..	190, 130	20, 988 46	2, 098 84	England, Prussia, Luxemburg, France.

Commodity	Quantity	Value	Origin
Grain:			
Barley and malt..... kilograms...	53, 311, 434	2, 125, 457 36	Russia, Turkey, Holland, Prussia, Denmark, France, England, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, England, France.
Corn and oats..... do.....	62, 635, 272	2, 192, 234 52	England, Holland, United States, Hanseatic cities, France, Prussia, Russia.
Flour and biscuits..... do.....	6, 779, 440	542, 355 20	Russia, Prussia, France, Turkey, Holland.
Oleaginous..... do.....	46, 063, 303	2, 685, 064 24	Russia, Prussia, Turkey, France, England, Denmark, United States.
Rye..... do.....	23, 822, 703	1, 168, 198 80	Prussia, England, United States, Denmark, Russia, Hanseatic cities, Holland.
Wheat..... do.....	125, 371, 989	8, 228, 973 65	Russia, Egypt, France, Prussia, England, Holland, Luxembourg, Morocco.
Not specified..... do.....	3, 990, 314	159, 612 56	Rio de la Plata, Uruguay, Holland, France, England, Prussia, Russia, United States.
Grease..... do.....	11, 846, 921	2, 369, 384 20	Prussia, Holland, England, France.
Gold and silver:			
Manufactured.....frances..	29, 130	5, 601 92	England, France, Hanseatic cities.
Not coined.....kilograms..	164, 016	6, 560, 640 40	England, Holland.
Horses.....number..	1, 786	178, 600 00	Prussia, England, France, United States.
Hops.....kilograms..	198, 095	39, 619 00	Hanseatic cities, France, England, Holland, Cuba, Porto Rico.
Honey.....do.....	685, 179	38, 370 02	England, France, Prussia, Holland.
Hides:			
Tanned.....kilograms..	184, 295	92, 147 50	Rio de la Plata, Uruguay, France, England, Brazil, Holland, Italy, Hanseatic cities.
Untanned.....do.....	26, 842, 324	6, 710, 581 00	England, France, Italy, Hanseatic cities, Prussia.
Industrial products.....frances..	50, 324	9, 677 69	England, France, Prussia, Hanseatic cities, Rio de la Plata.
Instruments:			
Chirurgical.....frances..	20, 609	3, 962 27	France, England, Holland, Russia, Switzerland.
Musical.....do.....	68, 952	13, 260 00	England, France, Prussia, Hanseatic cities, Rio de la Plata.
Iron:			
Anchor and chains.....frances..	83, 309	1, 602 09	England, Holland, Uruguay, Rio de la Plata.
Cast and scrap.....kilograms..	58, 787, 277	1, 526, 227 38	England, Russia, Holland, France.
Manufactured.....frances..	1, 701, 969	327, 301 73	France, England, Prussia, Holland, Switzerland.
Mineral.....kilograms..	545, 456	109, 091 20	Holland, Spain, England.
Wrought.....do.....	2, 655, 437	112, 345 41	England, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Prussia, France.
Lace:			
Cotton.....frances..	17, 652	3, 394 61	England, France.
Silk.....do.....	65, 283	12, 554 54	England, France, Prussia.
Lead.....kilograms..	1, 234, 557	123, 455 70	Prussia, Spain, England, Hanseatic cities, Rio de la Plata.
Leather, manufactured.....frances..	45, 709	8, 982 50	England, Prussia, Holland, France.
Linen thread.....kilograms..	131, 026	100, 394 61	France, England, Prussia, Holland.
Lime.....do.....	219, 011	3, 504 17	England, France, Prussia.
Machines.....do.....	1, 726, 310	1, 843, 597 48	England, France, Holland, Hanseatic cities, Denmark, United States.
Meat.....do.....	832, 820	160, 157 69	Holland, England, Hanseatic cities, Prussia, United States.
Mercery and iron-ware.....frances..	485, 184	93, 304 61	England, Prussia, France, Holland, United States.
Minerals, not specified.....kilograms..	129, 300, 518	2, 448, 086 89	Spain, England, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Russia, Hanseatic cities, Algeria, United States.
Mirrors.....frances..	46, 090	8, 863 46	Prussia, England, France, Holland.
Objects of arts.....frances..	869, 499	167, 211 35	England, France, Holland, Prussia, Austria.
Oils:			
Of olives.....kilograms..	853, 023	341, 219 25	Italy, England, Holland, France.
Of grains.....do.....	7, 165, 380	2, 149, 634 84	England, Holland, United States, Hanseatic cities, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway.
Oil-cake.....do.....	690, 997	33, 269 15	Prussia, France, Hanseatic cities.
Paper.....do.....	187, 299	149, 839 20	Prussia, Holland, England, France, Spain, Switzerland.
Perfumery.....frances..	50, 991	9, 805 96	France, England, Holland, Prussia.
Petroleum:			
Crude.....kilograms..	11, 692, 952	899, 561 20	England, United States, France.
Refined.....do.....	38, 111, 477	3, 664, 565 09	United States, England, France, Holland, Hanseatic cities, Denmark.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp for the year ending September 30, 1871—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Pewter:				
Unwrought kilograms.	188, 467	\$18, 121 83	Free	Holland, England, France, Hanseatic cities.
Wrought francs.	19, 627	3, 772 50	\$377 25	England, France, Holland, Prussia.
Porcelain do.	66, 362	12, 619 23	1, 261 92	England, France, Prussia, Holland.
Pottery:				
Brick and tiles pieces.	447, 010	494 02	Free	England, Holland, France.
Common kilograms.	255, 571	12, 778 40	737 22	Holland, England, Prussia, France.
Preserves do.	211, 872	81, 489 23	4, 237 44	Switzerland, Prussia, Hanseatic cities, Holland, England, France, Italy, United States.
Rags do.	1, 138, 368	68, 302 08	Free	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Prussia, Hanseatic cities, Holland, England.
Resin and bitumen do.	25, 812, 230	994, 701 05	Free	Spain, Italy, Morocco, Egypt, England, United States, Brazil, Peru.
Rice do.	16, 830, 105	970, 367 58	32, 365 58	England, Indies, Holland, Hanseatic cities, Italy, United States.
Salt do.	24, 325, 590	204, 334 83	Free	England.
Silk do.	28, 657	526, 644 23	Free	England, Prussia, France, Holland, Italy.
Soap do.	235, 090	25, 859 90	2, 712 57	Holland, France, England, Prussia.
Spices francs.	415, 599	79, 922 88	11, 988 43	Holland, England, France, Hanseatic cities, Indies, Italy.
Steel:				
Unwrought kilograms.	235, 847	20, 754 53	483 55	England, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, Hanseatic cities.
Manufactured do.	372, 553	68, 569 33	2, 865 79	England, Prussia, France, Holland.
Sirup do.	1, 212, 281	193, 944 96	34, 969 84	France, Prussia, Holland.
Stone:				
Cut and sawed kilograms.	6, 089, 049	77, 611 31	Free	Italy, Holland, England, France, Greece, Uruguay, Spain, Prussia, United States.
Polished and sculptured francs.	9, 129	1, 755 58	175 56	Italy, Holland, England, France, Prussia.
Sugar kilograms.	20, 556, 484	4, 941, 270 19	Free	Cuba, Porto Rico, Holland, France, England.
Sulphur do.	5, 175, 009	247, 836 92	Free	Italy, England, Holland.
Tan-bark do.	430, 554	14, 208 32	Free	England, France, and Algeria.
Teas do.	38, 279	59, 246 70	6, 625 23	England, Holland, Hanseatic cities, Russia.
Tin:				
Unwrought kilograms.	158, 210	31, 642 00	912 75	England.
Wrought francs.	18, 502	3, 538 08	353 81	Prussia, Holland, England, France.
Tobacco:				
Leaf kilograms.	6, 108, 830	3, 174, 775 00	152, 539 33	Holland, Hanseatic cities, United States, England, Prussia, Cuba, Porto Rico.
Cigars do.	27, 302	40, 953 13	13, 924 02	Hanseatic cities, Holland, England, Prussia, Cuba, Porto Rico, Spain.
Other manufactured do.	36, 674	44, 108 04	2, 962 17	United States, England, Holland, Mecklenburg, France.
Tissue:				
Cotton kilograms.	73, 578	220, 794 00	14, 149 61	England, France, Prussia, Sweden, and Norway.
Woolen do.	186, 185	338, 338 00	33, 833 80	England, France, Prussia, Holland.
Linen francs.	1, 021, 366	196, 416 56	19, 641 66	England, France, Holland, Prussia, Hanseatic cities, Rio de la Plata.
Silk kilograms.	5, 117	147, 623 65	2, 982 47	France, England, Prussia.
Not specified do.	14, 686	28, 240 39	2, 284 04	England, Holland.
Vegetables do.	17, 216, 881	1, 655, 469 52	Free	Holland, England, Prussia, France.
Vinegar liters.	67, 479	12, 976 73	778 60	France, Prussia, Holland, England, Luxembourg.

Wax.....kilograms..	88, 373	67, 979 23	Free.....	France, Hanseatic cities, United States, England, Holland, Morocco.
Wine.....liters..	3, 894, 854	1, 498, 020 78	7, 470 87	France, Spain, England, Holland, Prussia, Hanseatic cities.
Wood:				
Cabinet-making.....kilograms..	2, 911, 885	103, 286 53	1, 679 93	England, France, Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela, United States.
Construction.....M..	172, 521	5, 168, 874 42	102, 512 60	Sweden, Norway, Russia, Prussia, United States, France, English Possessions.
Manufactured.....francs..	86, 050	16, 538 47	1, 653 85	Prussia, Sweden, and Norway, England, Holland, France, Switzerland.
Not specified.....do....	90, 050	17, 317 31	865 87	Holland, United States, Russia, Sweden, and Norway, Prussia, England, France.
Wool.....kilograms..	51, 251, 027	15, 375, 308 50	Free.....	Río de la Plata, England, France, Uruguay, Russia, Brazil, English Indies.
Woolen yarn.....do....	60, 968	85, 230 08	2, 931 18	England, Prussia, France, Hanseatic cities, Holland.
Zinc:				
Unwrought.....kilograms..	217, 014	20, 705 77	Free.....	Russia, France, Holland, England.
Wrought.....francs..	1, 892	363 85	36 39	France, Prussia, England.
	.....	119, 381, 809 19	2, 998, 564 23	

B.—EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Arms	frances.. 4, 944, 563	\$950, 877 50	England, United States, France, Hanseatic cities, Brazil.
Books	kilograms.. 12, 300	23, 653 85	France, England.
Butter	do..... 320, 869	185, 116 73	England.
Carriages	frances.. 46, 900	9, 019 23	Holland, Spain, Rio de la Plata.
Cattle	head.. 8, 856	212, 884 66	England.
Cheese	kilograms.. 85, 531	15, 297 60	Hanseatic cities, England.
Chemicals:			
Soda	do..... 859, 201	859, 201 00	Russia, England, Prussia, France.
Not specified	frances.. 1, 145, 043	220, 200 58	England, France, Holland, Colombia.
Clothes	do..... 720, 910	138, 636 54	Rio de la Plata, Chili, Brazil, France, England.
Coal	kilograms.. 12, 914, 626	64, 573 13	Sweden, Norway, Holland, Russia, Spain, Chili, Brazil, England.
Cocoa	do..... 7, 981	2, 394 30	England.
Coffee	do..... 456	145 92	Prussia, Luxemburg.
Copper and nickel:			
Manufactured	frances.. 41, 490	7, 978 84	Holland, England, Brazil, France, Hanseatic cities.
Unwrought	kilograms.. 226, 279	81, 640 44	England, Holland, France, Turkey.
Wrought	do..... 107, 469	42, 987 60	England, Holland, Italy, Brazil.
Cordage	do..... 100, 350	1, 929 52	Chili, England, Holland, Peru, Hanseatic cities.
Cotton thread	do..... 50, 992	29, 418 58	England, Holland.
Drugs	do..... 493, 391	142, 323 08	England, Hanseatic cities, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland.
Eggs	dozen..... 204, 398	36, 791 70	England.
Fish	kilograms.. 125, 127	36, 094 23	England, Holland, Prussia.
Forage	do..... 3, 048, 704	18, 292 28	England, France, Brazil.
Flax	do..... 7, 572, 371	1, 881, 842 75	England, Denmark, Holland, France, Sweden, Norway.
Fruits	do..... 7, 323, 116	2, 816, 583 08	England, Russia.
Glass:			
Mirrors	frances.. 11, 386, 654	266, 664 23	England, United States, Hanseatic cities, Russia, Holland.
Window-glass	kilograms.. 17, 227, 953	1, 656, 533 94	England, United States, Turkey, Uruguay, Rio de la Plata.
Not specified	do..... 3, 976, 661	384, 371 25	England, United States, English possessions, Chili.
Grain:			
Oleaginous	kilograms.. 1, 418, 822	113, 505 76	England, France, Holland, Hanseatic cities.
Wheat, rye, and barley	do..... 779, 629	46, 777 74	Holland, France, Russia.
Not specified	do..... 1, 035, 722	62, 142 32	Holland, France, England, Russia, Italy.
Grease	do..... 4, 443, 103	888, 638 60	France, England, Holland, Chili, Rio de la Plata, Brazil.
Gunpowder	do..... 128, 007	102, 401 30	Peru, Uruguay, France, Turkey.
Hides, tanned	do..... 159, 761	79, 882 50	England, France, Hanseatic cities, Rio de la Plata, Russia.
Hops	do..... 612, 647	130, 529 40	England, Sweden, Norway, Holland.
Horses	head.. 142	14, 200 00	England, Holland.
Industrial products	frances.. 96, 014	18, 464 23	England, France.
Iron:			
Cast and scrap	kilograms.. 4, 747, 356	123, 229 43	Holland, United States, England.
Cast utensils	do..... 310, 385	17, 906 83	England, Spain, France, Italy, Russia.
Manufactured	do..... 12, 773, 774	867, 405 69	Cuba, England, Hanseatic cities, Turkey, Russia, Holland, France.
Mineral	do..... 12, 304	2, 366 15	England.
Wrought	do..... 120, 227, 660	4, 624, 140 77	Russia, United States, Italy, Prussia, Hanseatic cities.
Instruments of music	frances.. 155, 991	29, 998 26	England, Chili.
Lace:			
Cotton	do..... 230, 581	44, 347 52	England, France, United States.
Silk	do..... 35, 500	6, 826 95	England, United States.
Lead	kilograms.. 2, 192, 983	219, 298 30	United States, Hanseatic cities, Russia, Brazil.
Legumes	do..... 6, 004, 722	300, 236 10	England, Holland, France.
Lime	do..... 406, 727	8, 134 40	Holland, Italy, England.
Linen thread	do..... 650, 317	520, 253 60	Holland, England, France.
Liquors:			
Beer	liters.. 2, 381	91 58	Holland, England, France.
Distilled	do..... 6, 144	1, 772 31	France, Luxemburg.
Vinegar	do..... 11, 574	1, 022 08	England, Mexico.

B.—Exports—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Liquors—Wine.....liters..	28,804	\$16,617 71	England, Holland, Russia.
Machines.....kilograms..	3,610,802	4,262,921 58	Russia, Gibraltar, Guatemala, Portugal, Holland, England.
Meat.....do....	203,732	81,500 80	England, Holland, France, Saxony.
Mercery and iron-ware.....frances..	923,398	177,688 43	England, France, Chili, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Spain.
Metals and minerals not specified.....kilograms..	27,971,047	559,420 94	England, Prussia, Holland, Sweden, Norway, United States.
Objects of art.....frances..	631,365	121,416 38	England, Holland, France, United States.
Oil.....kilograms..	1,253,683	241,092 89	England, Hanseatic cities.
Oil-cake.....do....	507,200	24,384 61	England, Holland.
Pewter:			
Unwrought.....kilograms..	14,742	2,113 30	England, France.
Wrought.....frances..	1,300	250 00	Chili, Colombia, France.
Plants and evergreens.....do....	319,928	61,524 61	England, Hanseatic cities, France, Portugal, United States.
Potatoes.....kilograms..	5,896,511	117,930 22	England, Brazil.
Pottery:			
Brick and tiles.....pieces..	19,494,569	77,978 27	Holland, Sweden, Norway, Prussia, Russia, Mexico.
Common.....kilograms..	88,979	5,931 93	Hanseatic cities, United States.
Porcelain.....frances..	93,004	17,884 61	England, France, Brazil.
Preserves.....kilograms..	12,539	4,841 91	England, Luxemburg.
Rags.....do....	3,720,917	223,255 02	United States, England, France, Prussia.
Rice.....do....	219,023	13,141 38	Holland, France, Prussia.
Sealing-wax.....do....	4,505	4,854 50	Holland, Hanseatic cities.
Shawls.....frances..	23,314	4,483,46	Rio de la Plata, France, England, Chili.
Soap.....kilograms..	229,151	49,486 61	Peru, Chili, England, France, Mexico.
Steel:			
Manufactured.....kilograms..	267,904	78,711 10	Prussia, Russia, England, Brazil.
Unwrought.....do....	33,992	2,991 28	England, Turkey.
Stones:			
Cut and sawed.....do....	71,743,464	896,817 25	Holland, France, United States, Rio de la Plata, Brazil, England.
Polished, sculptured.....frances..	594,307	114,289 61	England, Rio de la Plata, Holland, Russia.
Sirup.....kilograms..	13,979	2,124 81	Sweden, Norway, England.
Tan-bark.....do....	2,403,470	79,304 51	England.
Tin, wrought.....frances..	225,940	43,450 00	England, Brazil.
Tobacco:			
Cigars.....kilograms..	240,916	288,739 26	Holland, Chili.
Leaf.....do....	6,145	3,687 00	Holland, Sweden, Norway.
Tissue:			
Cotton.....do....	848,719	2,086,793 41	England, France, Hanseatic cities, Brazil, Holland, Uruguay.
Linen.....do....	732,761	2,198,283 28	Cuba, Porto Rico, France, England, Holland, Hanseatic cities.
Woolen.....do....	944,038	2,076,883 65	England, Brazil, United States, Rio de la Plata, Hanseatic cities.
Linen not specified.....frances..	744,108	143,087 65	Cuba, Porto Rico, France, England, Holland, Hanseatic cities, United States.
Not specified.....do....	160,255	50,818 46	Holland, England, France, Rio de la Plata, Hanseatic cities.
Wall-paper.....kilograms..	11,784,723	2,356,944 60	England, Hanseatic cities, France, Spain, United States, Cuba.
Wax and candle.....do....	3,505,728	1,402,291 20	England, France, Cuba, Turkey, Chili, Peru, Rio de la Plata.
Wood:			
For cabinet-making.....do....	410,829	10,681 55	Holland, Prussia, Hanseatic cities.
For construction.....M. C..	4,323	122,771 29	Holland, England, France.
Manufactured.....frances..	1,531,334	294,486 54	Prussia, Holland, England, Sweden, Norway, Chili, United States.
Not specified.....do....	191,489	37,546 86	England, United States, Holland, Prussia.
Works of leather.....do....	356,796	68,999 23	England, Rio de la Plata, Brazil.
Zinc.....kilograms..	19,963,631	1,919,679 85	England, United States, Holland, Italy, France, Cuba.
Total.....		38,657,129 93	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Antwerp, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States			65	60,867	65	60,867
	South America			3	2,154	3	2,154
	India			3	2,314	3	2,314
	Russia			1	635	1	635
	France	1	2,595	1	473	2	3,068
	Great Britain						
	Sweden						
	Cuba						
	Total	1	2,595	73	66,443	74	69,038
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States			35	32,054	35	32,054
	South America			2	1,301	2	1,301
	India						
	Russia						
	France			1	486	1	486
	Great Britain	1	2,595	26	25,479	27	28,074
	Sweden			6	4,183	6	4,183
	Cuba			2	938	2	938
	Total	1	2,595	72	64,441	73	67,036

BRUSSELS.

NOVEMBER 30, 1871. (Received December 12.)

The total amount of exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ending the 30th of September, 1871, was 25,407,457 francs to 12,819,099 francs for the preceding year, a gain of 12,588,358 francs. The increase was principally in window-glass, glass ware, laces, leather, and leather gloves. It was supposed that after the close of the Franco-German war the exports to the United States would materially decrease, but such has not been the fact. The total for fees received at this consulate for the year above named was \$6,552 to \$3,569 for the preceding year.

WINDOW-GLASS AND GLASS WARE.

This class of exports is manufactured principally at Charleroy and vicinity. The exports are mainly to England, the United States, and to South America. The total exports to the United States from this consular district for the year just closed was 8,063,411.31 francs. The manufactories are in a flourishing condition. Several new establishments have been opened during the past year, and the old ones have increased their facilities for manufacturing.

LACES.

Brussels is the center of the lace trade for Belgium, and the article is exported to nearly all civilized countries. The price of this article has advanced somewhat since the close of the late war. The loss of trade in France and Prussia for nearly one year was severely felt. Lace-makers are receiving 1.50 to 2.25 francs per day for twelve hours' work. The exports to the United States for the year just closed were 5,249,263 francs.

The following is an extract from the annual report of the chamber of commerce of Brussels for 1870: "The war has caused a certain disturbance in this class of manufacturers. A few houses having an exclusive French trade, lessened their manufacture. Other houses having a more extended trade, continued to manufacture as before. The latter reduced their prices, in order to attract trade from other countries, and the result has been that they realized profits nearly equal to those of former years."

LEATHER GLOVES.

The importance of this class of manufactures is increasing rapidly in Brussels. An impulse was given to it by the late war. While Paris was besieged, large sales were effected to parties in the United States. The quality of the gloves now manufactured is superior to that of former years, and compares favorably with the best made in Grenoble and Paris. The quantity manufactured in Brussels and vicinity in 1870 is estimated at 2,700,000 pairs—one-half of which was of the first quality. The principal markets for this article are London and New York.

LEATHER.

A very considerable amount of leather is manufactured in this consular district, patent-leather being a large part of the product. The amount of all kinds manufactured in 1870 was nearly 2,225,000 pounds. The exports are principally to countries in Northern Europe, South America, and to the United States.

LINEN FABRICS.

Linen fabrics of all kinds are extensively manufactured in this part of Belgium. The quality is superior, and compares favorably with the best Irish fabrics. A considerable part of the raw material used in Ireland is obtained in Belgium, and is prized for its superior quality. The exports to the United States are as yet inconsiderable, but are increasing.

WOOLEN FABRICS.

The manufacture of this class of fabrics in this consular district is very considerable, especially of cloths, blankets, and shawls, and is one of its most important branches of industry. An inconsiderable amount is now exported to the United States, owing to the high rate of duty imposed on woolen goods.

SEWING-MACHINES.

Sewing-machines, nearly all of American invention, are extensively manufactured in Brussels and vicinity; the Howe machine taking the lead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Earthenware, chemicals, writing and printing paper, carriages, cigars, steam-engines, musical instruments, hatters' furs, furniture, and boots and shoes, are largely manufactured in this consular district. The manufacturing interests of Belgium are in a satisfactory condition.

The crops of the past season were not as good as usual. The partial failure is attributed to a wet and late spring.

IMMIGRATION.

The attention of the people of this country is being directed to the United States as offering great advantages to immigrants. Hitherto the immigration has been principally to South America. An unusual number of Belgians have immigrated to the United States during the past year. The Commissioner of immigration for the State of Wisconsin has had a pamphlet published in French, giving in brief the price and quality of lands, climate, productions, price of labor, &c., which has been extensively circulated in the central and southern portions of Belgium. This I think is the first systematic effort made in Belgium to induce immigration to the United States. There is already a large and flourishing colony of Belgians near Green Bay, in that State. The increased cost of living, occasioned in part by the late Franco-German war, without a corresponding advance in wages, is inducing many of the working class to seek for homes in newer countries, where labor is better paid. Strikes for higher wages by the workmen on the railroads, operatives in manufactories, and laborers in cities, are common, and are evidently on the increase.

Herewith I send a table, showing the kind and amount of merchandise exported to the United States from this consular district, for the year ending 30th September, 1871, and tables showing the imports and exports of Belgium for the year 1869.

A. L. CHETTAIN.

Exports from Brussels to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Kinds of merchandise.	Quarter ending December 31, 1870.	Quarter ending March 31, 1871.	Quarter ending June 30, 1871.	Quarter ending September 30, 1871.	Total for the year ending September 30, 1871.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Glass ware	1, 850, 105. 23	2, 270, 266. 84	1, 790, 128. 75	2, 152, 910. 49	8, 063, 411. 31
Laces	1, 221, 409. 14	2, 039, 824. 11	944, 767. 63	1, 043, 262. 36	5, 249, 263. 24
Leather gloves	298, 567. 92	708, 960. 00	221, 540. 48	248, 778. 67	1, 477, 847. 07
Leather	1, 594, 973. 96	1, 529, 230. 73	1, 311, 698. 77	215, 679. 08	4, 651, 582. 54
Hatters' goods	112, 420. 58	261, 475. 86	425, 366. 23	427, 400. 08	1, 226, 662. 75
Linen	140, 930. 30	124, 493. 90	33, 561. 64	15, 738. 79	314, 724. 63
Cotton			2, 813. 00		2, 813. 00
Painting	50, 475. 00	85, 745. 00	299, 612. 80	107, 109. 50	542, 942. 30
Paper	170, 292. 59	116, 977. 29	292, 702. 92	300, 094. 35	880, 067. 15
Woolen goods	312, 809. 07	1, 048, 880. 83	133, 986. 30	48, 736. 15	1, 544, 412. 35
Wood ware	9, 718. 50	6, 095. 60	3, 694. 05	2, 458. 50	21, 966. 65
Thread	15, 677. 54	22, 269. 51	9, 526. 50	23, 659. 57	71, 133. 12
Iron	62, 749. 60		45, 000. 00	36, 794. 76	144, 544. 36
Iron nails	4, 541. 86	10, 828. 06	2, 527. 81	2, 224. 69	20, 122. 42
Miscellaneous	219, 998. 49	703, 767. 45	142, 560. 54	129, 637. 96	1, 195, 964. 44
Total	6, 064, 669. 78	8, 928, 815. 18	5, 659, 487. 42	4, 754, 484. 95	25, 407, 457. 33
Equal in American gold to ..	\$1, 128, 028. 57	\$1, 660, 759. 63	\$1, 052, 664. 66	\$884, 334. 20	\$4, 725, 787. 06

A. L. CHETTAIN.

GHENT.

NOVEMBER 9, 1871. (Received November 23.)

General report of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Ghent during the year 1870.

For several years the uneasiness in which Europe was kept, always dreading a general war, has drawn business and industry into a state of chronic languor.

The events have unluckily arrived, confirming those fears, and war being declared between two powers bordering our country, and with whom our principal commercial intercourse is established, it has entirely paralyzed business. About the middle of the year the political disturbances were accompanied by a very severe financial crisis, called forth by an exaggerated panic, the proportions of which, I think, were not justified at all by the real financial state of the country. The refusal by the National Bank at Ghent and in other provinces to exchange for specie, even a few bank notes, plunged people into dread, and was sufficient to cause the disparition of considerable quantities of coin. Restrictions were made in discounting bills, and discount was raised to 9 and 10 per cent. for undoubted bills.

COMMERCE.

The maritime commerce, checked by the insufficiency of direct communications with the sea, shows the following movement :

Cargoes.	1869.		1870.		Difference in 1870.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wood and logs.....	154	28,806	104	24,876	.....	3,930
Oily seeds.....	25	3,678	32	3,433	.....	245
Flax, hemp, and tows.....	34	5,230	52	10,146	4,916	.....
Oil cakes.....	5	308	4	237	.....	71
Grain.....	18	1,744	23	2,255	511	.....
Rice.....	5	699	2	604	.....	95
Wine.....	6	535	4	352	.....	183
Salt.....	7	888	8	915	27	.....
Raw sugar.....	1	429	4	724	295	.....
Fruits of Portugal.....	9	735	5	545	.....	190
Stockfish and whale-oil.....	7	422	5	370	.....	52
Cast iron.....	7	688	3	222	.....	466
Sundry goods.....	116	22,468	145	27,880	5,412	.....
In ballast.....	5	666	1	240	.....	426
Total.....	399	67,296	392	72,799	5,503	.....

The number of vessels has been the same as in 1869, but the tonnage has increased by 10,000 tons. In spite of all obstructions and the costs which the freighting of ships drawing more than four meters involves, from the circumstance that ships are obliged to discharge a part of their cargo at Terneuzen,* the commerce is obliged to follow the general movement, and to renounce chartering small vessels. It is, therefore, the greatest necessity that the plan of the Belgian government of deepening our canal be executed without any further delay.

Independently of the raw material wanted by our very important manufacturers, the trade of timber is yearly getting more important.

* Ships have to discharge sometimes as much as three-fourths of their cargo to come up to Ghent.

The year opened under the most favorable auspices, when war set in, and consequently a great many cargoes on board of German vessels could not enter our port. Exports experienced a natural reduction, and fell from 8,000 to 5,000 cubic meters.

Raw cotton imported from England, as well for our own manufactures as for France, has led to a considerable movement. Only toward the end of the year, when the price of corn was very high with us, there were some large importations of corn. As to oil seeds and cakes the imports have been smaller than last year.

In guano the trade was very important. Unfortunately, direct importations are for the present impossible on account of the shallowness of the canal. The same remarks apply to petroleum. As to the other branches of commerce there is nothing of moment to notice.

INDUSTRY.

Cotton industry.—The first months of the year 1870 showed a good course of business, with very slight variations in the prices of first material. All of our mills were in full activity, when the declaration of war surprised us and threw the greatest perturbation in all branches. The consequence was that within a few weeks American cotton fell at Liverpool from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ pence and caused numerous failures. Manufactured productions underwent a proportional depreciation and encumbered soon all warehouses. The sale became very difficult, and a reduction of the work-hours was made, causing, in some cases, a complete stoppage of the mills.

For ten years the consumption of raw cotton has remained almost stationary in Belgium. We want about 13,000,000 of kilograms (260,000 hundred-weight) of cotton of all kinds, as before the American war. But if our cotton manufacture as to spinning and weaving has not taken any development, it is, notwithstanding, to be observed, that machinery has undergone very remarkable improvements, and that most of our establishments are employing machines similar to those used by the best English establishments.

Flax industry. Spinning.—The first half year has given a very good result, the demand being lively, and all mills provided with important orders at remunerating prices, when, in July, the unfortunate war prevented the execution of the orders, and here also a great perturbation took place as to the export business. The intercourse with France ceased entirely, and that with Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain was interrupted. The road of Germany was encumbered by troops, &c., and those for Italy and Spain, through France, shut. During several months the spinners could only get rid of about one-third of their productions, and prices fell from 10 to 15 per centum, and at the end of the year the stock was very heavy. Notwithstanding, work was not stopped, and the result of the year was rather favorable in consequence of the prosperity of the first six months. No new establishments have been founded during last year.

Weaving.—The fabrication of linen in this province has not been of great importance in the year 1870. The exports were small, the sale proving more profitable for the home consumption, both for bleached and colored qualities. We are losing the export to the Netherlands on account of the protective duties of 5 per centum, making, with 1 per centum freight, 6 per centum on an average value of 75 centimes the meter.

The manufacture of sail-cloth keeps its place in the foreign markets.

Construction of machinery.—The situation of this branch during the year 1870 was scarcely more satisfactory than in the former year. The construction was limited during the last six months to the small orders received before the war. We may say that the year was lost for this industry.

Fabrication and refining of sugar.—The campaign of 1870 has opened with a great heaviness. The political situation exercised its influence on this production as on all others. Every one knows to what extent business was strained. Toward the end of August, however, when the German armies had entered France, they wanted, besides other productions, sugar for feeding, which has produced a remarkable advance in prices; later on, when the German army advanced in France, and Paris was besieged, the demand increased the more, as the French industry had diminished, and was canceled at Paris, an important center of production. These circumstances made refined sugar rise from 15 to 20 per cent. The manufacturers of sugar of native beet-roots have likewise had their benefit from the same circumstances. The harvest of beet-roots was good as far as quantity goes, but the quality gave generally bad proceeds. This disappointment was largely made up by the advance in the prices.

The export of raw native sugar has been null to France, but England and the Netherlands have willingly accepted the Belgian produce. A proof is the fact that toward the end of the year our refiners thought it more advantageous to provide themselves in colonial sugar, which led to our port some direct arrivals from Havana.

Oil industry.—The harvest of rape-seed has been middling as to quality and not plentiful; that of linseed has generally turned out well. Our imports of foreign seeds have been less than last year, the difference being about 1,500,000 kilograms.

The year 1870 must be considered as favorable to the oil industry, but this is to be attributed to the very exceptional circumstances, first to the Franco-German war, which caused, especially in France, the complete stoppage of most of its oil mills; it was followed by a constant and active demand on these markets for our oils as well for consumption as for export. The momentary prohibition of the export of oil-cakes from France, and the early strong winter, caused a decided advance on this article, which would have gone on still more if our northern neighbors had not made great imports into Belgium. This exceptional prosperity cannot induce us to forget the real complaints of this branch of industry, on account of regarding the unequal situation in consequence of the treaties. The only remedy must be found in the reciprocation to be established in commercial treaties.

Chicory.—There has been sown one third less than in other years, and the little rain during the summer of 1870, preventing the root from growing, has also reduced the stock. They were looking for a considerable advance, which has not arrived. The demand for export was very limited.

White and perfumed soaps.—The sale has been rather easy during the first six months, but has not maintained itself, notwithstanding the decline of oils and tallows used in the fabrication of this production.

White lead.—Good sale during the first six months, which has not been maintained for the rest of the year, 1870, though there was likewise a decline in lead.

Smalt and ultramarine blue.—Business very small.

The situation of all other industries, and particularly that of lace and horticulture, two fancy industries only sustained by export, sums up in

these few words: Good situation during the first six months; lamentable during the last, under the influence of the war.

The stearine industry, lately so flourishing, has entirely disappeared out of my department.

All other branches of commercial activity offer no facts worth notice.
D. LEVISON.

Statement showing the commerce at Ghent for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>Francs.</i>	
Steel in bars kilograms..	41, 144.	411. 44	England.
Wrought steel do.....	7, 157.	286. 28	England and Germany.
Timber cubic meters..	10, 280, 826.	32, 467. 47	England, Germany, Russia, and Sweden.
Other wood francs..	14, 191.	709. 55	Russia and Sweden.
Distilled liquors hectoliters..	3, 539. 63½	268, 637. 64	Netherlands, England, France, and Germany.
Fermented liquors do.....	5, 428. 90	6, 706. 88	Germany, England, and France.
Cacao kilograms..	2, 266. 5	679. 95	France.
Coffee do.....	1, 002, 838.	132, 374. 80	Netherlands and England.
Caoutchouc francs..	27, 710. 50	2, 271. 05	England, Germany, and France.
Coal kilograms..	2, 880. 62	Free	England and Netherlands.
Alimentary preserves do.....	3, 116. 20	1, 869. 88	England and France.
Cotton do.....	9, 330, 118.	Free	England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Netherlands.
Wrought copper francs..	9, 745.	974. 50	England and France.
Rags kilograms..	347, 306.	Free	Do.
Oak bark do.....	34, 573.	Free	France, Germany, and Netherlands.
Compost do.....	422, 976.	Free	England, France, Germany, and Netherlands.
Groceries francs..	17, 948.	2, 692. 20	Netherlands and France.
Unwrought tin kilograms..	145, 737.	Free	Germany.
Iron do.....	490, 412.	5, 260. 39	Germany, France, Netherlands, and England.
Tin plates, unwrought do.....	94, 203.	2, 826. 09	England.
Tin plates, wrought francs..	1, 636.	163. 60	France.
Vegetable filaments kilograms..	14, 274, 386.	Free	Russia, Germany, Netherlands, England, and France.
Cotton yarn do.....	2, 105. 30	710. 27	England and France.
Woolen yarn do.....	44, 410. 10	12, 136. 82	Do.
Linen yarn do.....	2, 335.	233. 50	France.
Yarn of hair do.....	6, 550.	Free	England.
Cheese do.....	508, 327.	50, 832. 70	Germany, Netherlands, and Switzerland.
Fruits do.....	486, 610.	34, 042. 99	Portugal, Netherlands, Switzerland, England, and France.
Oily seeds and others do.....	5, 574, 924.	Free	Russia, Germany, England, France, and Netherlands.
Corn do.....	4, 391, 552.	30, 496. 58	Germany, Denmark, England, France, Netherlands, Austria, and Luxemburg.
Tallow do.....	154, 787.	Free	Netherlands and France.
Clothes francs..	33, 420. 50	3, 342. 05	England and France.
Oil kilograms..	137, 276.	Free	England, France, and Netherlands.
Musical instruments francs..	41, 586.	2, 495. 16	France.
Wool kilograms..	78, 847.	Free	France and Netherlands.
Vegetables do.....	53, 538.	Free	Do.
Mechanism and machines do.....	689, 308.	17, 877. 86	Germany, England, and France.
Ore metals do.....	704, 902.	Free	Germany, Netherlands, and France.
Machines of wood francs..	4, 459.	445. 90	Germany and France.
Mercery do.....	80, 783. 80	8, 078. 38	Do.
Objects of art and collections do.....	12, 141.	Free	Do.
Gold, silver, wrought silver do.....	2, 888.	144. 40	France.
Paper kilograms..	55, 353.	2, 799. 37	France and Germany.
Skins do.....	197, 524.	1, 695. 21	France, Germany, and England.
Stones for roofing number..	341, 380.	1, 365. 52	France and England.
Unwrought lead kilograms..	35, 225.	Free	Germany.
Fish do.....	736, 706.	Free	Sweden, Netherlands, and England.
Earthen-ware do.....	191, 042.	1, 216. 98	Germany, Netherlands, and France.
Faience and porcelain francs..	8, 508.	850. 80	England and France.
Soda kilograms..	153, 339.	4, 016. 16	Do.
Chemical productions francs..	179, 433.	Free	England, France, Germany, and Netherlands.
Rice kilograms..	991, 510.	10, 284. 70	England and East Indies.

A.—Statement showing the commerce of Ghent, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>Francs.</i>	
Soap.....kilograms..	16,233.	973.98	Netherlands and France.
Salt.....do.....	561,588.	Free.....	England.
Sirup.....do.....	105,250.	15,787.50	France.
Raw sugar.....do.....	3,357,887.	Free.....	England, Netherlands, and Cuba.
Refined sugar.....do.....	119,110.	61,901.93	Netherlands and France.
Tobacco.....do.....	186,326.15	35,530.57	Germany and Netherlands.
Colors.....do.....	404,742.	Free.....	Germany, Netherlands, and France.
Tea.....do.....	493.	443.70	Netherlands.
Cotton stuffs.....frances..	55,429.50	6,724.05	Germany, France, Switzerland, and England.
Woolen stuffs.....do.....	430,272.45	43,027.24	England and France.
Silk.....kilograms..	1,292.95	3,878.86	England, France, Switzerland, and Germany.
Lace.....frances..	94,714.50	7,979.40	England, France, Netherlands, and Germany.
Oil cake.....kilograms..	972,852.	Free.....	England, France, and Netherlands.
Glassware.....frances..	17,948.	1,794.80	Germany.
Flesh.....kilograms..	4,081.	57.62	Germany.
Total.....		819,496.72	

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Timber.....cubic meters..	32,985	France.
Wrought timber.....frances..	16,965	Netherlands.
Distilled liquors.....hectoliters..	40	England.
Candles.....kilograms..	59,884	England.
Coals.....do.....	2,530,000	Netherlands.
Lime.....do.....	400,777	Netherlands.
Cotton.....do.....	44,265	England.
Rags.....do.....	448,338	England.
Drugs.....do.....	279,510	England.
Compost.....do.....	38,315	Netherlands.
Iron.....do.....	767,750	Netherlands, England, France.
Vegetable filaments.....do.....	3,055,699	England.
Unbleached cotton yarn.....do.....	19,708	Netherlands.
Linen yarn.....do.....	161,874	Netherlands, England.
Fruits.....do.....	1,007,048	England.
Corn.....do.....	12,804	England.
Seeds.....do.....	64,671	England.
Hops.....do.....	52,089	England.
Oil.....do.....	49,253	England.
Wool, (Belgian).....do.....	472,480	England.
Vegetables.....do.....	2,793,802	England, Russia, Germany.
Mechanical instrum'ts and machines.....do.....	142,940	England, Netherlands, France.
Ore metals.....do.....	2,147,164	England, Netherlands.
Paper.....do.....	8,425	Netherlands.
Cut stones.....do.....	437,480	Netherlands, England.
Earthenware.....pieces..	13,400	France.
Do.....kilograms..	890,792	France, Germany, Netherlands, England.
Chemical productions.....frances..	69,680	Netherlands.
Colors.....kilograms..	40,005	Netherlands, England.
Cotton stuffs.....do.....	605,663	Netherlands, England.
Woolen stuffs.....do.....	3,705	England.
Linen stuffs.....do.....	129,305	England, Netherlands.
Silk stuffs.....do.....	144,076	Germany.
Vegetable substances.....do.....	129,408	Netherlands, England.
Wagons.....frances..	3,000	England.

Danish	Denmark	5	390	5	390	115	26,410	252	43,932	367	70,342
{ Germany	{	5	565	5	565						
{ America	{	1	169	1	169						
{ Russia	{	1	262	1	262						
{ England	{	1	92	1	92						
{ Norway	{	1	67	1	67						
{ Adventure	{							13	1,449	13	1,449
French	France	4	338	4	338						
{ Germany	{	1	154	1	154						
{ Adventure	{							4	338	4	338
{ Sweden	{	4	665	5	914	1	249			1	249
{ Adventure	{							4	665	4	665
{ Havana	{	1	215	1	215						
{ Adventure	{							1	215	1	215
Spanish	Spain										
Total	117	26,746	265	46,063	382	72,809	115	26,410	252	43,932	70,342

BRAZIL.**BAHIA.**

JUNE 30, 1871. (Received August 22.)

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1871.

The business of this province, as represented by the amount and value of the imports and exports at the port of Bahia, cannot be said to have improved during the year 1870, not only in consequence of the Franco-German war, but from the continuation of the drought in the northeastern part of the province, and the stringency experienced in the money market during the entire year, caused by large remittances to Rio de Janeiro, doubtless for past liquidation of the debt created by the late war with Paraguay.

Another serious evil to commerce is the disease of the sugar-cane, which threatens largely to increase, but which, if not checked in time, will seriously affect the commercial interests of this province. Owing principally to the facts above mentioned, the products of Bahia for the past year exhibit a falling off by comparison with the year previous in every article of exportation, with the single exception of tobacco, which shows a large increase.

SUGAR.—The sugar crop is by far the largest product of this province, and whatever tends to retard the growth and advancement of that crop causes loss and injury to all commercial interests. The disease which has recently appeared in the cane creates considerable uneasiness, particularly when it is observed that the yield of sugar for the year 1870 shows a decrease by comparison with the crop of the preceding year of fully 25 per cent. The cane used in preference in this country is the so-called *Salongo*, owing to the fact that the *Cayenne* cane, so long in use, exhibited (probably from the negligence of its culture) indications of decay and tendency to disease, by which it lost nearly all its saccharine matter. The yield of saccharine matter from the *Salongo* cane is excessively great, and its vegetation most luxuriant, and its present commencement of decay is doubtless owing to the negligent manner of its cultivation, and it is to be supposed that a similar result would ensue with any new introduction of cane while the same system and want of care in its culture is carried out. There are in this province 1,010 registered sugar-mills, and about 700 not registered in the adjoining provinces of Sergipe, a district of this consulate; the number of mills existing is 700. Little care generally is taken in the manipulation of sugar for obtaining to the fullest extent the saccharine matter; but recently an improvement introduced into this and adjoining sugar provinces, by which at a moderate expense the same machinery can be made to produce an increase of fully 90 per cent. in the saccharine matter, has excited considerable attention among sugar-growers, and numerous orders have been given, many of which will be executed and put into practical operation for the crop of 1871. Of the sugar of Bahia the United States has taken during the past year about 10,000 bags.

COTTON.—The production of this article during the past year exhibits also a decline of about 700,000 kilograms, or fully 20 per cent., which fact is to be attributed to the prevalence of low prices, and to the distance of many plantations from the bay or rivers, causing, from the want of good roads or means of transportation, such expense in bringing the cotton to market as to render its production unprofitable. There exist

in this province but four cotton factories consuming Bahia cottons only. They manufacture twist and a coarse cotton-cloth, suitable for bagging and clothing for slaves. About 33,000 bales of cotton were exported during the past year, of which over 24,000 went to Great Britain, and the remainder to the continent.

COFFEE.—The crop of last year was less by 5,000 bags than that of 1869. Prices throughout the year have varied but little, ruling from 5\$000 to 5\$600 per arroba. Of the 86,000 bags exported during the year, 34,000 went to Portugal, 25,000 to France, 15,000 to Great Britain, and 12,000 to Spain.

TOBACCO.—The importance of this product is yearly increasing, and ranks next in value to the sugar crop. During the past year, owing to more favorable weather and remunerative prices for the article, the yield was a great increase over the crop of 1869, being about 10,000,000 kilograms, against 6,000,000 in the previous year. The business of the year has been generally satisfactory; prices have ranged from 4\$000 to 6\$600 per arroba, according to quality. The greater portion of the tobacco of this province, fully nine-tenths, is taken by Germany, leaving about 100,000 kilograms for continental Europe.

ROSEWOOD.—The exports of this article for the year 1870 amounted to about 16,000 logs, a fraction less than the year previous, of which about 4,000 went to the United States, 5,000 to France, 2,700 to England, 1,600 to Italy, and nearly the same quantity to Germany. Prices have fluctuated considerably during the year, depending upon quality, and owing to favorable reports from France and the United States ranging from 800rs. to 2\$200 per arroba.

LABOR.—Slave labor almost entirely is employed in agricultural occupation in this province, and the number of slaves occupied is estimated at 100,000; out of this number not more than 60,000 do really field-service, the remainder being incapacitated by age, youth, or acting as in-door servants upon the several estates. It is impossible to ascertain the number of free laborers employed in agriculture; on some estates they work willingly with the slaves; upon others they refuse to do so, and cannot be depended upon for any length of time. Their principal occupation on the estates is within doors in the sugar-mills, carting the cane, or clearing land for new plantations. Free labor is abundantly employed in the large grazing grounds in the interior, to the exclusion of the slave.

Steam navigation with foreign countries took rapid development during the years 1869, 1870, and we now possess in addition to the English, French, and United States monthly mail packets, communication with Europe by the Liverpool line three times per month, and by the Hamburg, Glasgow, Bremen, and Genoa lines, each making monthly calls at this port.

EXCHANGE.—During the past year the exchange on London was at the lowest, 18 pence per milreis, and at the highest 25½ pence, and would doubtless have gone much higher but for the Franco-German war; the average rate was 21¾ pence. Business done during the year amounted to £3,205,000 on London, and to 16,620,000 francs on Paris.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for shipping at the beginning of the year was small and at low freights; throughout the year great fluctuations took place, opening in January at 25s. per ton to the Channel and at 22s. to direct ports in Great Britain. In March and April the rates were as low as 20s. to 21s. 6d. When the war broke out in Europe the demand for neutral vessels of 200 to 250 tons became active, and 30s. was obtained in the month of July, advancing toward the close of the year to 37s. and 40s.

Trade between the United States and Bahia does not seem to increase in magnitude or importance. The want of American commercial houses of capital and enterprise in this city, that could afford to introduce and exhibit the various inventions and improvements in machinery, agricultural implements, &c., of the United States, and bring more closely under the observation of this people such productions of the United States as could be introduced here to advantage, is doubtless the reason for the slow development of the trade between this part of Brazil and the United States. The American business of this port is carried on almost entirely by foreign houses, who content themselves with the importation solely of such articles of general consumption as the trade demands. For the year 1870, the quantities of the principal articles received from the United States were as follows: Flour, 33,638 barrels; kerosene, 20,575 cases; lard, 3,435 barrels and kegs; rosin, 2,718 barrels; tea, 150 chests and 106 half-chests.

Tables herewith forwarded:

A.—Statement of imports and exports.

B.—Statement of navigation.

C.—Distribution and value of imports and exports.

D.—Exports to the United States.

RICHARD A. EDES.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Bahia, Brazil, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Boots and shoes packages..	320	\$171, 361	France, England, Portugal.
Butter pounds..	1, 107, 850	158, 773	France, Great Britain.
Beef, jerked *arrobas..	590, 849	566, 732	River Plate.
Clothes packages..	240	84, 464	England, France, Germany.
Coin		223, 375	Great Britain.
Coal tons..	47, 872	451, 041	Do.
Crockery and glass pounds..	1, 262, 774	127, 734	Germany, France, Great Britain.
Fish, cod quintals..	31, 812	131, 371	British possessions.
Flour arrobas..	349, 970	501, 291	United States, Spain, Austria.
Drugs packages..	547	81, 773	United States, Great Britain, Germany.
Hats do..	421	72, 168	France, Great Britain.
Hardware		204, 266	France, Great Britain, Germany.
Iron arrobas..	70, 234	36, 663	Great Britain.
Jewelry	Not known.	76, 321	Germany, France, Switzerland.
Leather		25, 349	France, England.
Machinery		61, 311	Great Britain, United States, France.
Manufactures of cotton		3, 759, 671	Great Britain, France.
wool		337, 477	Do.
linen		406, 316	Do.
silk		159, 623	France.
mixed		320, 346	Great Britain, France.
Oils pounds..	435, 349	97, 359	Portugal, Spain, United States.
Paper do..	634, 851	64, 892	Great Britain, United States, Germany.
Powder do..	256, 125	70, 919	Great Britain.
Spirits medidas..	641, 680	129, 710	Great Britain, France, Germany.
Salt † alqueires..	142, 835	59, 774	Azore, Cape de Verde.
Sundries, not classified		1, 104, 328	Europe, United States.
Wines medidas..	1, 237, 299	468, 008	Portugal, France, Spain.
Total		9, 952, 416	

* 32 pounds.

† 1,002 bushels.

EXPORTS

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cacao kilograms..	1, 196, 000	\$136, 930	Great Britain, France, Germany.
Cotton do.....	2, 784, 545	1, 290, 788	Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal.
Hides, dry do.....	1, 015, 822	268, 178	Great Britain, France, United States.
wet do.....	80, 117	25, 242	Do.
Rum liters.....	1, 417, 226	151, 279	Coast of Africa, River Plate.
Sugar kilograms..	38, 934, 485	3, 941, 287	Great Britain, Continent, United States.
Rosewood do.....	4, 720, 811	144, 985	United States, France, Great Britain.
Tobacco, leaf do.....	11, 410, 499	1, 817, 776	Germany, Belgium, Holland.
rolls do.....	1, 437, 189	177, 247	Do.
Piassava do.....	1, 011, 422	63, 266	Portugal, Great Britain.
Diamonds grams.....	7, 935	754, 675	France, Great Britain.
Tapioca bales.....	578	37, 420	France.
Coffee kilograms..	5, 842, 326	1, 274, 319	France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal.
Total		10, 083, 392	

B.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Bahia, Brazil, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Great Britain and United States	106	127, 122	183	37, 938	289	165, 060
French	France and Rio Janeiro	24	43, 210	12	3, 320	36	46, 530
United States	United States and Rio Janeiro.	25	52, 020	13	4, 808	38	56, 828
Austria	Europe			11	3, 619	11	3, 619
Belgium	Hamburg			1	203	1	203
Danish	British Channel			13	2, 919	13	2, 919
North German	European ports	14	16, 810	67	10, 740	81	27, 550
Holland	Holland and Hamburg			8	1, 677	8	1, 677
Italian	France and Italy			16	5, 617	16	5, 617
Portuguese	Portugal			40	9, 080	40	9, 080
Norway	European ports			10	2, 561	10	2, 561
Russian	Russia			1	270	1	270
Swedish	European ports			5	1, 140	5	1, 140
Spanish	West Indies and Europe			22	3, 064	22	3, 064
Brazilian	River Plate, coastwise	118	67, 580	257	38, 225	375	103, 805
Total		287	306, 742	659	123, 181	946	429, 923

B.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Bahia, Brazil, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Great Britain and United States	106	127, 122	174	36, 048	280	163, 170
French	France and Rio Janeiro	24	43, 210	14	3, 652	38	46, 862
United States	United States and Rio Janeiro.	25	52, 020	10	4, 622	35	56, 642
Austrian	Europe			11	3, 619	11	3, 619
Belgium	Hamburg			2	413	2	413
Danish	British Channel			12	2, 703	12	2, 703
North German	European ports	13	15, 610	70	11, 420	83	27, 030
Holland	Holland and Hamburg			9	2, 090	9	2, 090
Italian	France and Italy			16	5, 914	16	5, 914
Portuguese	Portugal			36	8, 672	36	8, 672
Norway	European ports			9	2, 482	9	2, 482
Russian	Russia			1	270	1	270
Swedish	European ports			8	2, 573	8	2, 573
Spanish	West Indies and Europe			21	3, 280	21	3, 280
Brazilian	River Plate, coastwise	111	66, 120	270	37, 345	381	103, 465
Total		279	304, 082	663	125, 103	942	429, 185

C.—Official value of the imports and exports at the port of Bahia, Brazil, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Whence received.	Amount.	Whither sent.	Amount.
	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>
Austria.....	440,434,274	Argentine Confederation.....	386,610,979
Belgium.....	100,405,627	Belgium.....	25,241,769
Coast of Africa.....	104,130,362	Coast of Africa.....	569,616,055
Argentine Confederation.....	169,386,754	France.....	2,321,706,953
German Confederation.....	1,659,148,712	German Confederation.....	4,554,630,250
Great Britain.....	9,968,947,165	Great Britain and colonies.....	9,385,109,944
France.....	2,944,269,972	Holland.....	141,589,131
Italy.....	112,018,117	Italy.....	742,114,868
Spain.....	285,345,346	Portugal.....	1,141,266,224
Sweden.....	6,233,333	Uruguay.....	99,180,990
Portugal.....	1,387,042,567	Spain.....	412,550,104
Brazilian ports.....	274,070,870	United States.....	387,168,573
Uruguay and River Plate.....	1,203,979,600		
United States.....	686,667,987	Total.....	20,166,785,840
Total.....	19,342,080,686		

D.—Exports from Bahia to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Reals.</i>
Sugar.....arrobas..	50,554	171,088,860
Rosewood.....logs..	3,967	191,757,570
Hides.....dry..	2,000	17,023,210
Brazil wood.....pieces..	3,398	4,020,094
Tulip wood.....logs..	235	3,929,423
Diamonds.....eitavas..	6	1,224,030
Sundries.....		724,350
Total.....		389,767,537

CEARA.

REPORT FOR 1870-1871.

(Received November 22, 1871, with the report of the consul at Pernambuco, dated October 28.)

GENERAL STATE OF TRADE.

Owing to unavoidable causes the state of commerce in this province during the year just expired has been far from satisfactory.

From the auspicious event, the conclusion of the protracted Paraguayan war, a very prosperous year was expected, and indeed these expectations were realized, for we soon reaped the benefit of that happy event, exchange began rising, and by degrees not only the exports but the imports augmented considerably in value.

But when the province was entirely recovering from the effects of that war, another and still more calamitous one broke out in Europe, which, although not so directly connected with this country as the Paraguayan war, has done immensely more harm to the prosperity of this province, owing chiefly to the fatal and considerable fall in Europe of its chief produce, cotton. As might be expected, exchange fell again considerably, and the great depreciation of prices in the consuming markets of Europe not only decreased the exports and imports, but created such a feeling in commerce as never had been experienced here. This state of paralyzation, however, with the declaration of peace and of the final favorable settlement of the political disturbances in France, has been

vanquished by degrees, and the recent rise in cotton and other produce in Europe has given such an impetus and vigor to the course of trade as to forebode a very prosperous future.

RAILWAY COMPANY.

The fertility and richness of the soil of this province are well known. Unfortunately they have never been developed, owing to the extraordinary want of hands, transport, good roads, and lastly to the great want of capital, which is generally as dear as 18 per cent. per annum.

It is true that lately government has done much to improve the communication with the interior of the province, and I am happy to say this important matter has been so much considered that finally the Pioneer Railway Company, in the province, has been projected. This company was started at the beginning of this year with a capital of 800,000,000 reals in 4,000 shares of 200,000 reals, having for its terminus the well known and valuable coffee district called "Serra de Baturité," situated sixty miles from this port.

Aided by Brazilian and British capitalists a large amount has already been called in, and it is expected that the formation of the line will be rapidly proceeded with at the conclusion of the ensuing rainy season; to this end the chief engineer of the company leaves for England by next steamer to purchase the requisite materials.

The incalculable benefit of this line, traversing in its route some of the finest and richest lands in this province, will give an impetus and vigor to trade not only by stimulating the cultivation of coffee in the Baturité district, through better and cheaper rates of transport, but likewise of other produce, such as cotton and sugar-cane, grown on the neighboring lands; and as the imperial government has approved the statutes of the company and guaranteed to the shareholders a dividend equal to 6 per cent., a certain amount of success is thereby secured to the enterprise.

Under these auspicious prospects I regret exceedingly that this port is devoid of the benefit of a regular communication with the United States, and am of opinion that now, more than before, it might deserve the attention of American traders.

ROAD STEAMER.

Two steamers on Thompson's system have this year been introduced here, but the result up to the present time has not been satisfactory, owing to the state of the roads, which in some places are impassable, and to the heaviness of expenditure in working them.

HARBOR OF CEARA.

The accommodation here for landing and embarking passengers and goods unfortunately is very antiquated, manual labor being employed through the water to carry merchandise to and from the lighters some distance from the beach. This, with increased and cheaper means of transit to and from the interior of the country, will become intolerable. The attention, therefore, of government and of the public, it is to be hoped, will soon be brought to bear on this matter. For the necessary improvements a large amount of capital will be required for raising a breakwater on the reef to such an elevation as to do away with the heavy surf always rolling on to the beach. This breakwater would allow the erection of piers by means of which vessels would be able to receive, and discharge cargoes at all hours. From this, however, they are at present debarred, except at low water, by the very heavy surf before alluded to.

LEOPOLD SMITH DE VASCONCELLOS.

Statement showing the commerce at Ceara for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Animal hair.....kilograms..	700	\$1, 152	\$392	Great Britain, Germany, and Portugal.
Prepared leather, saddlery, and boots.....		46, 406	18, 970	Great Britain, Germany, Portugal, and Belgium.
Codfish and dried beef.....kilograms..	14, 606	7, 159	1, 740	France, Germany, and Portugal.
Wax and spermaceti.....do.....	4, 478	4, 686	1, 808	Portugal, Germany, Great Britain, and France.
Butter, cheese, and lard.....do.....	29, 976	12, 992	4, 482	Portugal, Germany, Great Britain, and France.
Manufactured ivory and mother-of-pearl.....do.....	1, 205	5, 638	1, 973	Germany, France, and Great Britain.
Dried fruits.....do.....	7, 680	2, 078	727	Portugal and Spain.
Grain and flour.....do.....	517, 685	18, 282	3, 087	Austria, Great Britain, and France.
Potatoes and onions.....do.....	62, 109	10, 791	2, 228	Portugal and Spain.
Tea.....do.....	1, 513	2, 760	982	Portugal and Great Britain.
Olive oil.....hectoliters..	3, 977	1, 593	557	Portugal and France.
Spirits.....do.....	46, 241	17, 036	9, 370	Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, France, and Portugal.
Beer and cider.....do.....	91, 173	22, 073	12, 135	Germany and Great Britain.
Wine.....do.....	455, 418	60, 996	11, 374	Portugal, Spain, France, and Germany.
Perfumery, oils, and paints.....kilograms..	102, 430	37, 105	11, 359	France, Great Britain, and Germany.
Timber.....meters.....	8, 146	3, 902	1, 366	Great Britain and Germany.
Furniture.....ad valorem..		15, 391	8, 021	France and Germany.
Manufactured cottons.....kilograms..	747, 466	730, 930	257, 996	France, Germany, and Great Britain.
Manufactured woollens.....do.....	46, 967	118, 266	36, 870	France, Germany, and Great Britain.
Manufactured linens.....do.....	192, 992	111, 721	39, 139	France, Germany, and Great Britain.
Manufactured silks.....do.....	1, 523	23, 674	8, 310	France, Germany, and Great Britain.
Books and paper.....do.....	58, 730	20, 824	5, 542	France, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, and United States.
Glass and pottery.....ad valorem..	199, 956	112, 486	36, 789	France, Germany, and Great Britain.
Glass and pottery.....kilograms..		60, 540	18, 263	France, Germany, and Great Britain.
Copper.....do.....	8, 127	7, 435	2, 635	France, Germany, and Great Britain.
Lead.....do.....	20, 326	8, 255	2, 175	Great Britain and Germany.
Iron and steel.....do.....	225, 975	52, 585	15, 037	Great Britain and Germany.
Fire-arms, gunpowder, shot, and percussion-caps.....		43, 330	15, 866	Great Britain, Germany, and France.
Machinery.....		50, 809	Duty free....	Great Britain and Germany.
Various articles, not specified.....		212, 319	75, 070	Great Britain, Germany, and France.
Total.....		1, 823, 214	604, 263	

Statement showing the commerce at Ceara for the year ending September 30, 1871.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cotton..... kilograms..	7, 206, 690	\$2, 379, 487	Great Britain, Germany, and Spain.
Ox and cow hides	978, 523	319, 114	Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, and United States.
Sugar.....	1, 190, 730	99, 447	Great Britain.
India rubber	229, 823	201, 697	Great Britain, Germany, and United States.
Coffee.....	560, 295	133, 789	Great Britain.
Horns and bones	123, 000	1, 436	Great Britain.
Horse and cow hair	1, 372	105	Great Britain.
Carnahaba wax	3, 065	979	United States and Portugal.
Half-tanned hides.....	2, 383	717	Portugal.
Total		3, 136, 771	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ceara for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Liverpool.....	26	23, 583	7	2, 362	33	25, 945
Do.....	Pernambuco.....			14	4, 580	14	4, 580
Do.....	New York.....			1	145	1	145
Do.....	Trieste.....			2	335	2	335
Do.....	Newfoundland.....			1	140	1	140
Portuguese.....	Portugal.....			3	549	3	549
Do.....	do.....			3	1, 114	3	1, 114
Do.....	Liverpool.....						
Do.....	Maranham.....						
United States.....	New York.....			1	202	1	202
Do.....	Pará.....						
Danish.....	Trieste.....			4	692	4	692
Do.....	Pará.....						
German.....	Hamburg.....			2	466	2	466
Do.....	Trieste.....			1	295	1	295
Do.....	Pará.....						
Spanish.....	Barcelona.....			1	102	1	102
Russian.....	Rio de Janeiro.....			1	256	1	256
Do.....	Liverpool.....						
		26	23, 583	41	11, 238	67	34, 821
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Liverpool.....	26	23, 583	25	7, 562	51	31, 145
Do.....	Pernambuco.....						
Do.....	New York.....						
Do.....	Trieste.....						
Do.....	Newfoundland.....						
Portuguese.....	Portugal.....			3	549	3	549
Do.....	do.....						
Do.....	Liverpool.....			2	776	2	776
Do.....	Maranham.....			1	338	1	338
United States.....	New York.....						
Do.....	Pará.....			1	202	1	202
Danish.....	Trieste.....						
Do.....	Pará.....			4	692	4	692
German.....	Hamburg.....			2	466	2	466
Do.....	Trieste.....						
Do.....	Pará.....			1	295	1	295
Spanish.....	Barcelona.....			1	102	1	102
Russian.....	Rio de Janeiro.....						
Do.....	Liverpool.....			1	256	1	256
		26	23, 583	41	11, 238	67	34, 821

MARANHAM.

OCTOBER 13, 1871. (Received November 22.)

COTTON.

The cotton crop of the United States, during the year 1870, in amount so greatly exceeding foreign calculation, and the steady advance in exchange in this country, bringing down the price of that article from 20 milreis (gold) per arroba to from 7 to 10 milreis, Brazilian currency, has taken aback planters in this province, who are forced to realize that with involuntary labor from which they derive only about one-third return as compared with the same system as prevailed in the Southern States before the war, and without good country roads, railroads, and with limited river navigation, making the price of transportation to a market almost equal to the cost of culture, they cannot, under existing circumstances, compete with free labor in the United States in the production of cotton. A strong appeal for the abolition or reduction of the present export duty of $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has recently been made, which has induced the minister of finance to address an official circular to subordinate officers throughout the provinces, asking information on the subject, in substance as follows:

The Viscount of Rio-Branco, president of the tribunal of the national treasury, has been advised that cotton, one of the principal articles of exportation from Brazil, has commenced to encounter serious competition by the great quantity of production which has attended its cultivation in the United States, reducing the price of the article in the markets of the consumer to an extent completely excluding the Brazilian production, of which, at present, great quantities are stagnant in various deposits in this capital and throughout the provinces, hereby orders that the inspectors of the treasury officiating at the various custom-houses shall ascertain as to the truth of these assertions, and inform the treasury if, with the price demanded by the Brazilian producer for each sack of cotton embarked, to which is added all export duties, also freights, charges, and commissions at receiving ports, its value is thereby advanced to an extent rendering export unprofitable, and if in this case the reduction of such duties, or other and more effective measures should be adopted to prevent the abandonment of the cultivation of this article in Brazil, which in various localities is reported as having already taken place.

While the abolition of these heavy duties may tend to influence many to continue in the cultivation of cotton, the adoption of such a measure, or any encouragement likely to be derived from legislative enactment, will have the effect of arresting only temporarily the abandonment referred to as already commenced. Planters, under the operation of laws the most favorable, cannot, at present rates, produce cotton in sufficient quantities to leave them an attractive or paying interest on the capital represented and actually invested; and it may be doubted that, with the same facilities of transportation enjoyed by the Southern States, the prospect would thereby be rendered satisfactory, owing to a want of knowledge or experience in the more modern and improved modes of culture, and a proper appreciation of and attention to received rules of systematic and economical labor.

The cultivation of cotton was commenced in this province in the year 1760, the yield for that year being 130 bales of 200 pounds each. In 1809, the crop reached 76,484 bales; in 1825, 77,369 bales; in 1830, 78,324, and in 1870, 72,661 bales. These are the largest crops ever produced in Maranhão—that of 1830 being unequaled.

The greatest fluctuation in prices of cotton will be seen by the following: "From 1796 to 1806, \$2.50 to \$3 per arroba of 32 pounds. During the invasion of Portugal by the French, in 1808, \$1.87 to \$2.25; in 1815,

peace having been declared in Europe, the price advanced from \$1.50 to \$4.50 and \$5. From 1819 to 1820, cotton again declined to \$2. During the years 1863 and 1864, prices ruled from \$12 to \$14, and as high as \$15, gold, for an arroba. In 1868-'69, it declined to \$3.50 to \$4, in currency-rating, in consequence of the Paraguayan war, at from 25 to 40 per cent. below par. Prices, the last year, have ruled at from \$4 to \$5, currency.

During the years 1868-'69, this province suffered, perhaps, more than any other in Brazil, in its general trade, owing to a depreciated currency, and the extraordinary decline in the price of cotton, above quoted; add to which was a great loss of laboring population. From 1860 to 1870, 5,466 freemen and 3,690 slaves—9,156 men in all—left the province to join the army and navy engaged in war with Paraguay. During the same period, the total number of immigrants from foreign countries arriving at this port was only 1,024. Of those who went to the war but comparatively few have returned, and the population, estimated in 1860 at 450,000 souls, will not, in the last ten years, have increased. Of this population, 250,000, it is estimated, are slaves, and the backward state of agriculture is attributed, in a great degree, to this fact. The neighboring provinces on the north and south, considered as almost free of slavery, are, without doubt, far more prosperous, and a spirit of progress exists among their people which is by no means general here. Especially is this the case in the province of Ceara, where the number of slaves does not exceed a few hundred.

SUGAR.

The production of this article has, the last year, been considerably increased, owing to more remunerative prices. With the decline of cotton, it is reasonable to suppose that its cultivation will be greatly extended, especially since the recent introduction from the United States of cheap sugar-making machinery. In the article of sugar, however, the Brazilian planter labors under the disadvantage of a heavy export duty, (14½ per cent.,) while from close estimate it is found that the actual production here is only about one-fifth, as compared with the amount produced by the same number of laborers in the State of Louisiana.

COFFEE.

What is known as the "Coast-Range" of mountains, extend in a semi-circle from Cape Saint Roque around the provinces of Ceara, Pianky, and Maranhão, to the Rio Tocantins. At the foot of these mountains and following them is a plateau, or higher table-lands, known as the coffee-growing districts. This vast extent of country, varying in width from thirty to more than one hundred miles, is reached in a few miles from the port of Ceara, and from that place to the coffee plantations already established there, a railway is now in course of construction. The coffee grown on that province is regarded here as the finest in Brazil, and very nearly the whole crop is purchased and consumed in the empire. In Maranhão this plateau rises about two hundred miles from the coast, is penetrated by seven different navigable rivers, all of which, with the exception of two, flow into the arm of the sea which surrounds this island. I am far from asserting that coffee cannot be successfully grown in any part of the province, having seen the tree growing wild and bearing liberally here, upon the island, where the

soil is notoriously poor; but the district referred to is regarded as not only better adapted to coffee, but likewise for cotton, corn, and in certain portions, grain of all kinds. The coffee-tree yields the third year after planting, and from that time bears plentifully from fifteen to twenty years. Its cultivation requires less labor, as a production is at all times profitable, and, in my opinion, indicates the only way out of the embarrassments which of late seem to have overtaken the agriculturist in this portion of the country. The abandonment of cotton for coffee, and I may add, sugar, may be regarded as simply a question of time, in the accomplishment of which, however, we feel a more than ordinary interest, caused by prospective extension of commerce, an enlarged interchange, and which cannot reasonably be expected upon a grand scale, so long as our chief productions are identical, and we are only competitors in the world's market. Heretofore, coffee has been grown in small quantities only, for plantation use. In the last two or three years, however, several planters have given attention to its cultivation, and a small yield is expected the present year.

EMANCIPATION.

The effect which the act of emancipation just passed will have upon Brazil, it is generally believed, will be very favorable to its material prosperity, the only regret being that under the operation of the law its full benefits cannot be realized at an earlier period. The present slave, with certain exceptions, remains slave. All slaves born after the 28th of September, 1871, are declared free. The slaves of the state are made free, and certain sums and revenues are appropriated toward liberating annually a number equivalent to the amounts realized. Children born free are to be educated by the state, or under stated regulations by the master of the slave mother. It is estimated that in twenty-five years the system will have become extinct; but, in view of the growing feeling in favor of freedom, it is probable that the work contemplated by the law will receive from the people such additional aid as will accomplish it in a much less time.

COLONIZATION.

The provincial legislature, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$22,500 to be expended in encouraging foreign immigration to, and for purposes of colonization in, this province. Under the provisions of the law, agents will be appointed at different points in Europe, with authority to contract with and find passage for persons and families willing to come and locate in this part of Brazil.

A few American colonists who settled in this province some four years ago have, with one or two exceptions, returned to the United States.

NAVIGATION.

From the accompanying statement of navigation it will be seen that the number of arrivals of British steamers during the past year was 31, with an aggregate tonnage of 24,761. These embrace three different lines of steamers, one of which is direct from this to Lisbon and Liverpool, the remaining two touching also at Pará and Ceara, on this coast, and thence to the same European ports. These lines of steamers have been established in the last three years, (the direct line within a few months,) and already nearly monopolize the carrying trade between this port and Europe.

DUTIES.

The export-duty on all Brazilian produce is $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on values, rated weekly by market prices, and payable in Brazilian currency.

On imports the duties are equivalent to between 30 and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, varying according to the character of the goods or merchandise, to which is added an additional duty of 5 per cent., and on the amounts realized from these duties was levied, during the year 1870, a tax of 30 and 40 per cent., making the duties paid in currency equivalent to duties paid in gold. This tax was reduced to 34 and 25 per cent. on the 1st day of January, 1871, and from January 1, 1872, will be reduced (by recent act of parliament) to 21 and 28 per cent., the former of these two rates applying to *ad valorem*, and the latter to amounts realized from specific duties.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The inclosed tables of imports and exports show the general trade of the port from July 1 to December 31, 1870. The values are given in gold at the present rate of exchange, viz: \$1 for rs. 2,000.

W. H. EVANS.

INCLOSURES.

Table A, showing the imports and exports at Maranham from July 1 to December 31, 1870; also, a recapitulation of the value of imports and exports from different countries.

Table B, showing the navigation at the port of Maranham during the year ending June 30, 1871.

Table C, showing the quantity and destination of exports of cotton annually from 1861 to 1870, inclusive.

Table D, showing the quantity and destination of exports of sugar annually from 1866 to 1870, inclusive.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Maranham for the half year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Butter..... kilograms..	48,094	\$22,458 60	\$6,737 58	France, Great Britain, and Portugal.
Bamboo and pith wood..... do.....	691	376 90	120 57	Great Britain, Portugal, and Hamburg.
Coal, bituminous..... tons..	2,680	20,684 30	1,034 26	Great Britain.
Drugs..... kilograms..	151,321	34,818 59	6,174 31	France, Portugal, Great Britain, and United States.
Dye-stuffs and perfumeries..... do.....	96,624	22,645 65	6,073 31	France, Portugal, Great Britain, and United States.
Fruits..... do.....	34,422	5,994 00	1,798 20	France and Portugal.
Fire-arms and war material.....	.....	11,691 25	3,507 37	France, Great Britain, United States, and Hamburg.
Fibers, piassava and other..... kilograms..	115,545	4,000 85	1,200 28	France, Great Britain, and Portugal.
Glass and earthenware..... do.....	143,622	24,598 45	7,499 40	France, Great Britain, Portugal, and Hamburg.
Gold, silver, and platina:				
In specie.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	Portugal.
In manufactured articles.....	.....	4,610 00	230 52	Hamburg.
Gunpowder..... kilograms..	35,540	19,527 40	7,810 94	Great Britain.
Hides and skins:				
In articles, manufacture not specified.....	.....	7,034 07	1,797 58	Great Britain, France, and Portugal.
In boots and shoes..... pairs..	20,491	18,869 20	7,547 68	Great Britain, France, and Portugal.
Hair, felt, and feathers:				
In articles, manufacture not specified..... kilograms..	1,659	1,544 20	463 16	Great Britain, France, and Portugal.
In hats..... number..	1,379	2,301 20	690 86	Great Britain, France, and Portugal.
Hardware and cutlery.....	.....	10,559 10	3,167 78	Great Britain, France, United States, and Hamburg.
Ivory and tortoise shell..... kilograms..	270	2,895 55	767 56	Great Britain and Portugal.
Instruments:				
Mathematical and chemical.....	.....	1,087 25	119 72	Great Britain and France.
Surgical.....	.....	569 58	51 95	Great Britain and France.
Musical.....	.....	1,707 00	512 10	Great Britain, France, and Hamburg.
Leeches..... kilograms..	51	816 00	81 60	Hamburg.
Live animals..... number..	28	265 00	5 65	Great Britain and Portugal.
Minerals.....	.....	5,024 02	1,018 32	Great Britain, Portugal, Hamburg, and United States.
Metals:				
Copper, pure and mixed.....	.....	18,361 22	4,442 05	Great Britain, Portugal, Hamburg, and France.
Lead, tin, and zinc..... kilograms..	12,243	2,218 15	503 08	Great Britain.
Iron and steel..... do.....	229,195	11,534 92	1,493 86	Great Britain, France, Portugal, Hamburg, and United States.
Iron and steel, manufactured.....	.....	36,440 25	9,732 07	Great Britain, France, Portugal, Hamburg, and United States.
Plated-ware.....	.....	36 00	10 80	Great Britain.
Manufactures:				
Cotton, spun..... kilograms..	11,145	11,184 85	3,347 15	Great Britain and Portugal.
Cotton, woven..... do.....	295,562	382,364 50	114,250 40	Great Britain, Portugal, France, and United States.
Cotton, manufactured, in articles.....	.....	18,485 05	6,625 37	Great Britain and France.
Wool, spun..... kilograms..	86	208 00	77 40	Great Britain, France, and Hamburg.
Wool, woven..... do.....	10,314	27,991 10	8,394 30	Great Britain, United States, and Hamburg.
Wool, manufactured, articles.....	.....	15,320 05	4,849 10	Great Britain and Portugal.
Linen, spun..... kilograms..	2,022	1,629 90	361 69	Great Britain and Portugal.
Linen, woven..... do.....	153,645	70,896 95	21,120 13	Great Britain, Portugal, and Hamburg.

Linen, manufactured articles	14, 116 85	4, 411 76	Great Britain, Portugal, and France.
Silk, spun	254	355 89	Great Britain, France, and Portugal.
Silk, woven	58, 062	4, 031 45	Great Britain, France, and Portugal.
Silk, manufactured articles		1, 643 87	Great Britain, France, and Portugal.
Machinery and utensils		4, 378 50	Great Britain, France, and United States.
Meats, fish, and oils	46, 953	6, 658 67	Great Britain, France, and Portugal.
Plants, leaves, flowers, seed, roots, barks, &c.	161, 618	5, 920 67	Great Britain, United States, Hamburg, and Portugal.
Paper, of all qualities	72, 055	3, 764 20	Great Britain, United States, Hamburg, and Portugal.
Starch, rosin, and balsams	1, 600	919 74	Great Britain, United States, France, and Portugal.
Sulphur	1, 104	29 72	Great Britain.
Straw hats	6, 266	1, 144 39	Great Britain, France, and Portugal.
Sundry articles		4, 012 07	Great Britain, France, Hamburg, and United States.
Timber	3, 342	167 10	Great Britain, Portugal, and United States.
Timber, manufactured		1, 503 36	Great Britain, Portugal, and United States.
Undertakers' materials		315 90	Great Britain.
Vegetables, flour, and grain	347, 190	2, 735 46	Portugal, Hamburg, and United States.
Wines, spirits, and fermented liquors	380, 341	28, 273 40	Portugal, United States, and Spain.
Watchmakers' materials		355 35	Great Britain.
Total	1, 079, 055 37	304, 239 66	
Less returned duties		2, 890 95	
Amount of duties and recapitulation		301, 348 71	
Additional duties, 5 per cent.		51, 083 82	
Tax for premium on gold, 40 per cent.		116, 057 70	
Tax for premium on gold, 30 per cent.		960 44	
Total		469, 450 67	

Recapitulation for countries.

Countries.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Brazil, (coastwise)	\$1, 086 00	\$235 30
France	54, 429 02	15, 537 17
Great Britain	833, 775 10	231, 829 71
Hamburg	16, 533 23	5, 386 25
Portugal	101, 151 85	31, 102 38
Spain	5, 900 31	2, 950 25
United States	66, 179 86	14, 307 65
Total	1, 079, 055 37	301, 348 71
Amount of duties and tax unapportioned .....	.....	168, 101 96
Total .....	.....	469, 450 67

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Balsam copaiba kilograms..	29, 568	\$22, 164 90	Great Britain and Portugal.
Cotton do	2, 223, 410	770, 707 30	Do. Do.
Farina do	160, 539	5, 630 19	Great Britain, Portugal, and France.
Hides and skins do	304, 513	83, 238 86	Great Britain, Portugal, United States, and Germany.
Isinglass (unprepared) do	22, 724	12, 527 78	Great Britain and Portugal.
Indian corn do	54, 195	1, 108 53	Do. Do.
Molasses do	71, 518	927 67	Do. Do.
Rum do	5, 162	510 60	Do. Do.
Sugar do	2, 110, 083	120, 051 28	Do. Do.
Sundries do		5, 490 07	Great Britain, Portugal, and United States.
	4, 981, 712	1, 022, 357 18	

RECAPITULATION FOR COUNTRIES.

France	\$52 24
Great Britain	700, 851 37
Germany	1, 670 79
Portugal	305, 235 83
United States	14, 546 95
	1, 022, 357 18

B.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Maranham for the year ending June 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American..	New York			10	1, 481	10	1, 481						
	Cayenne			1	191	1	191						
	Antilles									1	130	1	130
	Pará									12	1, 804	12	1, 804
	Parnahiba									2	310	2	310
Brazilian ..	Lisbon									1	140	1	140
British	Liverpool	31	24, 761	9	3, 961	40	28, 722	31	24, 761	14	5, 204	45	29, 965
	Cardiff			2	983	2	983						
	Swansea			2	388	2	388						
	Glasgow			1	263	1	263						
	Falmouth			1	35	1	35						
	Newport			1	264	1	264						
	New York			4	553	4	553						
	Cuba									1	630	1	630
	Porto Rico									1	217	1	217
	Pará									1	120	1	120
	Pernambuco							1	35			1	35
	Hamburg			1	247	1	247						
	Trieste			2	281	2	281						
Danish	Swansea			1	247	1	247						
	Pará									2	420	2	420
	Antilles									2	355	2	355
	Havre			1	255	1	255			1	255	1	255
	Marseilles			1	264	1	264						
French	Swansea			1	249	1	249						
	Cayenne			1	120	1	120						
	Hamburg			1	179	1	179						
German	Glasgow			1	230	1	230						
	Antilles									1	98	1	98
Norwegian.	Cardiff			1	396	1	396						
	Swansea			1	267	1	267						
	Antilles									1	267	1	267
Portuguese.	Lisbon			4	1, 046	4	1, 046			12	2, 790	12	2, 790
	Oporto			4	1, 217	4	1, 217			3	912	3	912
	Azores									1	430	1	430
	Liverpool			1	253	1	253			3	1, 135	3	1, 135
	New York									1	1, 080	1	1, 080
	Pará									1	255	1	255
	Rio de Janeiro			6	2, 410	6	2, 410						
Spanish	Barcelona			1	64	1	64						
	Valencia			1	136	1	136						
	Pará									1	136	1	136
		31	24, 761	60	15, 980	91	40, 741	32	24, 796	62	16, 688	94	41, 484

C.—Statement showing the quantity and destination of exports of cotton (annually) from the port of Maranhão from 1861 to 1870, inclusive.

Destination.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Liverpool	22,682	25,022	33,683	26,863	41,089	35,985	42,835	53,384	50,122	47,714
Oporto	10,471	11,028	2,805	4,937	5,261	5,765	5,293	5,773	9,952	10,656
Barcelona	550	809	936	2,014	800	150	300	2,711	1,879	1,073
Lisbon	574	789	953	573	637	876	1,411	1,793	1,512	1,213
New York		421	1,284	418						
Havre	25	220	1,394	2,840	831	2,346	314	434	782	9
Hamburg								842		
Pará					100	125				
Rio							64			
Total bales*	34,302	38,289	41,055	37,645	48,718	45,247	50,217	64,937	64,247	60,665

* Bales average about 200 pounds each.

On deposit January 1, 1871, 13,528 bales.

D.—Statement showing the quantity and destination of exports of sugar from the port of Maranhão from 1866 to 1870, inclusive.

Destination.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Liverpool	25,208	18,532	13,677	20,792	22,039
Lisbon	4,400	5,892	6,850	7,976	5,251
Oporto	2,186	3,245	2,920	3,761	9,994
Havre	40		348		
Total bags*	31,834	27,669	23,795	32,529	37,284

* Bags average 170 pounds each.

Annual home consumption, 20,000 barrels.

PARAIBA.

OCTOBER 17, 1871. (Received November 22.)

IMPORTS.

The proximity of this port to the capital of Pernambuco, and the facility with which shop-keepers can procure their supplies from thence, where, in general, a large assortment of first-class goods of every description is to be found, together with the absence of good roads or railway communication with the interior of the province, has resulted in the total cessation of all direct importation; and, as no duties are levied on goods coming coastwise, I have no means at my command of ascertaining any reliable statistics as to their quantities or values, but from a general knowledge of the business doing in various trades, I estimate the yearly value of imports at about \$500,000, exclusive of goods taken to other towns in the province direct from Pernambuco.

EXPORTS.

Cotton, sugar, and occasionally hides, are the only articles of export from Paraíba. During the year ending September 30, there were shipped from this port 32,711 bags of cotton, or 2,910,949 kilograms, and 19,116 bags of sugar, or 1,404,030 kilograms, showing a trifling decrease in cotton as compared with the year ending September, 1870, but a very large falling off in sugar, viz: 40,000 bags, or 2,937,920 kilograms during the same period—attributed to the bad and irregular rainy seasons which have prevailed during the last five or six years. The season just ended has been, however, a most favorable one, and very large crops of both cotton and sugar are anticipated, so that I hope to see the exports from

Paraiba regain somewhat of their former figures. Some of the finest land in Brazil for the cultivation of sugar lies in the valley of the River Paraiba, which extends about two hundred miles into the interior, but not navigable beyond this port. Prior to the American war sugar was the chief article of export, but the high price to which cotton went during that war induced many to abandon the cultivation of sugar for cotton. Prices are now finding their level, and sugar is offering a better remuneration to-day than cotton. Farmers have planted largely, and the favorable season aforesaid justifies the expectation of a favorable result.

The following are the exports from January to December for the last few years, cotton averaging 90 kilograms and sugar 85 kilograms per bag:

Year.	Cotton.		Sugar.	
	Bags.	Tons.	Bags.	Tons.
1865.....	45,417	3,916	54,685	3,906
1866.....	55,876	4,825	59,076	4,220
1867.....	49,798	4,265	61,830	4,416
1868.....	67,084	5,818	52,300	3,735
1869.....	54,504	4,716	82,272	5,876
1870.....	19,890	1,734	42,744	3,053

It must, however, be borne in mind that these figures do not represent the actual quantities of cotton and sugar raised in this province. I think I shall not exaggerate if I say that at least two-thirds of its productions are taken to Pernambuco and Ceara, where, if they do not obtain better prices, the carriers find at least a better market wherein to buy goods for the return journey. And the distance from some of the most productive parts of the province to this port, or that of Pernambuco, is about the same, the latter place having the advantage of better roads.

NAVIGATION.

The tonnage or shipping frequenting this port is, of course, regulated by the quantity of produce to be shipped. From the table accompanying this report it will be seen that nearly all the trade is done in British bottoms and with Liverpool. The steamers of the Brazilian Navigation Company, (an American company, whose principal office is at New York,) running semi-monthly between Rio de Janeiro and Pará, call at this port, as also those of the Pernambuco Steam Navigation Company, running semi-monthly between that port and ports in the province of Ceara. Little or no cargo is brought to or taken from this port by any of these boats, the traffic being almost confined to passengers and mails.

PORT DUES, PILOTAGE, ETC.

The anchorage dues are the same as in all ports of Brazil, viz: 500 reis, or 25 cents per Brazilian ton, which is an advance upon English measurement of 40 to 45 per cent.; for vessels leaving in ballast, and *vice versa*, 250 reis per ton. Pilotage for a vessel of 300 tons English, drawing 11 feet, 36 reis or \$18, and 50 cents for every 50 tons or foot of water above that, or *vice versa*, less 50 cents. The distance is about fifteen miles, ten of which is river navigation, and as there are no steam-tugs, vessels are sometimes four or five days beating up or down, so that the pilots fairly earn their remuneration. The harbor of Paraiba is good, and vessels drawing 13 feet can load alongside the wharves.

About three miles below the town there is good anchorage, where vessels can load to 16 feet. At spring tides there are 22 feet of water on the bar.

COAST LIGHTS.

At present no light exists between Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte; but in the course of a few months I believe a light-house will be erected at some suitable spot near the bar of the river. The material for this purpose has arrived, and an engineer is expected daily to commence operations. This will be a work of great utility, for shipmasters unacquainted with the port and currents on the coast can easily run past in the night, and then it is sometimes a matter of ten days to regain the port.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The city of Paraiba is well situated on rising ground on the south side of the river Sanhaná, a branch of the river Paraiba; is healthy, and the excellence of its water is proverbial. The principal streets are well paved, and projects are on foot for lighting them with gas, also for a water supply by canalization and public fountains. The most important work in view is that of a railway into the interior, the want of which has been long felt. If it is realized, as I have good reason to suppose, large quantities of cereals and other agricultural produce, which cannot pay the present heavy cost of transport, will come to augment our exports; produce which now finds its way to Pernambuco and Ceara will find a better market at home; thousands of laborers now employed in the slow transport of produce on horseback will remain at home to till their grounds; a stimulus will be given to trade by the introduction of capital consequent of these works; and the natural result will be the re-adoption of a direct import trade.

ROBT. J. SHALDERS.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Paraiba for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Argentine	Great Britain			1	155	1	155
	Pernambuco			1	353	1	353
Austrian	Buenos Ayres						
	Pernambuco			1	321	1	321
British	Great Britain						
	Pernambuco	1	459	17	5,078	18	5,537
French	Rio de Janeiro			1	376	1	376
	Santos			1	265	1	265
Italian	Great Britain			1	164	1	164
	Pernambuco			2	774	2	774
Norwegian	Great Britain						
	Pernambuco			1	277	1	277
Portuguese	do			1	273	1	273
	Great Britain						
Swedish	Pernambuco			3	1,245	3	1,245
	Great Britain						
Total	Pernambuco			1	282	1	282
	Great Britain						
Total		1	459	31	9,563	32	10,022

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Paraiba, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Tons.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Argentine	Great Britain			1	353	1	353
	Pernambuco						
	Buenos Ayres			1	155	1	155
Austrian	Pernambuco						
	Great Britain			1	321	1	321
British	Pernambuco						
	Rio de Janeiro						
	Santos						
	Great Britain	1	459	19	5,618	20	6,077
French	Pernambuco						
	Great Britain			2	774	2	774
Italian	Pernambuco						
Norwegian	do						
	Great Britain			1	273	1	273
Portuguese	Pernambuco						
	Great Britain			3	1,245	3	1,245
Swedish	Pernambuco						
	Great Britain			1	282	1	282
	Total	1	459	29	9,021	30	9,480

PERNAMBUCO.

Statement showing the exports at the port of Pernambuco for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Cotton.....kilograms..	2,031,544		English Channel.
Do	5,925,071		England.
Do	50,680		Gothenberg.
Do	133,578		Mediterranean.
Do	1,634,016		Russia.
Do	2,173		Native ports.
Do	135,243		Copenhagen.
Do	693,013		France.
Do	253,110		Hamburg.
Do	463,939		Portugal.
Do	1,805,584		Spain.
	12,527,951	\$3,677,057 50	
Sugar.....kilograms..	8,108		Africa.
Do	694,316		Clyde.
Do	908,185		Gibraltar.
Do	146,972		Mediterranean.
Do	10,623,541		River Plate.
Do	8,856,836		United States.
Do	12,594,618		Native ports.
Do	4,838,926		English Channel.
Do	7,965,882		England.
Do	198,665		Gothenberg.
Do	7,458,068		Portugal.
Do	54,734		Spain.
Do	1,447,420		Valparaiso.
	55,796,271	\$6,743,502 50	
Molasses.....liters..	108,480	\$9,040 00	Portugal.

Statement showing the exports at the port of Pernambuco, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Hides, dry salt numbers..	9, 527	.....	English Channel.
Do kilograms..	21, 821	.....	France.
Do do.....	4, 700	.....	Hamburg.
Do do.....	6, 000	.....	Sweden.
Do do.....	24, 249	.....	England.
Do do.....	897	.....	Gothenberg.
Do do.....	22, 407	.....	Portugal.
	89, 601	\$313, 603 00	
Hides, half tanned numbers..	2, 200	.....	English Channel.
Do kilograms..	24, 675	.....	France.
Do do.....	1, 000	.....	Russia.
Do do.....	1, 550	.....	England.
Do do.....	344	.....	Portugal.
	29, 769	\$52, 095 75	
Hides, green salt kilograms..	1, 317	.....	Portugal.
Do do.....	12, 862	.....	Native ports.
	14, 179	\$45, 372 80	
Hides, dry kilograms..	483	.....	England.
Do do.....	688	.....	Portugal.
Do do.....	2, 100	.....	France.
	3, 271	\$9, 813 00	
Rum pipes..	76	.....	Portugal.
Do liters..	885	.....	Native ports.
Do do.....	803	.....	River Plate.
	1, 764	\$70, 560 00	
Jurebeba kilograms..	104	\$1, 178 55	United States.

Statement of total receipts of wheat flour entered for consumption at the Port of Pernambuco during the year ending September 30, 1871.

	No. of barrels.	Price per barrel.	Gold value at average price.
Baltimore	34, 443	.....	.....
New York	31, 359	.....	.....
Philadelphia	4, 918	.....	.....
New Orleans	2, 407	.....	.....
Boston	80	.....	.....
Total from United States	73, 207	\$9 75	\$713, 668 25
Trieste	87, 013	13 00	1, 131, 169 00
Valparaiso	2, 290	9 00	20, 610 00
	162, 510	.....	1, 865, 447 25

England.....	397	2	397	2	397	1	181	1	181			
Chili.....	174	1	174	1	174	4	889	4	889			
Brazilian ports.....	213	1	213	1	213	1	196	1	196			
Uruguay.....						1	191	1	191			
Spain.....												
Italy.....	1,502.97	6	1,502.97	6	1,502.97	4	793.31	4	793.31			
Austria.....	744.45	3	744.45	3	744.45	1	303.53	1	303.53			
Brazilian ports.....	144.68	1	144.68	1	144.68	1	220.11	1	220.11			
United States.....						1	144.68	1	144.68			
Portugal.....						1	220.81	1	220.81			
Argentine Republic.....						1	94	1	94			
England.....	3,564	24	3,564	24	3,564	5	981	5	981			
Brazilian ports.....	2,042	11	2,042	11	2,042	3	584	3	584			
Uruguay.....	970	5	970	5	970	36	5,478	36	5,478			
Argentine Republic.....	835	6	835	6	835							
Spain.....	396	3	396	3	396							
Saint John, Newfoundland.....						3	527	3	527			
Havana, Cuba.....	404	2	404	2	404	1	254	1	254			
Uruguay.....						1	150	1	150			
Chili.....						44	11,594	44	11,594			
Portugal.....	8,350	33	8,350	33	8,350	34	6,899	34	6,899			
Brazilian coast.....	12,144	48	12,144	48	12,144	8	1,562	8	1,562			
River Plate.....	437	2	437	2	437	3	1,262	3	1,262			
England.....	966	2	966	2	966	4	1,065	4	1,065			
Argentine Republic.....	883	4	883	4	883							
Belgium.....	162	1	162	1	162	6	1,763	6	1,763			
Brazilian ports.....	3,066	9	3,066	9	3,066	1	387	1	387			
Spain.....						9	2,998	9	2,998			
France.....	26,636	15	26,636	15	26,636	10	2,753	10	2,753			
England.....	951	3	951	3	951							
Mexico.....	352	1	352	1	352	1	265	1	265			
Portugal.....						13	22,428	13	22,428			
Uruguay.....	401	1	401	1	401							
Venezuela.....	387	1	387	1	387							
United States.....	226	1	226	1	226							
Norway.....	966	3	966	3	966							
Uruguay.....	169	1	169	1	169	1	222	1	222			
Brazil.....	953	4	953	4	953	1	169	1	169			
Austria.....	249	1	249	1	249	3	608	3	608			
England.....	242	1	242	1	242	2	701	2	701			
Sweden.....						3	920	3	920			
Brazil.....	275	2	275	2	275	1	185	1	185			
Austria.....	232	2	232	2	232	3	527	3	527			
Portugal.....						1	126	1	126			
Sweden.....	225	1	225	1	225	1	111	1	111			
United States.....	138	1	138	1	138							
Saint Thomas.....						1	106	1	106			
Total.....	98	172,851.78	494	146,447.02	591	296,870.81	99	174,681.78	496	118,554.81	595	293,236.59

J. W. STRYKER.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

No. 18.]

OCTOBER 24, 1871. (Received November 22.)

SIR: I have caused to be compiled, and now have the satisfaction of inclosing to you, annexed, important statements showing the movement of commerce and navigation from the port of Rio de Janeiro to the United States, for the year ending September 30, 1871. This information, in addition to various points that would be brought out in statements, if made by the consulate, (in answer to the circular, Appendix A, to your communication dated February 3, 1871, in the "Commercial Relations, 1870," p. 2,) also shows the *whole* movement, under *all* flags—including the different amounts under each flag—of exports from Rio (coffee and some rosewood) to *all* ports in the United States for the year ending 30th September last.

Statement A shows the nationality of the (317) vessels engaged during that time in transporting from Rio to the United States about one and a half million bags coffee, which, added to the 76,801 bags of "Santos" coffee, (not included in this statement,) represents the consumption in the United States of that important article from Brazil.

It will be seen that, of this large amount, only 463,387 bags, or less than one-third, (32 per cent.,) is carried in American vessels—a mortifying reduction from the time, only a few years ago, when not only *all* Brazil coffee into the United States was carried in American bottoms, but also a very large proportion of that sent from here to the north of Europe and to the Levant.

Of the remaining 68 per centum, (994,716 bags,) however, 120,463 bags were sent in vessels placed by their American owners, during our rebellion, under the protection of the British and Argentine flags, and which they still continue to enjoy. These, under our reciprocity treaties, being, upon their registers, British property, though really owned in the United States, are allowed to bring into the United States the produce of any country, on precisely equal terms with those other American-built and owned ships which never deserted the flag.

Statement B shows the separate nationalities of the foreign vessels engaged in the import trade from Rio to the United States, during that year; and the number, proportion, value of cargo, and percentage of trade of each foreign flag so engaged.

Of these 225 voyages by foreign vessels, 20 were by American-built vessels, now sailing under British and Argentine registers. It will be seen that 13 British steamers left this port for New York loaded with coffee, while only 12 American (of the United States and Brazil mail line) were so engaged. Including those 13 steamers, and the British (and Argentine) registered, but American-owned, vessels, there were 147 British vessels so engaged, carrying more than two-thirds (676,427 bags) of the whole amount (994,716 bags), conveyed in foreign vessels. A table is subjoined to statement B, showing the percentage of each flag (including American) in this import trade from Rio.

Statement C shows the ports in the United States for which were cleared under all flags (distinguishing, however, between American and foreign) all the exports from Rio during the same year, ending September 30, 1871. The values are also given in milreis, which, exchange on London having varied from 22*d.* to 24*d.* per milreis, may be reduced to United States gold dollars at a mean rate, by allowing $2\frac{1}{10}$ milreis to the dollar.

From this statement it may be seen that to New York and Baltimore

goes, to each, under all flags, nearly one-third of the whole import; that including shipments to Sandy Hook (one cargo, not separately stated, but included in those to "all other ports") (for orders) with those to New York, and including those to Hampton Roads (for orders) with shipments to Baltimore, the proportions would be: to New York $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; to Baltimore $43\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; to New Orleans, $14\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.; to Mobile, $7\frac{1}{6}$ per cent., and to all others (Charleston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Corpus Christi,) $2\frac{3}{4}$ per centum of the whole.

In the subjoined table, the destination and percentage of flags (American and foreign) to each port is also shown; from which it appears that the largest import trade in American bottoms (nearly 18 per cent.) goes to Baltimore. This, in fact, is still larger, for all the trade in (so-called) Argentine vessels, (25,680 bags—1.79 per cent. of the whole) and some 90,000 bags of those brought in (in these cases, so-called) British vessels, and which represent 6.17 per cent., were brought in those vessels built and still owned in Baltimore. These two make up 7.86 per cent of the whole, which, being added to the 18 per cent. above, makes more than 25 per cent. of the whole import trade (out of the $32\frac{1}{2}$, which would then be 40 per cent. of all in American vessels proper) carried to Baltimore.

In foreign vessels a large part ($23\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.) is carried to New York; such vessels finding return cargoes to Europe there more readily.

I find from the reports of the United States consulate here, that no return has been made of cargoes shipped hence in foreign vessels to the United States. As these now constitute more than two-thirds of the movement, and show very prominently the present decadence of our shipping interest, and at the same time the extent of our importing commerce, I have thought these detailed statements showing those points would be acceptable. I trust they may serve in part for your report, and may arrive in time to accompany the message.

It might be worth while, in devising the means of relief to American shipping and in favor of American registered vessels, to consider whether it would be possible or convenient to the Treasury to offer a bounty (as has been done before in our own country, and in Holland) equal to a small percentage (say five or ten) on the duties paid in on the cargoes brought by such vessels.

I think it will be evident to any one who looks into the question that the great cause of our decadence in shipping lies not only in the enormously increased cost of ship-building with us, and particularly of iron vessels and steamers, which are everywhere so rapidly superseding sailing-vessels, but also in the far greater cost of navigation, in the higher wages to officers and crews, and in supplies of quality and cost entirely unknown on board most foreign vessels. Upon anything like equal terms of cost, or even under a considerable percentage against us, American sailing-vessels, by their superior fleetness and management, were, twenty years ago, enabled to outstrip all others, as far as sailing-vessels are now outstripped by iron-hulled steamers, which they build abroad so much cheaper than ours.

As it is not likely, nor indeed is it desirable, that the wages of American artizans and navigators will be diminished, the countervailing remedy for such increased cost must be sought in some such bounty, which will relieve the unequal operation, grossly unfair to our own citizens, of our navigation and registry law in connection with the operation of our reciprocity treaties.

By the combined results of these laws and treaties, we permit a citizen of the Argentine Republic, or of one of the late Hanseatic cities, for

example, to import from any foreign country, into the United States, all articles the growth or production of any (except from certain countries east of the Cape of Good Hope) in his ship, which he, by the laws of his country, is allowed to purchase anywhere, wherever it can be built cheapest, and which he is allowed to register under his flag, on the same terms of duties, &c., as we permit our own citizens to import the same articles from those countries in American ships which we still require to be built, owned, commanded, and navigated as to three-fifths of her crew by American citizens. The consequence is a prohibition upon our own citizens to compete with foreigners who have such reciprocity treaties with us in our own trade, from the moment they can build or buy or navigate vessels cheaper than ourselves.

The special committee of the late Congress to which was referred the consideration of the application for relief of American shipping interests, recommended the allowance of certain privileges to American registered ships, such as taking stores in bond, duty free, a remission of duties on all articles actually employed in ship-building, and even a drawback or bounty equal to the duty on iron, on all employed in constructing vessels. They declined, however, since they regarded as most important the continuation of our ship-building, and of an American mercantile marine, to allow the matriculation of foreign-built ships even for foreign voyages exclusively.

If, in addition to these prudent suggestions and recommendations, we could afford and would allow a bounty at each voyage from any foreign country by American registered vessels, equal in amount to a small percentage on the duties paid on the cargo imported on such voyage, we might reasonably anticipate a revival of our ship-building and navigation, like that which marked the revival of Dutch ship-building and the extension of Dutch commerce, after similar stimulants were applied by them in 1832.

I have the honor, &c.,

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

A.--Statement showing the import trade of coffee from Rio de Janeiro into the United States, in United States and foreign vessels, during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Quarters ending.	Number of vessels.		Bags.		Value in United States gold.	
	United States.	Foreign.	United States.	Foreign.	United States.	Foreign.
December 31, 1870.....	30	79	144, 216	355, 212	\$2, 371, 384 00	\$5, 437, 226 00
March 31, 1871.....	23	61	123, 006	263, 069	1, 946, 230 00	3, 871, 232 00
June 30, 1871.....	22	36	107, 765	153, 245	1, 605, 711 00	2, 284, 154 00
September 30, 1871.....	17	49	88, 400	223, 190	1, 482, 667 00	3, 998, 488 00
	* 92	† 225	463, 387	‡ 994, 716	7, 405, 992 00	15, 591, 300 00

* Of these 12 were steamers. † Of these 13 were steamers. ‡ Of these 120,463 bags were in American-owned vessels placed by their owners under the protection of the British or Argentine flags during the rebellion, and which of course still wear those flags.

B.—Statement showing separate nationalities of the foreign vessels engaged in effecting the imports into all ports of the United States from Rio de Janeiro during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Quarters ending—	British.	Swedish and Norwegian.	German.	Danish.	Dutch.	Argentine.	Austrian and Belgian.
December 31, 1870	48	21	.....	8	1	.....	1
March 31, 1871	42	7	3	3	4	1	1
June 30, 1871	29	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....
September 30, 1871	28	6	7	3	3	2	.....
	*147	34	16	14	8	*4	2
Bags during the year	676, 427	145, 996	59, 241	56, 999	21, 250	25, 680	9, 123
Value in United States gold	\$10, 620, 638 00	\$2, 289, 995 00	\$907, 160 00	\$915, 678 00	\$353, 761 00	\$372, 870 00	\$133, 260 00

GRAND TOTAL.

Bags	994, 716
Value in United States gold	\$15, 593, 362 00
Vessels	225

* Of these vessels, (British flag,) 20 (voyages) and all the Argentine are really owned by citizens of the United States. In those British (American-owned) vessels were carried 94,783 bags; in the Argentine, 25,680 bags.

C.—Statement showing the ports in the United States for which were cleared all the imports from Rio de Janeiro, and whether under American or foreign flags, during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Ports for which cleared.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.	
	Bags.	Value in mil-reis.	Bags.	Value in mil-reis.
TO NEW YORK.				
Quarter ending December 31, 1870	32, 011	1, 458: 345	126, 782	4, 519: 187
Quarter ending March 31, 1871	29, 094	1, 093: 343	92, 121	3, 424: 363
Quarter ending June 30, 1871	36, 371	1, 271: 991	62, 396	2, 140: 603
Quarter ending September 30, 1871	22, 529	848: 807	58, 730	2, 209: 937
Total to New York	120, 005	4, 672: 486	340, 029	12, 294: 090
TO BALTIMORE.				
Quarter ending December 31, 1870	78, 053	2, 759: 568	62, 287	2, 184: 778
Quarter ending March 31, 1871	73, 358	2, 636: 301	41, 783	1, 729: 015
Quarter ending June 30, 1871	60, 694	2, 068: 643	49, 411	1, 660: 311
Quarter ending September 30, 1871	48, 236	1, 869: 091	50, 347	1, 828: 972
Total to Baltimore	260, 341	9, 333: 603	203, 828	7, 403: 076
TO HAMPTON ROADS.				
Quarter ending December 31, 1870	14, 043	530: 319	46, 001	1, 577: 586
Quarter ending March 31, 1871	.....	.....	43, 526	1, 510: 995
Quarter ending June 30, 1871	10, 700	352: 503	21, 236	699: 826
Quarter ending September 30, 1871	.....	.....	34, 800	1, 344: 275
Total to Hampton Roads	24, 743	882: 822	145, 563	5, 132: 682
TO NEW ORLEANS.				
Quarter ending December 31, 1870	18, 752	632: 588	83, 882	2, 900: 284
Quarter ending March 31, 1871	10, 700	391: 936	43, 071	1, 523: 159
Quarter ending June 30, 1871	.....	.....	3, 950	131: 369
Quarter ending September 30, 1871	12, 035	470: 366	36, 856	1, 419: 643
Total to New Orleans	41, 487	1, 494: 890	167, 752	5, 974: 455

Statement C, &c.—Continued.

Ports for which cleared.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.	
	Bags.	Value in mil-reis.	Bags.	Value in mil-reis.
TO MOBILE.				
Quarter ending December 31, 1870.....			27,260	1,011:851
Quarter ending March 31, 1871.....	9,854	354:749	16,555	597:869
Quarter ending June 30, 1871.....			13,252	520:962
Quarter ending September 30, 1871.....	5,600	221:871	24,127	900:866
Total to Mobile.....	15,454	576:620	81,194	3,031:548
TO ALL OTHER PORTS.				
Quarter ending December 31, 1870.....	1,357	43:364	9,000	308:933
Quarter ending March 31, 1871.....			26,013	818:434
Quarter ending June 30, 1871.....			3,000	100:484
Quarter ending September 30, 1871.....			18,330	693:132
Total to all other ports.....	1,357	43:364	56,343	1,820:983
Total to all ports.....	463,387		994,716	

Port.	Per centage.		
	In American.	In Foreign.	Of whole import.
New York.....	8.23	23.33	31.56
Baltimore.....	17.85	13.99	31.84
Hampton Roads.....	1.69	9.99	11.68
New Orleans.....	2.79	11.51	14.30
Mobile.....	1.59	5.57	7.16
All other ports.....	.09	3.09	3.18
Total.....	32.24	67.48	99.72

SAINT CATHARINE'S.

Statement showing the commerce of Saint Catharine's, Brazil, for the year ending June 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Needles.....	\$54,030 82	\$42,896 45	{ Argentine Republic. Uruguay. Portugal. Spain. Austria. England. Ports of the empire. Hamburg.
Albums.....	35,711 95		
Buttons, iron.....	1,408 12		
Buttons, porcelain.....	13,766 74		
Buttons, silk.....	5,104 00		
Traveling-bags.....	42,822 49		
Trinkets.....	3,625 54		
Undershirts, cotton.....	801 76		
Total.....	157,271 42	42,896 45	

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Peanuts.....pounds..	700	\$13,708 07 36,355 05 133,941 86 * 15,960 43	Hamburg. Argentine Republic. Uruguay.
Mandioca flour.....do....	233,160		
Mats.....	900		
Corn.....pounds..	10,512		
Laths.....dozen..	45		
Planks.....do....	30		
Firewood.....sticks..	4,700		
Total.....		199,965 41	

* Export duties not included in above.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Saint Catharine's, Brazil, on June 30, 1871—Continued.

Flag.	ENTERED.										CLEARED.					
	From—	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		To—		
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.					
Montevideo.....	Montevideo .....	.....	.....	3	671	3	671	.....	.....	1	279	1	279	River Plate.		
Danish	do.....	.....	.....	2	350	2	350	.....	.....	3	670	3	670	Montevideo.		
Portuguese	Pernambuco.....	.....	.....	1	221	1	221	.....	.....	2	340	2	340	Montevideo.		
	Total.....	69	36, 168	114	20, 678	183	56, 846	63	34, 617	98	20, 820	160	54, 437			

B. LINDSEY.

COMMERCE OF BRAZIL.

No. 28.]

PETROPOLIS, RIO DE JANEIRO,
January 6, 1872. (Received February 7, 1872.)

SIR: In my No. 18 I gave some account of the commercial movement of exports from Rio to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1871, showing the share or percentage of that trade carried on in American ships as compared with that portion done under foreign flags. In this connection it may be useful to state (for the purpose of showing the decadence of our marine in this trade with Brazil) the present condition of the carrying and passenger traffic between Great Britain and Brazil carried on in British steam-vessels alone.

It is only a few years since steam communication was established between Europe and Brazil, the first line, and for many years the only one, being the Royal Mail. But within the last ten years there has been a wonderful extension of such communication, and a still more astonishing increase of the commercial movement and trade between England (and France) and this country, due of course, in great part, to the enormous increase of the facilities for freight and traffic.

The first effort to maintain regular steam communication between England and Rio, (by the ships of the General Screw-Navigation Company,) not being subsidized, failed.

The Royal Mail Packet Company, however, being assisted by subventions from both governments, has succeeded, and its success, secured only through such subsidy, has induced other lines, which, by competition and by greatly extending facilities for cheap steam freights and low rates for passengers, have swelled their commercial movement to its present proportions.

The ports of Northern Brazil (Pará, Maranhão, and Ceará) have also a special (the Booth) line from Liverpool of four screw-steamers, 3,898 tons in all, while there is another line, (the Red Cross,) measuring 5,730 tons, to Pernambuco.

To Rio, (touching on the way at Pernambuco and Bahia, and going on from here to the river Plate,) instead of the single former line, (Royal Mail,) we have now several lines of steamers, as follows:

1. From London, the Clyde line of four steamships, 6,415 tons, monthly.
2. From Southampton, the Royal Mail, four steamers, (about 10,000 tons,) monthly.
3. From Liverpool, the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Company, eighteen steamers, 24,606 tons, three times a month, calling once a month (12th) at Antwerp, Belgium.
4. From Liverpool, the River Paraná Steamship Company, steamers now building, to call at Bordeaux, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and up the river to Rosario.
5. From Liverpool, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, twice a month, (13th and 29th,) calling at Bordeaux and Lisbon; thence direct to Rio, Montevideo, and thence through the Straits of Magellan to Valparaiso and Lima; twenty-seven steamers, 36,992 tons. The steamers lately built are of 3,000 or 3,500 tons each.

From this it appears that there are now seventy-one steamships, measuring some 96,000 tons, under the British flag engaged in the traffic between Great Britain and Brazil and the west coast of South America. Large as this may appear, it is certain to be augmented by an increase of the present and by the establishment of new lines, so that during the present year (1872) the steam tonnage under the British flag engaged in

the traffic with South America will exceed 100,000 tons, and, excluding the coasting steamers on the Pacific side, there will remain about 80,000 tons for the Brazil and river Plate trade alone. Sailing-vessels have nearly disappeared. They now come out only as colliers, and generally go from here in ballast to the East Indies, or, in some instances, take coffee at low freights to the United States. In this way all the coffee, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and woods of Brazil and the hides and wool of the river Plate now go by steam to England, France, and Belgium.

In addition to the foregoing lines under the British flag, there are two French and two Italian lines of steamers. Of the former, one comes from Bordeaux, touching at Lisbon, Dakkar, (in Gorea, Africa,) and the other from Marseilles, touching at Gibraltar. The Italian lines come from Genoa, and, touching at Gibraltar, go on from here to the river Plate.

I have collected this information for the use of the Department in order to show the importance attached by other nations having commercial relations with this Empire to the extension of their steam-marine facilities, postal and commercial, with Brazil, and to show the effect of a system of judicious encouragement and subsidy—at the starting of such enterprises, and until they have become established and paying routes for commerce—and the very satisfactory results and enormous increase which this encouragement has secured to the commerce of those nations with this country. While we, on the other hand, who are Brazil's best customer, taking more than three-fifths of her staple product, have only one steamer a month hence to the United States, and of the carrying-trade in sailing-vessels, hence to our own country, two-thirds is actually under foreign flags.

The remedy for such a condition of things, it seems to me, can only be found in the alleviation to be afforded by the action of Congress: first, in reducing or abolishing the duties on those articles which enter into the construction of ships, and especially of iron-hulled screw-steamers; and, secondly, by such premium or bounty as they may think ought to be given to the owners of American ships engaged in foreign trade. Any reduction of duty on articles brought in American ships would, of course, under our reciprocity treaties, (which, in principle, are in complete conflict with our navigation and registry laws,) inure also to the benefit of the ships of those nations having such treaties with us. But, unless I am completely mistaken, it is perfectly competent for us, notwithstanding those treaties, to give a bounty or return to ship-owners, equal in amount to a small percentage of the duties actually paid on the goods imported on each voyage. The duties to be paid, then, on goods brought in American ships, or in ships assimilated to our own by reciprocity treaties, would be the same; and yet such bounty as I have suggested to be paid to our ship-owners would enable them to compete at a lower rate of freight, even, and so to overcome that greater expense of our navigation, due to greater cost of construction, victualing, outfit, and wages.

I am, &c.,

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 29.]

PETROPOLIS, RIO DE JANEIRO,
January 8, 1872. (Received February 7, 1872.)

SIR: I beg to inclose, hereto annexed, certain statistical tables from United States consuls at Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, and Rio Grande

do Sul, in Brazil, in relation to the trade between those ports and the United States during the year ending September 30, 1871, distinguishing between American and foreign flags, and demonstrating to what extent this carrying trade between the United States and Brazil is engrossed by foreign (chiefly English) and to the exclusion of American ships.

I regret that I have not yet heard from the consul at Para, and that the statements of imports (from the United States to Brazil) are only from Bahia and Santo. But enough is given to show the necessity of such relief as it may be in the power of Congress to give by encouragement to ship-building, and especially to the building of iron ships and steamers, so that our ship-owners may be restored, if possible, to at least a fair share of this carrying trade between Brazil and her best customer.

An examination of the annexed returns will show that the export trade from the ports of Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, and Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil, to the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1871, was as follows:

1. From Pernambuco to the United States:	
In 23 foreign vessels, (sugar, &c.,) to the value of.....	\$726, 631 68
In 10 American vessels, to the value of.....	234, 074 73
In 33 vessels in all, a total of.....	<u>960, 706 41</u>
2. From Bahia:	
In 6 foreign vessels, to the value of.....	\$144, 296 50
In 5 American vessels, to the value of.....	98, 767 50
In 11 vessels in all, a total of.....	<u>243, 064 00</u>
3. From Santos:	
In 20 foreign vessels, coffee, to the value of.....	\$1, 070, 550 30
In 1 American vessel, coffee, to the value of.....	187, 388 16
In 21 vessels in all, a total of.....	<u>1, 257, 938 46</u>
4. From Rio Grande do Sul:	
In 38 foreign vessels, hides, &c., to the value of.....	\$1, 601, 648 12
In 12 American vessels, hides, &c., to the value of.....	569, 171 88
In 50 vessels in all, a total of.....	<u>2, 170, 820 00</u>

Thus of the whole export trade from said ports to the United States, (\$4,632,528.87,) about 23 per cent. (\$1,089,402.27) was in American ships, and about 77 per cent. (\$3,553,126.60) under foreign (chiefly English) flags.

Of the import trade into Brazil from the United States during that year ending September 30, 1871, there was brought into Bahia—

In 22 foreign vessels articles to the value of.....	\$357, 790 00
In 18 American vessels articles to the value of.....	126, 000 00
In 40 vessels in all.....	<u>483, 790 00</u>

And into Rio Grande do Sul:

In 18 foreign vessels articles to the value of.....	\$292, 130 94
In 12 American vessels articles to the value of.....	159, 929 82
In 30 vessels in all.....	<u>452, 060 76</u>

Thus of the carrying trade between the United States and those two ports, of articles of the produce and growth of the United States,

amounting in all to \$935,850.76, about 30 per cent. (\$285,929.82) was in American vessels, and about 70 per cent. (\$649,930.94) was in foreign (chiefly English) vessels.

I have the honor, &c.,

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

[Inclosure No. 1 in dispatch No. 29.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Pernambuco, November 28, 1871.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 11th instant.

In response to the same I herewith hand statement made up from my invoice-book, and which gives all the information there is on the records of this consulate about the exports of Pernambuco to the United States. While the inclosed statement does not give the tonnage of the ships per register, it does give the amount in kilos of their full cargoes.

What information I may be able to furnish you about the imports of this port from the United States in response to your letter I will hand you by next mail ; also, suggestions as to port charges, &c. At present I can only say that in the year ending September 30, 1871, this port received from the United States 73,207 barrels of flour.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. STRYKER,
United States Consul.

HON. JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

Exports from Pernambuco for year ending September 30, 1871, made up from invoice-book.

Number of invoice.	Date of certificate of invoice.	Nationality and name of the vessel carrying the export.	Where bound or whither sent.	Amount of goods or merchandise.	Kind and character of the goods or merchandise.	Where produced.	Weight.	Value, including costs and charges.	Gold value of 1,000 reis at that date.
26	Nov. 18, 1870	Brazilian brig Jaboatao	New York	Bags. 3,500	Brazil muscovado sugar.	Pernambuco dist.	262,500	53:120,960	45
27	Nov. 25, 1870	British brig Harriet	do	4,000	do	do	300,000	59:017,790	45
28	Nov. 28, 1870	British brig Fly-boots	Portland	4,200	do	do	315,000	63:389,430	45
29	Dec. 9, 1870	British brig Shepherdess	Philadelphia	4,850	do	do	363,750	72:676,700	45
30	Dec. 10, 1870	British brig Stella	New York	4,500	do	do	337,500	62:535,390	45
31	Dec. 13, 1870	British brig Odith	do	4,200	do	do	315,000	62:940,330	45
32	Dec. 20, 1870	British brig Perseverance	do	3,800	do	do	285,000	55:975,950	45
33	Dec. 21, 1870	American brig John Crystal	Philadelphia }	3,200	do	do	240,000	48:329,560	45
34	Dec. 21, 1870	do	do }						
35	Dec. 23, 1870	American bark Nannie Bell	Boston	5,000	do	do	375,000	74:922,350	47
36	Dec. 29, 1870	British brig Kate	Portland }	4,300	do	do	322,500	62:944,360	47
37	Dec. 31, 1870	do	do }						
Total				41,550			3,116,250	615:852,850	
1	Jan. 11, 1871	British brig Ismyr	Baltimore	4,800	Brazil muscovado sugar.	Pernambuco dist.	360,000	72:722,720	47
2	Jan. 17, 1871	American brig Chowan	do	3,400	do	do	255,000	54:807,740	46
3	Jan. 20, 1871	American brig Caroline	do	3,100	do	do	232,500	47:724,560	46
4	Jan. 21, 1871	do	do }						
5	Jan. 24, 1871	Norwegian brig Relios	Delaware breakwater	4,400	do	do	330,000	68:576,900	46
6	Feb. 24, 1871	American brig Paul Tinker	Boston	4,500	do	do	337,500	72:097,800	47
7	Mar. 4, 1871	British brig Glimpse	Hampton Roads	4,000	do	do	300,000	61:615,310	48
8	Mar. 11, 1871	Norwegian brig Normen	Delaware breakwater	4,801	do	do	360,000	69:875,966	48
9	Mar. 18, 1871	American schooner John C. Libby	Hampton Roads	3,200	do	do	240,000	49:117,180	49
10	Mar. 24, 1871	Brazilian brig Jaboatao	do	3,500	do	do	262,500	53:601,160	49
11	Mar. 24, 1871	British brig Kate	Delaware breakwater }	4,114	do	do	308,550	59:240,940	49
12	Mar. 24, 1871	do	do }						
13	Mar. 28, 1871	British lugger Ann Wheaton	Philadelphia	4,847	do	do	260,306	71:224,933	50
Total				44,662			3,246,356	680:605,209	
14	April 3, 1871	British brig Jessie	Hampton Roads f.o	3,700	Brazil muscovado sugar.	Pernambuco dist.	277,500	56:537,990	50
15	April 4, 1871	British brig Sparkling Wave	Baltimore	3,500	do	do	262,500	53:755,290	50
16	April 25, 1871	British brig Sinades	Hampton Roads }	3,800	do	do	285,000	58:026,500	50
17	April 27, 1871	do	do }						
18	April 27, 1871	Norwegian brig Flora	do	3,500	do	do	262,500	48:001,190	50
19	May 12, 1871	British brig Azelia	do	4,200	do	do	315,000	64:325,480	50
20	May 19, 1871	American brig Caroline	Baltimore	3,100	do	do	232,500	47:486,880	50
21	June 10, 1871	British bark Imperador	Delaware breakwater f.o	5,500	do	do	412,500	86:893,614	50

Exports from Pernambuco for year ending September 30, 1871, &c.—Continued.

Number of in-voice.	Date of cer-tificate of invoice.	Nationality and name of the ves-sel carrying the export.	Where bound or whither sent.	Amount of goods or mer-chandise.	Kind and character of the goods or merchan-dise.	Where produced.	Weight.	Value, includ-ing costs and charges.	Gold value of 1,000 reis at that date.
22	June 15, 1871	American brig Gambia.....	Hampton Roads.....	Bags. 4, 500	Brazil muscovado sugar.	Pernambuco dist.	Kilog. 337, 500	71 : 233, 470	50
23	July 1, 1871	American steamer South America.	New York .....	.....	Extract of jurebeba	do	57	1 : 290, 000	48
24	July 21, 1871	Brazilian brig Jaboatao.....	do	3, 500	Brazil muscovado sugar.	do	262, 500	61 : 915, 830	46
25	July 26, 1871	British schooner Levant.....	Hampton Roads.....	4, 550	do	do	341, 250	74 : 619, 230	44
26	Aug. 30, 1871	American steamer Merrimac	New York .....	.....	Extract of jurebeba	do	46	1 : 140, 000	49
	Total .....	.....	.....	39, 850	.....	.....	2, 988, 853	624 : 954, 874	
	Grand total .....	.....	.....	126, 062	.....	.....	9, 351, 459	1, 921 : 412, 933	

	Kilograms.	Value in reis.
10 ships, American, which carried export, weight	2, 250, 103	468 : 149, 570
23 ships, foreign, which carried export, weight.....	7, 101, 356	1, 453 : 263, 363
33.....	9, 351, 459	1, 921 : 412, 933

NOTE.—About one-fourth of the value, and five-seventeenths of the tonnage, were under the American flag.

[Inclosure No. 2 in dispatch No. 29.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bahia, December 15, 1871.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of November 11, and in accordance herewith beg leave to forward to you:

No. 1. Statement of description and value of exports from this port to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871, under American and foreign flags.

No. 2. Also similar statement for same period of imports from the United States to this consular district.

The principal articles imported from the United States are flour, kerosene, lard, and rosin; there are, of course, many other articles, such as drugs, chemicals, chairs, spirits, railroad-cars, Florida-water, corn, bran, &c., imported in small quantities, which I have not deemed it necessary to enumerate in the table inclosed. The quantity of flour received at this port from the United States is small by comparison, which is chiefly owing to the fact that the Trieste flour is greatly preferred here, and commands readily an advance price of three or four milreis per barrel.

Sugar, tobacco, coffee, rose-wood, and hides constitute the chief exports from this province; of these the United States has for the last two years taken little besides rose-wood.

Unfortunate shipments of sugar from Bahia to New York, at various times, not corresponding with orders, and which resulted disastrously, has created a prejudice against the purchase of sugar in this market; hence but little has gone forward.

The port charges at Bahia are not so expensive as at most other ports in the Empire; there are no light-dues charged nor pilotage; they consist of the following: anchorage dues 500 reis per ton, with cargo in and out; in or out in ballast, 250 reis per ton; for water or in distress no charge; for translating manifest, 10 to 20\$000; hospital dues, 640 reis per man; bill of health, 3\$200; government charge for clearance, 15\$000; lighterage, 20\$000 per lighter; gratification to custom-house guards and others, (always paid,) 10 to 25\$000.

Of the tariff I have only to observe that it is exorbitantly high, operating in many cases as a total prohibition of the articles, and is a source of general complaint. Any diminution which could possibly be brought about would be a benefit to the commercial interests of all nations.

Of articles exported solely from the United States to this port, kerosene is most affected by the tariff, the duties amounting to 173 kilos or about 500 reis per gallon, a little more than the original price in the United States.

The export duties in this province are as follows: on sugar, 9 per cent. government duties and 3 per cent. provincial, 12 per cent.; on cotton, coffee, rum, and tobacco, 9 per cent. government and 6 per cent. provincial, 15 per cent.; on other articles, 9 per cent. government and 5 per cent. provincial, 14 per cent.; a very heavy tax upon the production of the country, and weighing oppressively upon the agricultural interest, by which it is exclusively borne.

The provincial duties mentioned above are for the benefit of the provincial treasury. They are levied only upon exports, and vary somewhat in the different provinces.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

RICHD. H. EDES,
Consul.

His Excellency JAS. R. PARTRIDGE.

Statement of merchandise and values exported from the port and United States consular district of Bahia, Brazil, to ports in the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1871, in American and foreign vessels.

Date.	U. S. flag.		Foreign flag.		Ports to which shipped.	Description of merchandise.	Invoice value.
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.			
1870.							<i>Reals.</i>
Oct. 27	1 *	2, 100	.....	.....	New York	Diamonds	1, 724
Nov. 26	.....	.....	1 British ..	326	do	1, 136 logs rose-wood	42, 257
Dec. 30	1	280	.....	.....	.....do	537 logs rose-wood	36, 986
1871.							
Jan. 20	1	322	.....	.....	.....do	353 logs rose-wood, and 3, 717 bags sugar	67, 473
Jan. 30	1	140	.....	.....	.....do	143 logs rose-wood, and 1, 690 bags sugar	30, 173
Mar. 10	.....	.....	1 British ..	284	do	1, 105 logs rose-wood, and 465 bags coffee	60, 946
Mar. 30	1	294	.....	.....	.....do	1, 162 logs rose-wood, and 1, 000 bags sugar	51, 179
Apr. 20	.....	.....	1 British ..	272	do	874 logs rose-wood, and 4, 212 pieces Brazil-wood	34, 198
May 29	.....	.....	1 British ..	260	Hampton Roads	3, 665 bags sugar	49, 193
June 27	.....	.....	1 British ..	289	New York	1, 650 bags sugar, 300 bags coffee, and 359 logs rose- wood	51, 935
July 15	.....	.....	1 German	306	Boston	3, 565 bags sugar	50, 064
	*5	3, 136	6	1, 737			476, 128

* 1 steamer, 4 sailing-vessels.

13,637 bags sugar, 763 bags coffee, 5,669 logs rose-wood, 4,212 pieces Brazil-wood.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Bahia, Brazil.*

Statement of vessels and cargoes entered at the port of Bahia, Brazil, from the United States of America, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Date.	United States flag.		Foreign flag.		From what port.	Flour.		Tea.		Lard.	Rosin.	B.drills.	Kerosene.	Sundries.	Value.
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.		Barrels.	Half-barrels.	Chests.	Half-chests.						
1870.															
Oct. 5	Steamer	2,080	English	394	New York	700	100			280	100		2,174	350 boxes gin and sundries	\$23,400
16	do	2,199			do	200								Sundries	1,200
Nov. 24	do		English	244	do					50		25	800	do	1,900
19	Schooner	194			do	1,250			5	320			1,345	do	7,500
21					do	2,958	200							do	21,200
Dec. 7	Schooner	261	English	264	Richmond						106	10		Sundries	29,800
9					New York					25				135 boxes turpentine and sundries.	6,800
10			English	187	do	993	150			210			1,876		23,400
17	Steamer	2,150			do							20		General cargo.	1,400
20	Schooner	292			do	806			45					Sundries	13,300
21			English	167	do	1,149	50			250	220			do	22,400
27	Schooner	293			do	968				60			1,500	do	21,350
1871.															
Jan. 4	do	140			do	1,000	100			100	180		500	do	14,950
16	Steamer	2,080			do					50		40		14 boxes cheese and sundries.	1,600
28			English	258	do	675		160		50			720	50 boxes turpentine and sundries.	16,520
Feb. 4			Danish	137	do	155	25				201		1,350	Sundries	13,450
14			English	300	do	800			45	50				do	9,800
16	Steamer	2,100			do					50			2,170	do	16,700
24			German	178	do	2,100	200							do	23,200
Mar. 16	Steamer	2,000			Richmond							15		25 boxes cheese and sundries.	1,750
27	Schooner	217			New York									Sundries	14,200
29			English	168	do	580		15		180	125	33	600		18,650
29			do	267	Richmond	1,763	214				45			60 cases drugs.	21,150
April 15	Steamer	2,000			New York	797				75				20 barrels butter and sundries.	1,120
16			English	152	do	1,045				100				Sundries	12,200
17			do	222	do	1,216				50			100	do	13,850
May 9			do	208	do	300				350		12	750	do	10,750
16	Steamer	2,100			do									General cargo	1,480
19			English	149	do	1,580									14,450
19			do	244	do	550			36	100	100		300	Sundries	8,900
June 16	Steamer	2,150			do									Assorted cargo.	1,800
July 18	do	2,100			do									60 barrels butter and sundries.	1,350
26			German	112	do	305			57	125	300		500	Sundries	9,250

Statement of vessels and cargoes entered at the port of Bahia, Brazil, &c.—Continued.

Date.	United States flag.		Foreign flag.		From what port.	Flour.		Tea.		Lard.	Rosin.	B.drills.	Kerosene.	Sundries.	Value.
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.		Barrels.	Half-barrels.	Chests.	Half-chests.	Half-barrels.	Barrels.	Cases.	Cans.		
1871.															
Aug. 11	Steamer	2, 100	English	144	Richmond	1, 770	200							Assorted cargo	\$17, 920
16					New York									Sundries	2, 150
31			English	365	do.				25	496	100		850	70 barrels gin and sundries	9, 100
31			do	185	do.	200				300	470		500	Sundries	8, 450
Sept. 11			do	177	do.	863				375	200		1, 500	do.	21, 250
15	Steamer	2, 100			do.										1, 750
29			German	170	Richmond	2, 191									22, 400
Total ..	18	26, 556	22	4, 692		26, 914	1, 239	175	250	3, 696	2, 547	193	21, 629		483, 790

[Inclosure No. 3 in dispatch No. 29.]

No. 35.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Santos, November 18, 1871.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of 11th instant I have the honor to hand you herewith the statement required as regards exports, made up for the year that ended with 30th September last.

The "returns" sent by me to the Department of State, if compared with the inclosed, will be found to differ, seeing that the former was made out to the end of June, and included the cargo of coffee per Romeo, which cleared for Lisbon for orders, but which—as the writer at the time, (January 21, 1871,) in his commercial capacity had reason for believing would go—went eventually to New York. This cargo I do not include in my statement to you, finding no consular-certified invoice thereof. I beg to remark that I only took charge of the consulate in April; the invoices previous to that have been kindly lent me by the British consul, who certified to them and keeps them in his consulate.

Nothing is exported from here to the United States except coffee, which is equal in flavor to Mocha, Java, &c., and which is used to imitate by retailers in consuming countries.

You will see that during the twelve months referred to only one American vessel took cargo from here. This is next to painful, seeing that we are such a great nation, while other nations have many screw-steamers now in the trade. But it may be good, for the age of sailing-ships is almost gone by, and we will soon, having profited by the experience of others, build our iron screw-steamers, send them over the globe, and they will be known afar off by their smoke, just as the sailing-fleet we got rid of was formerly known by its white canvass and tapering masts.

Imports from the United States.—There were none during the twelve months referred to. Flour and other articles come to Santos from Rio, where, it appears, second hands can always sell cheaper than first hands or importers, and this applies to all goods from all countries.

Changes in tariff.—Duties are now very high, but the country has a big budget to provide for, and I do not think that the consumption of imported goods would be increased by a diminution of duties, because the crops were small last season, (crops now being exported,) and therefore there will ere long be a scarcity of money with country people. I will try to study the matter, (your letter was only received yesterday,) and later on give you my views in detail, if you desire it.

There is one thing I desire to most respectfully call your attention to, viz: Vessels are fined here for some violation of the regulations of the port, (same as at Rio.) According to law, every captain of a vessel should be handed a copy of these regulations. There are none here to be given them. The captains violate a rule, are fined, and if it be not paid, they will not be allowed to leave the port. They pay the fine, and then to get it back will cost in stamps, lawyer's fees, &c., as much as the fine.

My pleasing duty will be, at all times, to furnish you with all and every information you may desire.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. WRIGHT,
United States Consul.

HON. JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

Statement of merchandise and values exported from this port to ports in the United States during the year ending September 30, 1871, and showing the nationality of the vessels carrying the same.

Month in which shipped.	Vessels under U. S. flag.		Vessels under foreign flag.		Destination.	Description of merchandise, &c.		Value in Brazilian currency.
	No. of vessels.	Ton-nage.	No. of vessels.	Ton-nage.		Quantity in bags of 160 lbs.	Coffee in bags.	
								<i>Milreis.</i>
October.....	0	0	0	0				
November....	0	0	0	0				
December....	0	0	1	(?)	New York.....	4,367	Bags..	137,557:320
January.....	0	0	2	(?)	do.....	7,500	do...	247,965:470
February....	0	0	1	(?)	do.....	1,700	do...	62,667:520
March.....	0	0	1	(?)	Hampton Roads, f. o.	4,012	do...	139,018:470
March.....	0	0	3	(?)	New York.....	9,633	do...	336,229:010
April.....	0	0	1	(?)	Baltimore.....	3,100	do...	101,876:360
April.....	0	0	1	(?)	Hampton Roads, f. o.	2,900	do...	97,417:400
May.....	0	0	1	(?)	do.....	4,216	do...	138,260:088
May.....	0	0	2	(?)	New York.....	9,189	do...	300,959:140
June.....	0	0	1	(?)	Hampton Roads, f. o.	4,150	do...	136,266:330
June.....	0	0	2	(?)	New York.....	5,501	do...	186,315:490
July.....	0	0	0	0				
August.....	1	329.75	2	(?)	Hampton Roads, f. o.	10,355	Bags..	374,776:330
August.....			1	(?)	New York.....	4,000	do...	151,714:970
September...	0	0	1	(?)	do.....	2,804	do...	114,853:050
					Total.....	73,427		2,525,876:948

Only one American vessel; twenty foreign vessels.

REMARKS.—The “port charges” are the same as at Rio, say, anchorage dues, 500 (*i. e.*, 25 cents, United States) reis per ton; hospital dues, tax on outward freight, fort-pass, stamps, &c. There is no *obligatory* pilotage, but men are licensed as such by the captain of the port, and vessels may employ them or not; the usual *bonus* is 16 milreis (*i. e.*, \$8.00) for vessels of moderate size. There are no “light-house dues.” Ordinary disbursements of vessels are comparatively cheap. Fines for violation of port regulations are often unjustly imposed. The law orders that when a vessel enters the port he shall be furnished with a copy of the port regulations in three languages, which is never done, because the captain of the port has none to furnish them with.

[Inclosure No. 4 in dispatch No. 29.]

CONSULATE UNITED STATES,
Rio Grande do Sul, December 21, 1871.

SIR: Herewith please find inclosed my report, as requested in your dispatch of the 11th November. Although not so complete as I could wish, but it is, nevertheless, a faithful exhibit of the business relation between this port and the United States.

Most of the vessels arriving at this port have the cargo so assorted, and belong to so many parties that it is exceedingly difficult to get at the actual duties paid by individual owners. This, alone, has been the hard part of the work in making up the report; and then, again, there is an unwillingness of some parties giving the exact information required. My report, however, is correct as far as regards imports; as to exports, there is, of course, no question. A little more time would have allowed me to make it complete, but fearing that it would serve you too late, I have closed up, and trust you will find it generally satisfactory.

I have the honor, to be, sir, your obedient servant,

AARON YOUNG, JR.,
United States Consul.

HON. JAMES R. PARTRIDGE,

P. S.—I may write you again by the next steamer. A slight error of \$10,000, you will perceive, has crept into the export summary—a trifle, considering the millions.

Statement of merchandise and values exported from Rio Grande do Sul to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1871, showing the nationality, &c.*

Date of shipment.	No. of vessels.	Nationality.		Port in United States.	Kinds of merchandise.	Value in port, gold.
1870.		Name.	Tonnage			
Oct. 1	1	United States.	242	Boston	Hides, hair, wool, horns.	\$65,730 71
1	1	Brazilian	159	New York	Hides, hair, wool, hide-cuttings.	27,204 85
4	1	English	147	do	do	31,460 50
11	1	Norwegian	150	do	do	33,336 07
Nov. 1	1	United States.	213	Boston	Hair chiefly.	49,341 97
10	1	English	176	New York	Hides, horns, wool.	35,415 15
18	1	do	147	Boston	Glue-stock, hides, hair, &c.	40,712 49
18	1	do	138	New York	do	35,435 56
22	1	German	220	Boston	Hair, wool, glue-stock.	57,027 52
30	1	French	180	New York	Hides, horns, bones, hair, wool.	66,352 89
Dec. 14	1	United States.	203	Boston	Bones, hides, hair, &c.	45,015 51
19	1	do	196	New York	Bones, hides, hair, glue-stock	50,892 52
26	1	Dutch	180	do	do	58,528 09
31	1	English	131	do	do	48,106 87
Total.	14		2,482		First quarter, 49 invoices	643,560 70
1871.						
Jan. 2	1	British.	143	New York	Dry and salted hides.	40,826 27
13	1	United States.	161	Boston	Hides and cuttings.	42,657 84
21	1	do	206	do	Wool, hair and hides, horns.	53,093 27
21	1	French	161	New York	do	67,547 27
23	1	United States.	213	Boston	do	46,069 11
31	1	English	154	New York	Hides, hair and wool.	40,742 20
31	1	Danish	145	do	Hide-cuttings, hides, bones.	56,617 74
Feb. 14	1	German	170	do	do	38,006 08
14	1	Danish? (Swedish.)	140	do	do	38,798 24
28	1	English.	185	do	Bones and wool	35,901 54
Mar. 11	1	United States.	174	Boston	Hair, glue-stock, wool.	41,212 43
11	1	Portuguese	200	New York	Hides, wool, hair, and horns.	45,561 76
13	1	English	143	do	do	27,464 55
27	1	French	140	Boston	do	35,721 65
	1	Brazilian	159	New York	do	35,966 48
Total.	15		2,494		Second quarter, 26 invoices	636,186 43
April 11		Brazilian†.		New York	Hair.	5,338 71
11		do		do	Wool	647 62
11	1	United States.	242	Boston	Hides, hair, wool, and horns.	50,690 33
14	1	Norwegian.	140	New York	do	38,985 36
21	1	Dutch	160	do	Bones, hides, wool.	42,020 37
29	2	English.	335	do	Hair, wool and hides, bones.	86,587 42
May 1	1	United States.	157	do	do	33,587 09
1	1	German.	180	do	Salted hides	†10,434 93
10	1	do	179	do	Hides, wool, bones.	†29,726 89
19	1	Norwegian? (Swedish.)	180	do	do	34,476 04
20	1	German.	150	do	do	48,506 16
June 3	1	do	220	Boston	Hair, wool, hides	43,521 83
7	1	Dutch	115	New York	Hides.	29,133 74
Total.	12		2,058		Third quarter, 24 invoices	453,656 49
July 1	1	English.	175	New York	Hides, hair, bones, wool.	52,631 54
10	1	United States.	161	Boston	do	39,034 21
10	1	French	155	New York	do	33,962 04
11	1	English.	160	do	do	40,748 96
17	1	German.	180	Boston	do	55,296 20
30	1	Dutch	135	New York	do	41,012 88
Aug. 16	1	German.	160	do	do	57,909 42
Sept. 2	1	United States.	213	Boston	Glue-st'k, hides, hair, bones, wool	51,846 89
5	1	German.	147	New York	Hides, horns, wool.	54,974 24
Total.	9		1,486		Fourth quarter, 16 invoices	426,416 38
Totals.	50		8,522		For the year.	2,160,820 00

* Export duties 12½ per cent. on everything that goes out of the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

† Should be included above.

‡ Shipped with re-shipped goods.

REMARKS.—Total number of vessels engaged in exporting for the year ending September 30, 1871, to the United States, 50, as follows, with tonnage: American vessels, 12—2,371 tons; English vessels, 13—2,034 tons; German vessels, 9—1,606 tons; Dutch vessels, 4—560 tons; Brazilian vessels, 2—818 tons; French vessels, 4—636 tons; Norwegian vessels, 2—290 tons; Portuguese vessel, 1—396 tons; Swedish vessel, 1—180 tons; Danish vessels, 2—285 tons; nationalities, 10; total, 50 vessels—8,520 tons. American vessels took to the United States merchandise to the value of: 12 United States, \$569,171.88; 13 English, \$516,033.05; 9 German, \$236,463.27; 4 Dutch, \$170,625.08; 2 Brazilian, \$69,157.66; 4 French, \$203,583.85; 2 Norwegian, \$72,321.43; 1 Portuguese, \$45,561.76; 1 Swedish, \$34,476.04; 2 Danish, \$95,415.98—total, \$2,170,820. In regard to pilotage, tonnage, and towage, the rates are very high, and give rise to much comment; but it is doubtful, considering the inconveniences to be surmounted, as well as attending expenses, whether much reduction can be expected. The bar is nine miles from the port, and towage in or out, over the bar only, is 800 reis, or 40 cents per ton, Brazilian measurement, which is about 28 per cent. more than American tonnage. From the bar to the buoy, 6 miles, as per arrangement, about 500 reis, or 25 cents per ton. Bar pilotage, or *practicagem da barra*, 280 reis, or 14 cents per ton. Pilot from bar to the north village, 164000, or \$8; to the south, 244000, or \$12, *vice versa*. Number of invoices, 115.

CHINA.

Mr. Le Gendre to Mr. Davis.

AMOY, *June 5, 1871.* (Received August 7.)

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, through you, a paper which I have prepared for Mr. Keim, who came to inspect my consulate, in January last.

In undertaking this task I have been guided by two considerations: First, to give to the country the benefit of the experience which I have acquired, in its service, during a residence of five years in the East; and, in the second place, to be of use to an officer specially recommended by the President, in assisting him in making his report to the Government more fully than he otherwise could have done with the unavoidably imperfect information that he was enabled to gather during his brief stay in China.

In the preparation of this paper I have availed myself of the experience which I have acquired during my repeated and protracted visits to Formosa. This island represents China in miniature, with many of its varieties of races each speaking different dialects, with all its literary aspects, its administrative and military organization, its wonderful agriculture and commerce, all of which the observer may embrace within a narrow space, under the imperial rule, not exceeding two hundred miles in length by twenty in breadth. There I have studied the inland trade in its connection with the collection of public revenue, under a system peculiar to the Chinese, in its complex form and features; and, in an uninterrupted intercourse with the authorities and people there, I have been enabled to obtain an insight into subjects which would have otherwise been closed to me; and that which personal observation had not furnished to me, I have obtained in communication with men who have passed the best years of their lives in public employ in this country, and by whose experience it has been my good fortune to profit.

I have had only one hundred copies of this paper printed, twenty of which I now beg to hand you for circulation as you may think fit. I have kept the remainder in the consular archives, save three copies which I have sent to the consul-general, the minister, and the admiral. I shall wait the Department's permission before presenting any of them to my friends.

CHAS. W. LE GENDRE.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

AMOY, *April 25, 1871.*

SIR: You ask me to give you a series of memoranda upon various questions of interest to us, which I had opportunities to study during my term of five years in China. While, in touching subjects which have been treated by men of great weight, I have somewhat hesitated in offering my views, I have conceived myself entitled to write fully on others, a knowledge of which the unusually favorable

position I had been placed in have afforded me facilities to acquire which others have not possessed.

Doubtless you have read a great deal upon the disturbances which have occurred in China during the last two years, and you have heard much concerning the last massacre at Tien-tsin; but, unless you look for an explanation of this lamentable tragedy in records not generally open to daily investigation, I doubt whether you will see in it anything but what most of the people have seen, that is to say, a street disturbance which hardly deserves notice, unless it is taken as exhibiting a state of barbarism of the Chinese nation for which previous accounts had not prepared us. It is those records which I have endeavored to throw open before you, in a concise form, in memoranda first and second. The first may be called the philosophy of the 21st of June and of the scenes of violence which preceded it at other points in the empire, and which may yet prove to be but the prelude of more revolting transactions. The second is simply the history of the massacre of Tien-tsin, and of the manner it was dealt with by the chargé d'affaires for France, as given to me by a gentleman whom you have advantageously known during your visit in the East, and who has been, as you are aware, intimately connected with the negotiations that took place both in Tien-tsin and Peking, after the occurrence between Count Rochechouart and the Tsung-lee-yamün.

The plea that has been put forward to serve as an excuse for the "*laissez faire*" policy, pursued of late years with the Chinese, that the imperial government lacks the power to control the provincial governors, and the latter, through the minor authorities, the populace in the interior of the empire, is, in my opinion, to be accepted, to say the least, with extreme reserve. I believe that, upon further inquiry, it will be found that, so long as the people are not incited against foreigners, they are most hospitable; and whenever the agents of the Emperor, in the provinces, are guided by the maxims of profound wisdom which they profess to respect, and which are laid down in their books of moral philosophy, all under them are docile and submissive. With a view to practically demonstrate this to you, I have brought you from Foochow to Amoy, overland, and now I offer you the relation of our trip, as written by a servant of the Chinese, that it may remain as a standing evidence of our joint experience. This will be memorandum No. 3.

Memorandum No. 4 is interesting as showing the means by which, in 1869, my lamented colleague and friend, Mr. Gibson, British consul at Taiwanfoo, island of Formosa, compelled the authorities to make use of the power they have over their people, in punishing them for acts of violence they had committed against foreign residents, and to which, he had good motives to believe, the local officers had incited them. This paper will exhibit more fully the advantages of a system of reprisals as inaugurated by Mr. Gibson, when I say that, after his administration of one year, the whole province of Fohkien has enjoyed a state of order and peace for which the experience of former years did not justify one to look.

"As it is, the empire is no longer ruled. Its provinces are held together solely by the force of cohesion and the desire of the people for peace and of their love for order and quiet. The state is drifting to and fro, and the sole concern of many of those in power is to hold their places. As long as this state of affairs will last, any attempt to repress the rebellions simply by the sword will be found ineffectual. Crushed in one place, they will spring up, like a weed, in another; because the causes of the rebellions are not to be found in the people, but in that nest of corruption at Peking. To put down rebellions, the Augean stables

first must be cleansed."* But how shall this be done? An answer to this question I have endeavored to give in memorandum No. 5, "A plan for the better transaction of foreign affairs in the interior of the empire by the Chinese," and in the concluding remarks of this paper.

You will be surprised that I submit no suggestions for the better protection of missionaries, both foreign and native. I do not undervalue missionary enterprise, but I firmly believe that our greatest concern should be to afford an efficient protection to our trade in the interior of the empire, not only as a sacred obligation contracted by the country with such of our citizens who have invested their means in the China trade under the faith of the existing treaties, but also as the most sure and practical means of advancing civilization in the East; and in view of this, a most desirable end, rather than Christianity should take the lead, and that commerce should move on the path traced by the apostles of our faith, I advise that Christianity should follow on the road open by trade.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, respectfully,

CHAS. W. LE GENDRE.

DE B. RAND. KEIM, Esq.,

Agent of the United States.

MEMORANDUM No. 1.

THE LITERATI, AND THEIR INFLUENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

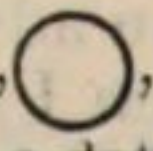
"*Avec le monde a commencé une guerre qui doit finir avec le monde, et pas avant, celle de l'homme contre la nature, de l'esprit contre la matière, de la liberté contre la fatalité. L'histoire n'est pas autre chose que le récit de cette lutte.*"—(J. MICHELET, *Introduction à l'histoire universelle*, page 1.)

The late massacres at Tien-tsin offer but a new instance of the madness of man when blinded by fanaticism and priestcraft.

Before the new era, inaugurated by Luther and Calvin, had fairly commenced in Europe, Germany and Switzerland had their stakes, (1404–1553,) France, Italy, and Spain, their Inquisition, (1478,) their St. Bartholomew, (1572,) the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, (1685;) and now it is China's turn, on the eve, let us hope, of a great transformation, to give us the sad spectacle of her mournful hecatombs. This will become apparent by a reference to the religious principles of the ruling classes in that great empire.

REVELATION ACCORDING TO Y-KING.

Confucius writes: "Ty-kih is revealed in Y-king. What does Ty-kih† mean? It means the Chaos, when light and darkness were not; the one not having been separated from the other. There is no name for Ty-kih; therefore it was called Ty-kih. From Ty-kih comes Liang-e,‡ (divine object, the creation,) which itself is formed of Ty-yang, (eternity, male, man, sun, light, &c.,) and Ty-ying, (moon, night, female, everything which is uncertain.)" (*Y-king, Book V, page 14.*)§ Ty-kih, Liang-e, Ty-yang, and Ty-ying, are the abstract ideas upon which the system of thoughts of the Chinese, so to speak, is based; and the radicals of their system of writing are their corresponding symbols.

These symbols are, for Ty-kih, a circle, , for Liang-e, a circle divided in two parts, one black and the other white, with a dot on the right corner, representing the moon rising in the heavens, . The upper part of the latter figure represents Ty-yang, and the lower one Ty-ying.

The first radical is made of the circumference of the circle unrolled. It is a single and continuous line, thus ———, and it conveys the idea of heaven, of light, of what is eternal, infinite, innumerable, invariable, affirmed, &c. The same line broken, interrupted, thus — — —, makes the second radical, which represents darkness, finite things, earth, time, contradiction, &c.

* Our Interests in China, by Horatio N. Lay, C. B., late inspector general of Chinese customs at Peking. London, 1864.

† Ty, in Chinese, means, the utmost point, greatest, &c.; and Kih, extreme.

‡ Liang-e comes from Liang, two, and E, power of nature. Yang, in Ty-yang, signifies sun, or the superior of two things in contact; while Yin, in Ty-yin, means moon, or the inferior of two things in contact.

§ The following is the Chinese text of this quotation of Y-king.

Now, from the combination of both lines, as from the combination of the heavens and the earth, of darkness and of light, all the other signs are derived, of which the most prominent are those that designate the waters without limits, ☵, the winds, ☴, ether, fire, ☲, the mountains, ☶, thunder, ☳, &c. In this manner the heavens and the earth, the infinite and the finite, represented by strokes, are the a b c of the Chinese written language. According to tradition, it was given to man by Foh-he, who himself received it from God.

The Chinese revealer, Foh-he,* was born from a virgin, who conceived him while walking solitarily on the footsteps of an old man. "Foh-he's mother was living near a small river, at a place called *Hwa-su*, situated in the hien (district) called *Lan Ti-en*, in the province of *Shen-si*."† She saw the ghost of a man passing by, and she walked on his footsteps; she felt a sensation in her breast; a rainbow, as a halo of glory, encircled her head; she was pregnant; and Foh-he was born from her, in the district of *Ching-ki*. The two principles were concentrated in Foh-he, and he had within himself the goodness of all creation.‡

Foh-he went to the lowlands on the banks of the Wha-seu River; there he found, attached to the slime, a monstrous animal, (some say a turtle, some say a dragon-horse,§) on whose scales, of the color of the heavens, were mysterious figures written, bearing the stamp of eternal wisdom. The Hautou (river-picture) was revealed to him from the waters.||

To those figures¶ Foh-he compared the general features of the universe; the great strokes formed in the heavens, from the lines of the stars; on the earth, from the winding of the streams and the unevenness of mounts; and, from all this, he conceived the rudiments of writing.

Foh-he looked at the heavens, and below he saw the earth. Then he made the Pah-kwa, or the eight principles or sources.** The Pah-kwa is to man the source of all inspiration, the recipient of all knowledge.††

* Foh-he is also named Pou-he. The Chinese *Foh* means, *inclosed in (the empire,)* and *he*, *supreme ruler: the supreme ruler of the empire*. Confucius says in his commentary of *Y-king*: "*Foh-he had everything within himself*." (*Y-king commentary by Confucius, Book V, page 18.*)

† The region west of the Yellow River.

‡ Being so born (of Heaven) like winds, that spread and move rapidly, he had the beneficent influence of the Holy Spirit and the brightness of the sun and of the moon; therefore he became the first ruler (of China.) *Kang-kien-pu* literally signifies, *Kang, great principles, kien, mirror, and pu, supplement*. The two last characters, *Kien* and *pu*, taken together, mean *history*.

§ Although the turtle is not referred to in the *Y-king* commentary by Confucius, there is no doubt that it was known before his time. (*Y-king-ty-tche, 1st book, 2d page.*)

|| The dragon-horse emerged from the waters, and, according to tradition, he had in him the spirit of heaven and of earth. He resembled a horse with the scales of a dragon, and therefore he was called a dragon-horse. He was 8 feet 5 inches in height, of about the size of a camel. He had wings so that he could move on the water, without danger. He came in those days, there being a wise man (Foh-e) capable to understand his teachings. (*Kang-kien-pu, 8th page, 1st book.*)

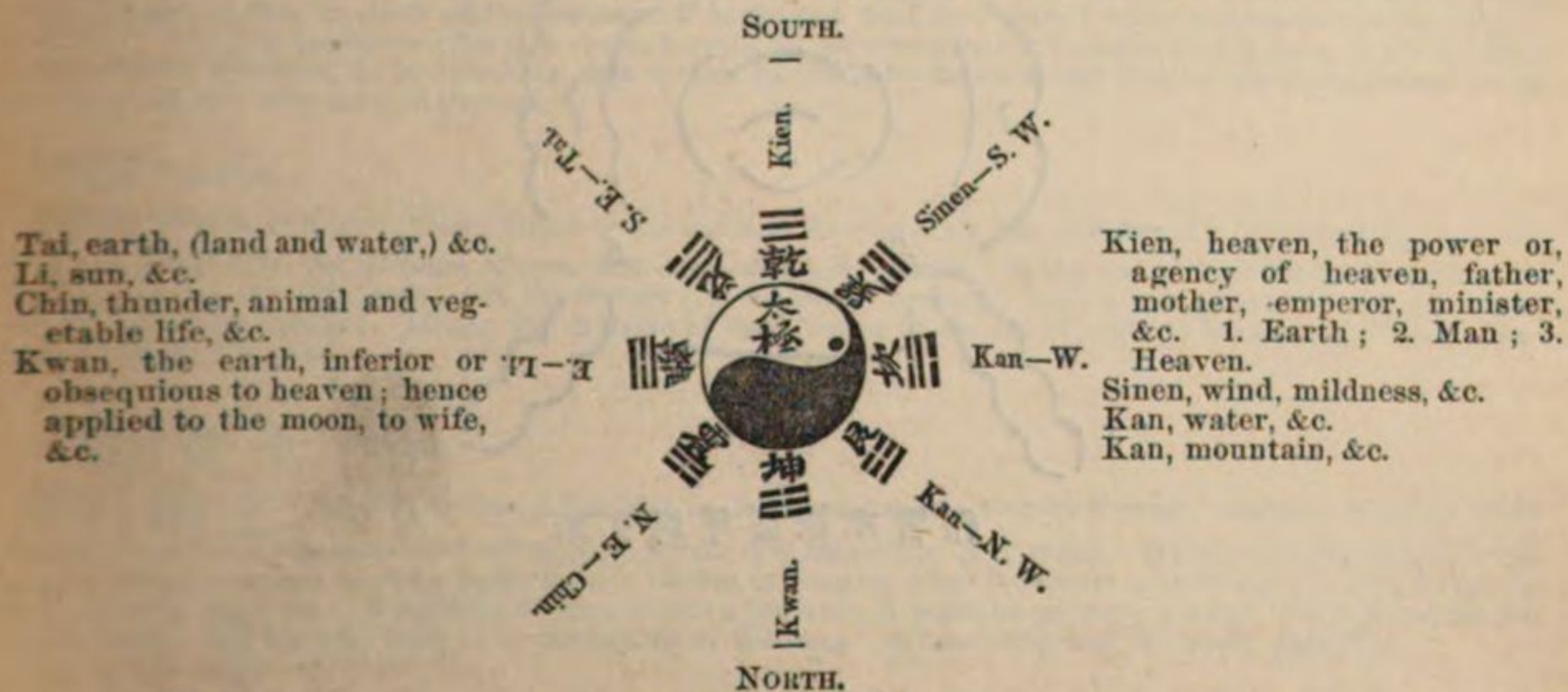
¶ Therefore he came and looked at the heavens, at the earth, and at the ten thousand things which existed between the heavens and the earth, and to all these he compared the Pah-kwa. (*Kang-kien-pu, 8th page, 1st book.*)

** Foh-he looked at the heavens, and below he saw the earth, and he caused men and women to live as husband and wife; afterward he divided everything into five classes; water, fire, wood, metal, (*or gold*), and earth. He made the natural laws for man's guidance; he found the Pah-kwa, or the eight principles or sources. He was the first to unite the people under one rule; and all were content. So they called him Foh-he. (*Kang-kien-pu, Book I, page 7.*)

†† In the Pah-kwa, all that is known and all that is unknown may be looked for. It comprises good omens and bad omens; in it lie the records of the past and the secrets of the future. It is the source of all knowledge. (*Y-king, commentary by Confucius, Book V, page 14.*)

(Fig. 1.)

THE PAH-KWA, according to Foh-he. (*Y-king Ti-chu, Book I, page 3.*)

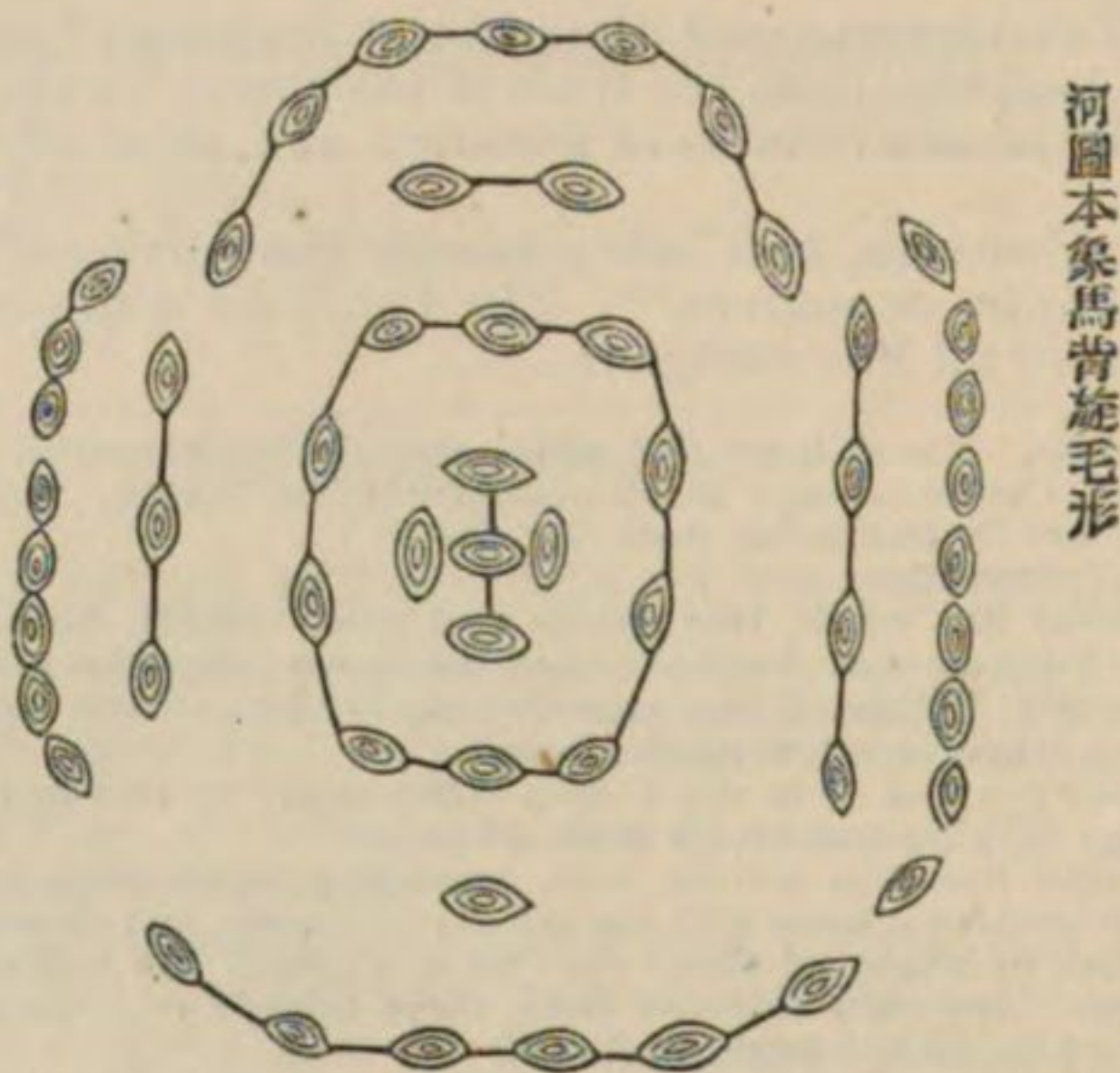


This gigantic conception of writing formed in the image of the creation, this miracle of an art which is akin to magic, is what has infatuated the Chinese the most, and to a point that they have neglected everything else, as very properly remarked to me by Admiral Litchenn Mion, of Amoy. In one word, God, who is revealed to the Indians by the light, to the Greeks by the lyre, is disclosed to the Chinese by the prodigy of writing.

Traced under the eyes of the Master, those wonderful characters are the types of an infinity of relations, of true principles, discovered through investigation and meditation. For this revelation must incessantly remain present to the thoughts of the wise and be their text. Each character is a symbol, a proverb that shows forth its deepest signification to those that study it with religious care; and these types, taken together, form the representation of all the facts, in the physical and spiritual order, the knowledge of which is required for one's guidance in life. "They are the science of that which is manifest, and of that which is not manifest; the source of all doctrine,

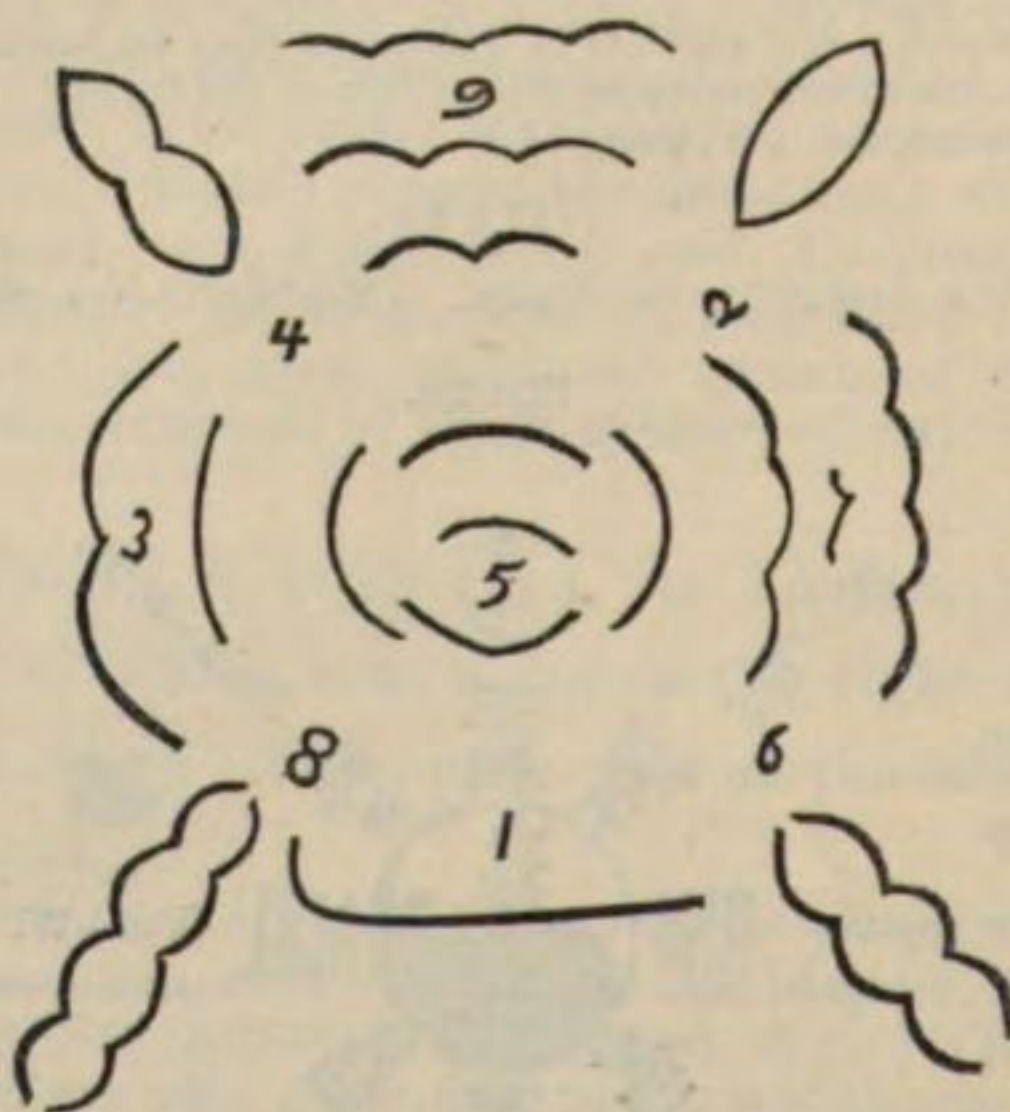
(Fig. 2.)

Hautau, or the figures as seen on the back of the dragon-horse, according to Y-king Chiu-i Ting-kee Book II, page 53.



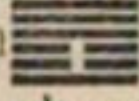
(Fig. 3.)

Lah-Sheu, or the figures seen on the tortoise-shells, according to Y-king, Chiu-i Ting-kea, Book II page 53.



洛書本象龜甲坂女形

of all writing, the origin of all knowledge." Confucius was fifty when he first understood the Pah-kwa; then only, also, so he tells us, he commenced to be wise.*

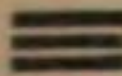
A certain character which is formed of the sign of heaven and of that of water, (the sea in motion,) is the image of a courageous man who, unmoved by the blows of fate, rests on the ruins of his home and affections. The conjunction of the two lines that figure the unison of the earth and water, conveys the idea of sound politics based on that true friendship which should exist between two great empires; but the space left between the line of the heavens and that of water or earth  is a hint to the legislator for a well-understood distinction of classes, such as should be maintained in a well-organized community.† The sign of fire, placed at the highest point in the heavens, expresses a law of nature, and, at the same time, it is offered as a model to princes and men high in the scale of society, who should fill the whole universe with the splendor of their virtue.‡ In one character, the delicate disposition of the

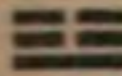
(Fig. 4.)

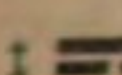
Foh-he's first conception of the Pah-kwa, Chiu-i Ting-ku. Book II, page 52. (Y-king.)

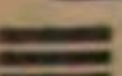


* (Sz-shū, 1st part, 4th book, 5th page.) "My (Confucius's) wish has been that I would live a few years after the age of fifty to study and understand Y-king, and thus find myself fairly established on the road to wisdom." By this Confucius (this is a remark made by the commentator) meant that Y-king is a very deep book, almost universal in its relations, that it must be studied with care, and that no one could expect to be able to master it after a rapid perusal.

†  Heaven.

 Water, or heaven above water or the earth, is the character *Lee*, and signifies foot standing on earth. It is the symbol of the division of men into high and low classes. When one is walking he finds that the heavens are above (his head,) and the waters (or the earth) beneath; and this is a natural order of things, which cannot be changed. Hence the division of men (living in a state of society) in classes. (Chas-i-ting-keo, 2d book, 4th page.)

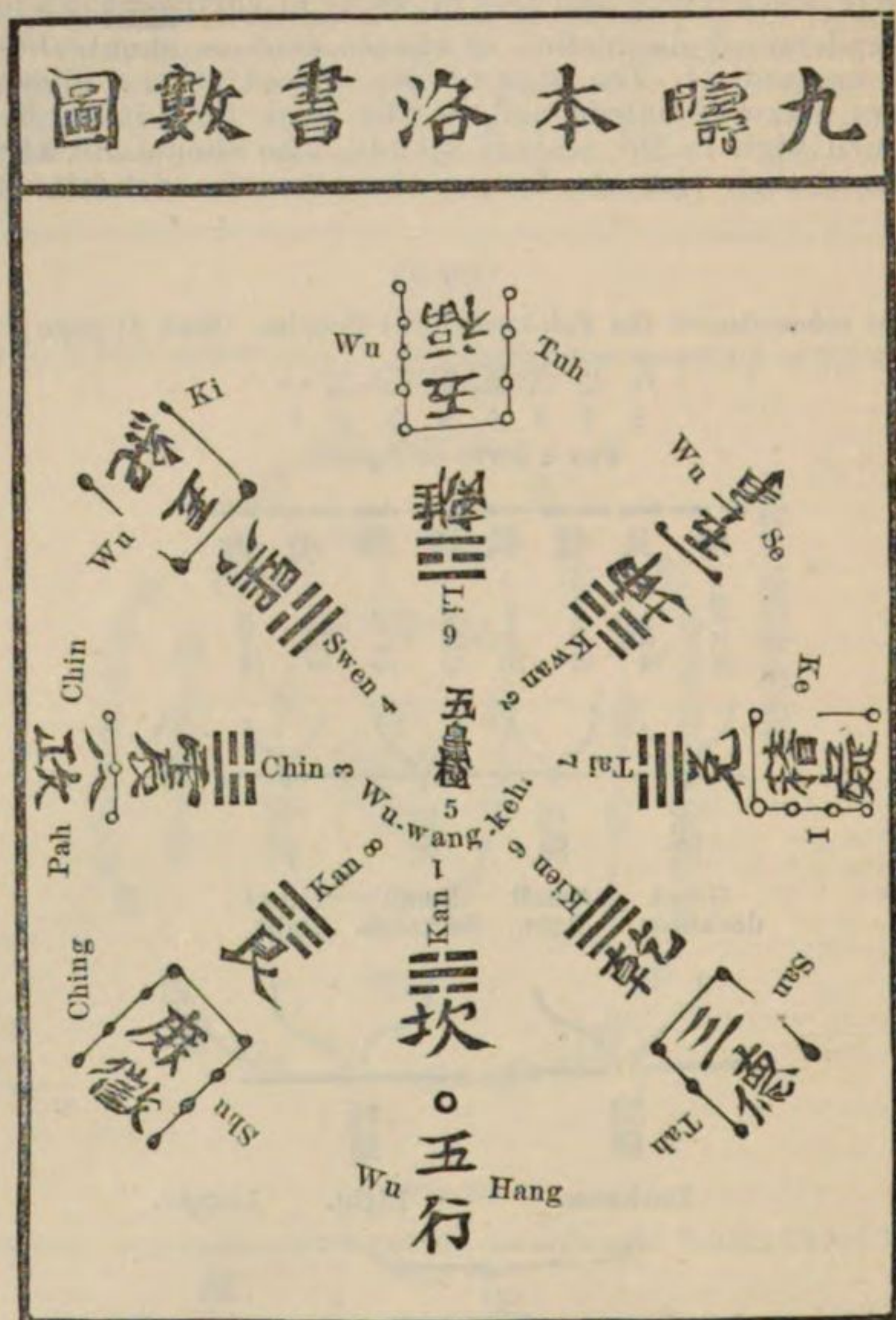
‡  乾下 Fire above.

 離上 Heaven below, a fire high in the heavens (is a hint for a great minister) who has many duties to perform. Is there a disturbance, a revolt, it is his task to quell them. Whatever is too bitter, or too hot, or even too sweet, he must make right. He has to clear up what is obscure or intricate; to give weight to that which is too light. A minister of state is like a big cart, it must be properly loaded before it can be put on the way. All his acts must be to the benefit of the king. (Chau-i-ting-koo, 2d book, page 55.)

stroke is the image of modesty.* Indeed the discovery of all useful arts is owing to a protracted contemplation of the sacred characters and constant efforts to imitate

(Fig. 5.)

The diagram of the record from the Lo River, with the nine classifications as given in the book of Show, section VI of the Shoo-king.



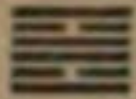
In connection with the diagrams, it is said that Heaven conferred on Yu (B. C. 1121) the divine tortoise, bearing a book out of the river; on its back were various numbers up to 9. Yu arranged them, and completed the nine species. The Y-king says that the Yellow River produced the delimitation of the Hautou, and the Lo River the treatise or the characters as given in the Pah-kwa. As section VI of the book of Show is rather short, and yet gives a complete commentary of the diagram from the record of the Lo River, I copy here the excellent translation which the late Mr. W. H. Medhurst, sr., has made of it:

SECTION VI. *The great plan.*—On the 13th year (B. C. 1,121) the king went to inquire of Kê-tszê; when the king seriously addressed him, saying, O, you Kê-tszê! Heaven has secretly settled the lower people aiding and according with that in which they rest; but I do not know the arrangement of those invariable principles.

Kê-tszê as seriously replied, saying, I have heard that, in old time, Kwân tried to stop the overwhelming waters, and improperly interfered with the five elements; the Supreme Ruler was moved with indignation, and withheld from him the great plan, with the nine classifications; thus the invariable principles were destroyed, and Kwân was driven to death. Yü then rose as his successor, and Heaven gave to Yü the great plan and the nine classifications, so that the invariable principles were arranged.

The first of these was, the five elements; the second in order was, a respectful use of the five senses; the third was, an economical attention to the eight regulations; the fourth was, a harmonious use of the five arrangers; the fifth was, an established performance of the princely perfections; the sixth was, a well-regulated carrying out of the three virtues; the seventh was, an intelligent attention to the examination of doubts;

* I give a few quotations of Y-king, in which other symbols are given for imitation by all men, as, in Catholic books, the cross is offered to believers as a source of inspiration. "The mountains are in the earth; it is the Kun, ☷. (In imitation of it) learned, wise, and good men search into all things, that they may gradually improve. They are as correct as a scale, (and yet) they place themselves on a level with the shepherd;" that is to say, mountains proceed from the earth where they have been lying hidden. In imitation of them great men keep in the shade, and their ways are humble; but, when opportunity offers, they rise to the highest point of perfection. (Chau-i-ting-koo, Book 9, page 6.)

them. The secrets of weaving cloth, of stitching nets, have their origin in the character, *Lee*. 

the eighth was, a considerate use of the general verifications; the ninth was, an earnest tending toward the five blessings, and an awe-struck avoiding of the six extreme visitations.

In the first place, there were the five elements; the first (of which) was called water, the second was fire, the third was wood, the fourth was metal, and the fifth was earth. Water is described as dripping down, and fire as blazing up; wood is sometimes crooked and sometimes straight; metal is now yielding and then hard; while (the properties of) earth are displayed in sowing and reaping. That which drips down becomes brackish, (as the sea,) that which blazes up becomes bitter, (as soot,) that which is occasionally crooked and straight becomes sour, (as certain vegetables,) that which is at times yielding and hard becomes acid, (as the taste of some metals,) and that which is sown and reaped becomes sweet, (as corn.) (For the symbol, see No. 1, Fig. 5.)

In the second place, there were the five senses, the first of which was called shape, the second termed speech, the third denominated sight, the fourth was called hearing, and the fifth was entitled thinking.¹ Shape may be referred to respect, speech may be classed under compliance, sight may be ranked with clearness, hearing may be arranged under perception, and thought allied to intelligence. Respect produces veneration, compliance is the foundation of government, clearness leads to knowledge, perception to device, and intelligence to perfect wisdom. (For the symbol, see No. 2, Fig. 5.)

In the third place, there were the eight regulators; the first of which was called the provider of food, the second was termed the gatherer of property,² the third was denominated the presenter of offerings, the fourth was entitled the superintendent of public works, the fifth was called the minister of instruction, the sixth was considered as the criminal judge, the seventh was made (the receiver) of guests, and the eighth was promoted to be general of the army. (For the symbol, see No. 3, Fig. 5.)

In the fourth place, there were the five arrangers; the first of which was called the circuit of the seasons, the second was called the moon, the third was denominated the sun, the fourth was termed the stars, and the fifth was referred to the astronomical calculations. (For the symbol, see No. 4, Fig. 5.)

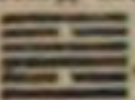
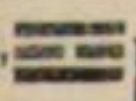
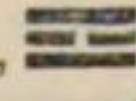
In the fifth place, there were the princely perfections. Let the prince establish the point of perfection, and, accumulating the five kinds of blessings, let him diffusively confer them on the common people; then the common people, on account of his perfections, will afford him perfect protection.³ (For the symbol, see No. 5, Fig. 5.)

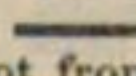
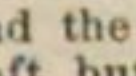
Whenever the common people avoid cabals, and the officers keep from forming factions, it is solely because the prince has attained perfection.

When there are any among the common people who display contrivance, activity, and determination, let your majesty bear them in mind. When any are not yet joined to perfect goodness, and still not inveigled in crime,⁴ let the prince then take them in hand; while on those who wear a placid countenance, and profess to be enamored with virtue, do you then confer emolument. Thus these people will attain to the perfection of the prince.

Do not oppress the poor and solitary, nor dread the high and honorable.⁵

When officers display capacity and activity, promote their views, and the country will be prosperous. All the magistrates being well paid, insist on their doing good; if you cannot render them comfortable in their own families, these men will soon be involved in crimes;⁶ and when they are averse to virtue, although you confer on them emolument, you will only render yourself an accomplice in their villainies.

* The secret of making knots with cords (nets) to fish with, and traps to catch birds, was revealed to man by the character *Lee* . (Chau-i-ting-koo, Book 3, page 104.) The character *Lee* is composed of the double sign of fire placed one after the other, thus,  離下 fire below,  離下 fire above. (Chau-ting-koo, Book 3, page 104.)

The art of counting also comes from these mysterious symbols. We are aware that the numbers used in the binary system of numeration require but two figures, 0 and 1, to represent all the numbers; in this system a figure placed to the left of another represents a unity two times stronger. In this way numbers which we designate ordinarily by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, &c., would be designated by 1, 10, 11, 100, 101, 110, 111, 1000, 1001, 1010, &c. The illustrious Leibnitz, while engaged in comparing the system of numeration of the Chinese, as given by the 64 hexagrams of Fo-he, or the 8 trigrams of the Pah-kwa combined in pairs, to other systems of European origin, found that these symbols are nothing but the 64 first numbers of the system which has 2 for basis, but interverted. For if we represent the unity by  and the naught by  and if we agree to write the units of the various orders, not from right to left, but from below up, as the

¹ When men are first born their external form is completed; after coming into the world their voice is heard; after awhile they can see; subsequent to this they hear; and in the course of time they begin to think.

² Food is that which people have most urgent need of, property is that on which men mainly depend; hence they are put in the first and second place.

³ This means that the prince ought to carry out to the utmost the duties of the human relations. Thus in regard to the relation subsisting between parents and children he should be extremely affectionate, and then all the parents and children would take him for a pattern. Thus also with regard to the conjugal and fraternal relations: let the prince first set a perfect pattern, and the whole empire will imitate him. In this way the suitability of rational principles being invariably carried out in every word and action, without a hair's breadth of excess or defect, the point of perfection will be established. Now, perfection is the foundation of happiness, and happiness is the certain result of perfection; wherever perfection is established happiness will certainly accumulate. But the prince does not accumulate happiness merely to benefit his own person; he aims likewise to disseminate that happiness abroad among the people, so that every one may be affected and transformed by his example; this is what is called diffusing blessings abroad among the people. The people seeing this will defend their prince to the utmost, and not dare to desert him.

⁴ These are men of mediocrity; if encouraged, they will practice virtue, but if neglected, they will sink into vice; hence the prince should take them in hand.

⁵ This means that, should the meanest of the people practice virtue, they ought to be encouraged; and if the great and noble do wrong, they must be reproved.

⁶ When salaries are not regularly paid, and the necessities of life not afforded, then men cannot be comfortable at home, and will soon take improper means to supply their wants.

Not only the science of the present, but that of the future is concealed within the

In order to prevent partiality and injustice, let (the people) follow the royal rectitude; in order to avoid excessive attachments, let them obey the royal doctrines; in order to exclude extreme antipathies, let them

naughts, placed to the left of a number, do not change its value, we find that the Chinese symbols superposed in 64 horizontal lines, as hereunder given, can be interpreted in the following way:

Chinese symbols.	Translation in binary system.	Value in the decimal system.	Chinese symbols.	Translation in binary system.	Value in the decimal system.
	000,000.....	0		000,011.....	3
	000,001.....	1		000,100.....	4
	000,010.....	2			

The table of the sixty-four symbols, as found in Y-king, is hereunder given. Under these symbols is their translation in the binary system, as we would write it, and to the right of these is their value in known figures.

	63		24		39		2		9		30
111111		011000		100111		000010		001001		011110	
	23		29		45		7		13		14
010111		011101		101101		000111		001101		001110	
	55		52		15		4		50		5
110111		110100		001111		000100		110010		000101	
	61		54		43		3		21		10
111101		110110		101011		000111		010101		001010	
	25		51		49		32		34		62
011001		110011		110001		100000		100010		111110	
	41		0		6		33		16		22
101001		000000		000110		100001		010000		010110	
	57		58		46		28		56		36
111001		111010		101110		011100		111000		100100	
	18		59		11		40		8		44
010010		111011		001011		101000		001000		101100	
	60		47		27		20		48		19
111100		101111		011011		010100		110000		010011	
	53		38		12		31		1		42
110101		100110		001100		011111		000001		101010	
	35		37		17		26				
100011		100101		010001		011010					

Leibnitz, meditating further over these symbols, the commentary of which by Confucius unfortunately he had not been able to read, saw in their radicals exactly what we have seen they are understood to be by the

forms of the sacred characters. The prophet of the Wha-sen River is a necromancer who reads the future destiny of the world in the lines of its mysterious features, in the fibers of the sacred plants, in the footsteps of the birds of heaven printed on the slime

pursue the royal way. When they are without partialities and cabals, the royal doctrines will be enlarged and extended; when party spirit and prejudices cease, the royal way will be easy and unobstructed; when there are no rebellions nor corruptions, the royal course will be straight and even. (Thus the people) will be brought together to perfection, and will revert to extreme goodness.

He proceeded to observe that the wide-spread inculcation of the princely perfections is none other than the invariable principle, and the right kind of instruction; it is also the instruction sanctioned by the Supreme.

Whenever the common people carry out these wide-spread instructions, they teach them and practice them, in order to approximate to the splendor of the Son of Heaven; while they say the Emperor is the people's parent, and thus he becomes the ruler of all sublunary things.

In the sixth place, there are the three virtues; the first of which is called even-handed justice, the second is denominated strict rule, and the third is termed a mild course of government. In peaceful and tranquil times be strictly just. When the people are obstinate and unyielding, rule them by severity; when they are harmonious and compliant, govern them with mildness; when they are deeply sunk in barbarity, rule them with rigor; and when they are elevated in the scale of civilization, let your administration be lenient.

Only the sovereign should confer emoluments, and he only inflict punishments, while to the prince alone belongs the property of the state; the subject has nothing to do with conferring rewards, inflicting punishments, or administering the wealth of the nation.

When subjects confer emoluments, inflict punishments, or interfere with the disposal of the public property, then injury will accrue to their families, and ruin to their country. When men in office are corrupt, unjust, and selfish, the people will err and transgress. (For the symbol, see No. 7, Fig. 5.)

In the seventh place, there was the examination of doubts. (When doubts occur) select and appoint proper men to superintend the tortoise and reeds, and let them divine and prognosticate thereby.

(The divinations) are called, moisture, fair weather, obscurity, interrupted succession, and mixture.

(The prognostics) are termed chastity and penitence.

They are altogether seven, of which the divinations are five, and the prognostics two; (all of which are useful) in tracing out the errors of business.

Having appointed the proper officers to attend to divinations and prognostics, let three men carry on the auguries, and follow any two of them in their opinions.

Should you have any great doubts, appeal to your own judgment, and consult your nobles, as well as your people, while you attend at the same time to the divinations and prognostics. Should you assent, and the tortoise and reeds be favorable, your nobles and people all coinciding in the same views, this is what is called a grand concord; in such cases your person will be secure and your descendants will be happy. Should your own views be favorable to a project, and the tortoise and reeds assent, while the nobles and people object, it would be nevertheless favorable. Should your nobles, with the tortoise and reeds coincide, while you and the common people are averse to a measure, it may still be felicitous. When your people, the tortoise and reeds all give a favorable answer, but you and your nobles scruple about an undertaking, you may yet consider it advantageous. Should you and the tortoise assent, while the reeds, the nobles, and the people demur, then internal operations might be felicitous, but external undertakings prejudicial.¹ But when the tortoise and reeds both oppose the views of men, to remain still would be advisable, and all active operations should be avoided. (For the symbol, see No. 7, Fig. 5.)

In the eighth place, there are the general verifications, namely, rain, fair weather, heat, cold, and wind; all which should accord with the proper seasons. When these five come fully prepared, each in its proper order, all kinds of vegetables will be exuberant.

When either of these are in excess, it is bad; when they are deficient, it is also bad.

There are the favorable verifications; for instance, respect is followed by reasonable showers; good government, by opportune fair weather; intelligence, by a due degree of heat; counsel, by a proper modicum of cold; and perfection, by periodical winds. The unfavorable verifications are these: dissoluteness, which is followed by incessant showers; error, by uninterrupted clear weather; indolence, by excessive heat; haste, by extreme cold; and stupidity, by perpetual tempests.

We should say, let the ruler examine himself with regard to the year, the nobles with respect to the month,² and the inferior magistrates with reference to the day.

When the years, months, and days do not fail in their seasons, the various kinds of grain will ripen, government will be intelligent, clever people will be promoted, and families will be peaceful and settled.

When the days, months, and years fail in their seasons, the various kinds of grain will not come to perfection, government will be dark and devoid of intelligence, clever people will remain in obscurity, and families will not be tranquil.

The common people are like the stars;³ certain stars bring wind, while others produce rain;⁴ the course of the sun and moon points out the winter and summer solstice,⁵ and the moon traveling among the fixed stars indicates the approach of wind and rain.

Chinese, the image of the universe taken from naught by the will of God; and he argued that, as all the numbers in the binary system are derived from naught and one, so is the world, which came from Nothing and of God. He became so infatuated with this idea, that he advised Father Bouvet, missionary in China, to develop it before the Son of Heaven to convert him to Christianity. (See "Arithmétique par Léon Lalanne, ancien élève de l'école polytechnique, ingénieur des ponts et chaussées," &c., page 7, Paris 1840.)

¹ Internal operations refer to sacrificing, and external ones to war.

² A king's success or failure in virtue would affect the year, a noble's, the month, and an inferior officer's, the day, each one according to his rank and station.

³ That is, the common people depend on their superiors, just as the stars are attached to the body of the heavens.

⁴ The constellation Ké (the hand of Sagittarius) brings wind, and the constellation Peih (Hyades) brings rain.

⁵ The sun has a middle path, but the moon follows a nine-fold course. The middle path of the sun is the ecliptic. On the north the moon, in its course, travels to the eastern part of Tsing, (the head of Gemini,) where it reaches its limit toward the (north) pole; on the south it goes to Nêw, (the head of Capricornus,) where it is farthest removed from the north pole; on the east it travels to the constellation Kêo, (Spica Virginis;) and on the west to Leu, (the head of Aries,) both equidistant from the poles. The nine courses of the moon are the black path, on the north of the ecliptic, where it comes out twice; the red path, (the equinoctial,) on the south of the ecliptic, where it comes out twice; the white path to the west of the ecliptic, where it comes out twice; the azure path, to the east of the ecliptic, where it comes out twice; which, together with the ecliptic itself, make nine courses. When the sun is at the extreme south, at the tropic of Capricorn, it forms the winter solstice; when at the extreme north, at the tropic of Cancer, it forms the summer solstice. Traveling between the south and north, easterly to Virgo, and westerly to Aries, it forms the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. The

of the sea-shore. Everything under the heavens and above earth, the seas, the lakes, the clouds, the mountains are, for him, as the book of fate, which has been skillfully written and opened for his information by an almighty artist.

THE RULING POWER IN CHINA.

The result of this strange conception of truth is easily perceived. Since the shape of a character has been settled by *Heaven* himself, each line, each stroke has in itself an authority which cannot be disputed. Add a character, a radical, to the dictionary, there is a revolution in the faith and in the empire. Writing is sacred. Whoever shall be so impious as to throw on the floor a sheet written on, shall be punished soon or late by *Heaven*, with the loss of his eyesight. Although a waste, it should have been religiously burned. The souls of the dead survive in their writings, and wise men, in the evening, consign to paper the *résumé* of their good actions, and they commit the same to the flames, so that *Heaven* may be more surely informed. While dying, the martyrs write with their blood, the ghosts, the spirits above write, without intermittence, the chronicles of the planets. On his throne, the Emperor writes commentaries on the sacred books. Among the people the first rank has been assigned to those who the best understand the mysterious symbols; and here is, at once, a whole nation of learned people who, according to their respective examinations, are distributed in sections of illiterates, bachelors, licentiates, doctors, &c., in the same manner that other people are divided in proletaries, plebeians, patricians, &c. Hence, also, one of the rewards promised by *Heaven* to virtuous men, that their descendants shall obtain the grade of doctor to the third generation.

Those who have *graduated* form the class well known in China under the name of *literati*. Living among themselves, without any apparent sign of power, they govern the empire with a rod of iron. *The point of their pen is sharper than the edge of a sword*, is a common saying among the lower classes of Chinese. The *keiin ke-chû*, or supreme council of the empire, sitting at Pekin, is recruited from among them. Constantly engaged in the study of the sacred books, this council is intended to advise the Emperor, not only on all the great state questions, but also on matters of minor interest; and its decisions are binding under the penalty of death. "The various ceremonies to be observed in marriage, funerals and mourning, hospitalities, religious worship, the conduct of hostilities, the shape of houses, the measure of capacity, of length, weight, are fixed by it * * * to innovate in them is capital offense." *

Confucius, the commentator par excellence, is the chief and the model of the *Literati*. He is their spiritual ancestor, and they have dedicated many temples to him. His descendants compose the only nobility that is hereditary in the empire. Around him are grouped an infinity of minor celebrities whose deeds reflect in proportion on *their* posterity. Confucius has his altars, they have theirs. So, at a certain day, the whole nation assembles in honor of the *ancestors*. All, high and low, prostrate themselves before their images or before their names, written on paper or on tablets; *with the same ceremonial they observe, the same respect they show when meeting, under certain circumstances, any of those placed above them*; their father or their mother, the public officers of the Emperor or the Emperor himself. For those in power have been placed in their station by the will of *Heaven*. "*Heaven* protects the people in giving them teachers and princes. * * * Whatever the Emperor does, he does it for and by the will of *Heaven*. But the Emperor could not do everything by himself; therefore he partakes his power with others, and anything that is done by those in power is done by the command of *Heaven*."†

During these holy days they burn candles and perfumed sticks; a pig is killed and composes the main dish of this great communion. Are these practices idolatrous?

In the ninth place, there are the five kinds of happiness, one of which is called longevity, the second riches, the third tranquillity, the fourth the love of virtue, the fifth a discovery of the proper termination of life. (For the symbol, see No. 9, Fig. 5.)

The sixth extremities are, first, an untimely and early death, secondly sickness, thirdly sorrow, fourthly poverty, fifthly hardihood in sin, and sixthly indulgence in iniquity.

moon from the commencement of spring (see No. 9, Fig. 6) (February 5,) to the vernal equinox, (see No. 10, Fig. 6,) follows the azure path; from the commencement of autumn, (see No. 13, Fig. 6,) (August 9,) to the autumnal equinox, (See No. 14, Fig. 6,) it follows the white path; from the commencement of winter (see No. 15, Fig. 6,) (November 8,) to the winter solstice, (see No. 16, Fig. 6,) it follows the black path; and from the commencement of summer (May 7) to the summer solstice, (see No. 11, Fig. 6,) it follows the azure path equinoctial. Hence it is said that the courses of the sun and moon produce winter and summer. When the moon goes to the northeast, enters the constellation Kê, (Sagittarius,) there is much wind; when it travels to the southwest, and enters the constellation Peih, (Hyades,) then there is much rain; hence it is said that the moon in its journey among the stars produces wind and rain.

N. B.—From the above representation of the sun's place at the four quarters of the year it would appear that the calculation must have been made when the equinoxes were 30 degrees distant from the point where they now are, or about 2,000 years ago. The ninefold course of the moon appears to refer to the inclination of the lunar orbit, and to the ascending and descending nodes where they cut the ecliptic. A plan of the ninefold path of the moon, as drawn by the Chinese, will be found attached. (See Fig. 6.)

* See the canon of Shun, par. 8, and the doctrine of the mean, Ch. XXVIII.

† Chow-king.

Are they purely civil? Have they been instituted to keep, among the people, the memory of those who once were great and have been an honor to the state? Are these names written on paper considered simply as a symbol of what is good and great? Do the Chinese honor it by exterior acts as our soldiers when they salute their flag by dropping their sword before it? Are ancestors acknowledged as gods? Or are they invoked by the Chinese as the saints are by the Italians, the French, the Irish, the South Americans? Although I firmly believe that the latter supposition is the correct one, I shall not undertake to settle the point by argument. I will only say that, idolatrous or not, the custom is so dear to the Chinese that they seldom give it up even after they have embraced Christianity.* It is in the present what it has been in the past, what it will be in the future, the stumbling-block, the most serious obstacle to the propagation of our faith among them.

"Why," said the literati of Fohkien in their proclamations against foreigners, posted near Amoy, in 1868; "why do you not rise to resist the dogs whom you should know have no regards for their ancestors and their rulers, and, therefore, differ not from the most degraded brutes? Oh! you, the natives of China, listen to the teaching of the wise, discover the right from the wrong, and abstain from what is abject. A great man has said '*Battle against innovations.*'" * * *

Then the author, having advised the people not to lease or sell their houses to be used as chapels by American missionaries, winds up by notifying them that, should they let their houses for that purpose, "the literati will not fail to inform"—note well—"to inform the civil officers that it is their duty to administer the most severe punishment, without mercy, on the offender."†

In another proclamation I read: "The object of this is to remove a great danger. The temple of my ancestor Hong-Tou has long been standing, * * * and Hong-Tou's merits and renown for good morals and wisdom have spread over the seas, and they have reached Tsung-chang, (a celebrated place of worship in the neighborhood of Amoy,) as even the children of this place well know. How, then, can the vagabond Lim-Pye dare to bring any Christian barbarian among us to erect a chapel, * * * and thereby do damage to my ancestor's temple! All who descend from Hong-Tou must oppose this, and the indignation of the people, raised in their support, shall have no bounds. As for me, I will reward with twenty taels, in Spanish dollars, any one of my clan who will succeed in taking Lim-Pye, and beat the life out of him. Report this! Seventh year, tenth month."

THE RULING CLASSES OPPOSE THE MISSIONARIES IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Having risen to such a high status among their own people, it was natural that the literati should prove jealous of any influence threatening to overthrow an order of things the fall of which must be the signal of their ruin. They have but very little to apprehend from within. The Chinese are so attached to their traditions, to their customs, that they fairly believe their own existence as a people, and their rites are inseparable. This explains why they resisted the many revolutions which have taken place in their empire. In this they give us a spectacle unique under the sun: twenty-two reigning families, twenty-two dynasties, twenty-two revolutions, the last a most violent one, which has been marked with floods of blood, have succeeded each other with the most singular rapidity, without apparent variations in the condition of the people, in their way of living, or in their customs. Abroad it is different, and the experience of India, now lying at their side, almost dead as a nation, transformed under the powerful rule of England, has taught them a terrible lesson.

The literati fear the foreign merchant but little, for his object, wealth, is clear; and after he gets it he generally leaves the country, and it is not likely that he will give further trouble. But in the missionaries, who pretend to be the exclusive possessors of truth, who openly show the greatest contempt for the morals of Confucius, and anything that is not foreign, they see the pioneers of a civilization from which they must have everything to fear. For if it were substituted for that of which they are the support, the power vested in their hands must pass to others. Therefore they do all they can to oppose them. Incapable of openly using force, in the face of the treaties, they have recourse to craft, and, in their occult ways, there is nothing to which they do not resort.

The first point in view was to keep the missionaries from getting into the confidence of the ignorant classes. To this effect they have made them an object of terror to all. They represent them as being addicted to the most diabolical practices. They say that

* I had a cook who was regularly attending church at the American chapel at Amoy. Yet he would worship his ancestor's tablets, as another servant of mine enabled me to ascertain.

† The house was rented to our missionaries soon after the issuing of that proclamation, and I had the author of the proclamation arrested after the visit which Admiral Rowan made me in 1869, and he was condemned to receive two hundred blows of the bamboo before Dr. Talmage and forty Chinese converts. The officer who passed the sentence actually asked me to write to him, in the most strong terms, that he might find in the terms of my dispatch a justification with his superior for what he had done.

they kidnap and stupefy victims, that they murder children to obtain their blood, their eyes, out of which to manufacture diamond, the matrix of gold, the source of our merchants' wealth.*

During the troubles at Tang-chow these insinuations, strange to say, found an official expression. A certain Prefect Shün having asked for instructions from the chief magistrate of the district, the latter sent the following reply: "The missionaries must not return for several months. I will refer their case to the Tsung-Lee-Yamün, (board of foreign affairs in Peking,) and when the Yamün, after consultation with the foreign ministers, informs me that it has come to the conclusion that the missionaries really do not abstract brains and eyes, I will myself issue a proclamation to that effect to the gentry and to the people at Tang-chow, after which the missionaries may return."†**

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

Confucius has skillfully adapted the most reckless impulse of the human heart to the geometrical formulas of Foh-E's revelation; a circumstance which, I fear, has too long escaped the attention of the missionaries. I am far from advocating tactics which have found, in the estimation of those who were most interested to defend them, an eloquent disavowal, the tactics of deceit and wrong inaugurated by the Jesuits in the last century, and carried on yet by their successors of the present day. "*Pudet christum passum et crucifixum predicare*," has been said of them by Pope Innocent X. But I firmly believe that, had the preachers of the gospel shown more tact in discussing the subject of religious reform with the Chinese they would have been more successful. It is plain that, in the estimation of the Chinese, anything that is not in the *Kings* is heretic and subversive of public morals and welfare. In China every branch in the social organization has its language. The merchants have their own; the diplomats write in a style and use terms which are most unintelligible to the merchant or the soldiers; and the philosopher, in turn, does not express his ideas like any of them; and this is so true that one may meet a Chinaman and tell him that he intends studying Chinese, and the first question which the professor asks is which branch of the general language one wishes to learn—that of the men in office, of the philosophers, or of those engaged in trade. Therefore unless the whole Chinese language is changed, to discuss upon any subjects of morals or of religion, the style of the sacred books or of the *Kings* must be used. This important point the missionaries have disregarded, and their translations of the Bible, not being in the style of *Kings*, is generally considered as a very poor specimen of Chinese literature, a circumstance which prevents its being read extensively. Again the literati contend that *truth* is eternal, and whenever it is found, in the *Kings* or in the *Bible* or the *New Testament*, it is God's word and should command respect. Now, it is well known among those familiar with Chinese literature that there are but few of our Christian maxims which are not to be found in the *Kings*. Yet the preachers of the gospel have persisted in disregarding the limited relationship which exists between the morals of Christ and those of Confucius, and they have long contended with the literati for the honor of having an exclusive conception of Divinity; and it is but lately that they have come to the conclusion to use, in their translation of the Bible, the character which, in the *Kings*, and the only one, I believe, in the Chinese language, conveys the idea of God.‡ This childish controversy which they have kept up, on the subject of the characters *Thien-tchu*, God, Lord of Heaven, has lasted over two hundred years. It is certain that it caused great offense to the proud Chinese who could not help seeing in the persistence of the missionaries but an inclination to disparage them in the eyes of their own people, and, more than anything else, it has contributed in giving rise to their feeling of hatred toward the religion of Christ.

Another cause of drawback for the missions lies in the divisions existing in their midst. Had they made common cause in teaching the text of the gospel, and, as professional men, as physicians, teachers in mathematics and useful arts or trades, modestly, carefully, taking their time, moved toward the interior of the empire, I believe that, by this time, they would have left their mark in the East. And, indeed, what

* For a remarkably truthful representation of the animus of the ruling (literary) classes of China toward foreigners, I would refer to a book, the translation of which was published in Shanghai last year: "DEATH BLOW TO CORRUPT DOCTRINES, AND PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS, PUBLISHED BY THE GENTRY AND THE PEOPLE." Montaigne, the great French philosopher of the sixteenth century, has written: "*Les hommes sont partout et toujours les mêmes*." The correctness of this assertion may be proved by a reference to what took place in Paris, in 1572, a few weeks before the murder of Saint Bartholomew. The priests, anxious to incite the populace against the Protestants, resorted to the same machinations. Unable to find any true ground of complaint against them, they accused them of the most atrocious practices. Michelet says: "*Le bruit courait qu'ils volaient les enfants pour les tuer et en fournir le sang à la Reine mère et au Duc d'Anjou, à qui les médecins ordonnaient, pour l'épuisement, des bains de sang humain*." *Histoire de France au 16m Siecle. Guerres de religion*, page 394.

† His excellency Tsang to Sun, prefect of Tang-chow. An extract quoted in Prefect Sun's letter to Consul Medhurst, September 6, 1868—China, No. 2, 1869. Correspondence presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty.

‡ Supreme Ruler or Emperor above.

§ This subject was discussed at full length by me with Lee Taijen, governor of Formosa, in December, 1869.

would have hindered their march? Their presence would have been a blessing to the people; and as to the question of religion, in itself the literati care very little about it. In fact they are rather favorably inclined toward all religions, which they consider as inoffensive superstitions and as almost indispensable substitutes for the doctrine of Confucius, which, in their pride, they believe to be quite beyond the reach of the ignorant multitude. Indeed, with a view to conciliate the good wishes of the lower classes, they affect to publicly acknowledge them by making it a duty for the civil officers of the highest rank, to visit, at intervals, the places of worship which are most in favor, and especially those which belong to persuasions most apt, in their estimation, to aid them in the government of the people.

Francis Xavier, the great precursor of missionary enterprise in the East, well understood this. He almost declined discussing the doctrine of Christ; but he showed what it was capable of inspiring the man who firmly believed in it. With a spirit of heroism free from any admixture of human thoughts, and too worthy of imitation, he commenced his noble task. Alone, without guides, almost ignorant of the languages and of the places he visited, he followed at random the coast of Malabar. In India, so full of wonders, he saw only those who live far away from the towns; he spent his days with the lower people, the exiles, the parias, the little children. At sunset he would take his little bell and walk from hut to hut saying, "Good people, let us pray to the Lord in Heaven."

In this manner he traced an uninterrupted road for future comers as far as the Cormoran's Cape. He planted the cross over an immense tract of land, and the populations through which he passed, considering him to be God's envoy, revered and believed him. He had not to invite them; they crowded on his steps. They craved to embrace the faith of one so great of goodness and charity. Francis Xavier has been, on earth, a good image of Christ, and his sanctity was everywhere his safeguard.

So long as the propagators of the faith, following in this holy man's steps, circumscribed their actions to the conversion of the souls and the education of the people, they were respected and in favor. Witness Ricci, who, from 1532, spent twenty-eight years at Peking, living in a house that the Emperor Ching-Tsong had given to him. Adam Shall, of Cologne, in the year 1653, who superseded, as president of the college of mathematics, in Peking, the Persian astronomers, Grimaldi, Carreri, all of whom received many favors by the hands of the emperors. But, doubtless, when, jealous one of the other, they commenced to quarrel among themselves, to intrigue one against the other in the palace, or, in general, favored the supremacy of the Pope of Rome over the Son of Heaven, a great change took place. The Chinese lost faith in men who had failed to prove that they were true to their highest ideal. Christianity had been announced to them as a religion of peace and it had brought to them discord. It had been represented as being the communion of the humble, and the pride of Rome had shown itself in the most offensive manner to the ruling Emperor. Those who professed to be the charitable *par excellence*, had invited their own country to do the Chinese violence and take revenge of them.

Roused with indignation by so much hypocrisy, at the risk of losing the services which the missionaries had rendered, and which they valued so much,* the supreme council of the empire decided that the people should be brought to their senses and protected against the influence of a doctrine which, under the veil of charity and peace, had brought confusion and trouble in the empire. In his explanation, in ten thousand characters, (*Van-Tzeu-Lun*,) touching sixteen articles of morals which are publicly taught to the people twice a month, the Emperor having enumerated the most objectionable sects, said: "The religion of Europe which honors *Thien-Tchu* † is also one of those whose principles are not to be found in the Kings and are not derived from them.‡ The missionaries are acquainted with the science of mathematics, and, therefore, they have been made use of in the empire. This every one must know."

Such was the decision of this great Emperor, and, sad as it is, and the declaration to the contrary contained in the treaties notwithstanding, it is to be feared that his successors believe yet in its wisdom, and that, for a long time to come, however powerful

* Among other things they made the maps of the empire. Their atlas is in my hands.

† [The Lord of Heaven,] two characters invented by the missionaries, and by which they have long translated the word "God."

‡ The Yh-king "book of changes," and which I have so often quoted above, is regarded with almost universal reverence by the Chinese, both on account of its antiquity, and also the unfathomable wisdom which is supposed to lie concealed under its mysterious symbols. As I have already said, the authorship of the Symbols, (*Kwa*,) which forms the nucleus of the work, is with great confidence attributed to Foh-he or Paou-he. These consisted originally, as we have seen, of 8 trigrams, but were subsequently, by combining them in pairs, augmented to the 64 hexagrams. The work is said to have escaped destruction at the time of the burning of books, B. C. 220, in consequence of its application to purposes of divination; books of that class having been excepted. Tradition relates, however, that the three last sections by Confucius were lost about that time, and were afterward found by a girl at the Yellow River. A long list of scholars are recorded as having distinguished themselves as expounders of the Yh-king, some by oral instructions and others by their writings. (See notes on Chinese, &c., by A. Wylie, Shanghai and London, 1867, pages 1 and 2.)

I have never seen any translation of Yh-king into any European language, but Mr. Wylie states that there is one in Latin. Yh-king, antiquissimus, Sinarum Liber quem ex latina interpretatione P. Regis aliorumque ex Soc. Jesu P. P. edidit Julius Mohl. 1834, Stutgartiae et Tubingae, 2 vol.

the intervention of the foreign powers in favor of missionary enterprise may be, the crown of the martyrs will be the only reward which Christian truth has to offer to its defenders.

TAIWAN-FOO, ISLAND OF FORMOSA, *January, 1870.*

MEMORANDUM No. 2.

THE TWENTY-FIRST OF JUNE AND THE DIPLOMACY IN PEKING.

"Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto."—TERENCE.

On my passage to Shanghai, in December last, I naturally made many inquiries concerning the massacres of the 21st of June. Surprised to hear so many contradictory reports of the affair, I made up my mind to call upon a gentleman whose love for truth for truth's sake I well knew, and whose devotion to the cause of China I had had many opportunities to witness, and who was better situated than almost any one I knew of, to furnish a correct statement of the affair. I was not deceived in my expectations; and, indeed, the disclosures of my friend were so startling that I had no rest till he gave me a written memorandum of our interview, which I agreed to arrange for communication to my government, while he promised to send a paper, on the same subject, to the press.

THE PLOT.

My friend said: For the last three or four years past it has been reported, each year, that on the 21st of June* there would be a general massacre of foreigners, and of this, not one of the ministers residing at Peking must have been ignorant. Our diplomates have equally been aware of the views expressed nearly fifteen or eighteen months ago by Tseng-Kwo-fan and Le Hung-chang, in answer to an imperial edict submitting to their judgment certain questions, and that these two high dignitaries agreed in saying that, although nothing could be more desirable than to resist foreign demands, the nation was not ready to fight, and that therefore it would be advisable to wait. The question of war being thus set aside by the united advice of the chiefs of the army, the extreme party decided to seek from a popular uprising the execution of its programme. In consequence detailed instructions were sent to all parts of the empire, and the signal was to come from Nanking. It was General Cheng Kwo-joui who, on his return from Sze-chuen, at the end of last April, was intrusted with the task of inciting the people. In this he failed, owing to the prudence and energy of Viceroy Ma, who ordered the principal chiefs of the movement to be seized and put to death.† Cheng Kwo-joui, defeated on this score, hastened to Tien-tsin, where he arrived during the first days of June, and lost no time in preparing, by means of stormy public meetings, for the melancholy tragedy of the 21st of June.‡

Tien-tsin, like all the other towns in the interior, was covered with placards calling the people to arms against the kidnappers of children, and reproducing, in the most violent language the old stories of the worst times, viz, that the Sisters of Charity were in the habit of taking out the eyes and hearts of the children wherewith to make a hateful medicine. At the present moment I simply narrate the facts as they took place; the Count de Rochechouart, in a memorandum sent to the Tsung-Lee Yamên, and published by the newspapers a few months ago, established, with great force of

* The day had been fixed, it is said, by their fortune-tellers.

† Mr. Consul Medhurst had called the attention of Mr. Wade to the occurrence, saying, "That it was quite within the compass of possibility that the act had been committed in revenge for the active and determined measures which Ma adopted against the military students of Gan-king-fu, with a view to compel them to produce the two ringleaders in the attack upon the missionary establishments of that city." The assassination of prominent members of the provincial authorities is entirely foreign to the temper and spirit of Chinese people, and almost unprecedented in the modern history of China. It is almost evidence of the excitement which must have existed at the time. Mr. Medhurst fully understood the significance of the act, for he wrote to Mr. Wade, "If this hypothesis be correct, the incident must have a deep significance in the eyes of the Chinese at the present conjuncture of affairs. The mere fact that so high and influential an officer as the viceroy of the Two Kiang provinces can be thus sacrificed on account of his leaning toward foreigners will certainly create an agitation in the minds of all classes. It will have the effect of causing the well-disposed toward us to lose heart, while it will embolden those among the officials and literati who do not favor foreign relations to persist in their efforts to incense the mass of the population against us. In any event the consequences as regards any missionaries, French or British, who may at present be residing at Nanking and in the neighboring districts are likely to be anything but agreeable."

‡ See Mr. Rochechouart's dispatches, in which he states that, in his journey from the central provinces to Tientsin, Cheng Kwo-joui's route may be traced by a succession of outrages on foreigners which followed on his wake. See also Mr. Wade's dispatches to his government on the subject of Cheng Kow-joui's connection with the massacre.

logic, the culpability of these great criminals, and I need not add a word to what he said on that occasion. Therefore I come to the 21st of June :

THE 21ST OF JUNE.

On the morning of that day numerous groups had assembled before the consulate of France ; vociferations were heard, stones were thrown from all sides, the shops were closed in the city, and the gong called all the citizens to arms to burn the consulate of France and the church and to massacre foreigners. Mr. Fontanier, the French consul, from this moment, realized the extent of the danger. He knew full well that he could not, in any event, expect help from those who had organized the movement ; but he had known Chung-How for many years. The perfect urbanity with which this officer had always treated all foreigners, the marks of sympathy which he had always shown toward them, had left in his mind the conviction that this high dignitary would interpose in the trouble. It was then that he wrote his letter to the chargé d'affaires of France, dated several hours before his death, and, if my information is correct, he expressed in it the conviction that Chung-How would disperse the mob, and that order would be entirely restored in the afternoon.* But he was fated to learn, two hours later, that not only Chung-How would not come, in person, to the consulate, but that he would not even send a single soldier to protect him, and that he would remain concealed from the sight of all his Yamén during the whole time that the butchery should last.

Before going on with this recital, I must remark that I do not hesitate to say that Chung-How has not been, for a moment, in complicity with the prefect and the sub-prefect ; but I am equally convinced that, if he had done his duty, his heart would not have failed at the most critical moment. If he had gone officially to the consulate, as he should have done, the massacre would have been prevented. I cannot better compare his conduct than to that of a commander of a war-vessel, who, while on shore, being informed that a mutiny had broken out on board, and that the sailors are murdering their officers, will not go on board for fear of being murdered also. Such an officer would be brought before a court-martial, and the least that could happen to him would be to be degraded as unworthy of holding any future command.† Therefore I deeply regret to see that Chung-How, sheltered by the bill of indemnity which the French minister has spontaneously accorded to him, has received, as a premium of encouragement, a nomination as ambassador. The letter of poor Fontanier, in my opinion, establishes but one fact, viz : that he understood very little the Chinese, and that he had misplaced his confidence ; but, far from furnishing an argument in favor of this dignitary, as the French chargé d'affaires thinks it does, to me it proves his guilt.

It has been said by Chung-How that Mr. Fontanier had twice fired with his revolver at him in his Yamén, and that this attempt against his life had been, in some way, the signal of the massacre. But besides the fact that this allegation is contrary to good sense (because the only hope that then remained to Mr. Fontanier was the support of Chung-How, and this person being off the scene there was simply death in the back-ground,) I shall here affirm that, in the course of an interview between Chung-How and myself, his excellency acknowledged that the French consul did not fire at him, a fact with which I have acquainted both Messrs. Rochechouart and Wade, but he had been compelled to accuse him of it in order to shield himself in his relations with the Emperor.‡

We are all aware that the unfortunate Fontanier had a violent and irascible disposition, upon which they found a report that, in the Yamén of Chung-How, in a fit of ungovernable rage, he once destroyed every thing within his reach. In support of this assertion they alleged the testimony of his Chinese servant who had accompanied him that day to the superintendent of the three ports ; but this same servant, being questioned by others, has declared that he did not go into the Yamén, but waited for his master at the door. How, then, could he have seen what took place within ? I can understand and admit that Mr. Fontanier, on going out of the Yamén, became almost frantic with rage, and that he fired on the sub-prefect whom he saw applauding the deeds of the mob. I can well understand what must have been his feelings when he saw that Chung-How abandoned him, and he had to confess to himself that there was no more hope. It is said that, at this juncture, his excellency offered to our consul to conceal him in his Yamén, pledging himself to save his life. But the faithful representa-

* See the consul's dispatch which has been published in England.

† This is Chinese law.

‡ " * * * " The blow struck, he tells a story which must be received with caution, to wit, that Mr. Fontanier came armed to his Yamén, abused him, fired a pistol, if not at him, in his presence, similarly assaulted the magistrate, and was consequently killed by the people."

Mr. Lay proves that in one important particular he has contradicted himself. On the 22d he affirmed that Mr. Fontanier has been killed close to him, and that he had his remains in his Yamén. On the 23d Mr. Fontanier's body was recovered by Mr. Lay from the river. (Mr. Wade to his Government.)

tive of France, on that day, remembered that he had left at the consulate the interpreter of the French legation, Mr. Thomassin, and his young wife; moreover that the Sisters of Charity, the church, and, finally, the flag of France, had been intrusted to his honor; and, being unable to do anything for them where he was, he went to die with them.

At the time Mr. Fontanier was withdrawing, with despair in his heart, from the Yamen of Chung-How, that functionary did not even condescend to escort him to the first interior court, and it was a few seconds after that, while passing the door of the exterior court, that he received his first wound by a thrust of a spear in the right side, and, in a moment, his garments were covered with blood. The Count de Rochechouart is well aware of this fact, which took place a few steps from the man who, a little later, was to be sent as an ambassador to offer the apology of China and to reassure the French government as to the intention of the cabinet of Peking. The six hundred troops armed and drilled by English and French officers during the last few years, at the request of Chung-How, were not sent by him to interfere for the re-establishment of order. It is said they were at the consulate and at the house of the Sisters, giving efficient aid to the murderers in their bloody work. The sub-prefect of Tien-tsin was officially on the spot, where he encouraged, to the utmost of his power, those ferocious beasts, set loose by himself and his superior, the prefect; finally the General Chên Kwo-joui, in full uniform, on horseback, in the midst of the people, was commander, *de facto*, of this altogether new kind of expedition. All agree in saying that from eight to ten thousand men took part directly or indirectly in this work of monstrous iniquity.

No one will contradict these facts; I give them to you as absolutely true; far, then, from attacking the conduct or character of one who is no more, of Fontanier, let us lay this outrage at the door of those to whom it belongs, the Imperial Government of China, and bow, with respect, before this tomb covered with blood.

You do not expect that I should begin again the recital of the horrors of that day; that I should show you the victims cut to pieces and their mangled remains thrown into the river; that I should describe to you the tortures inflicted upon the Sisters of Charity; that I should let you see the clenched hands which struck the children of the orphanage, and the still warm pieces of flesh for which those ferocious beasts were struggling, in order that they might parade them, carrying them about the town on end of their pikes. The spectacle of these remains, which we have buried, with pious respect, on the site of the consulate of France, will always remain present to my memory.

The day of the funerals, the chargés d'affaires of France and of England could hardly restrain their tears, and the French admiral, in indignant language, gave expression to what all felt at the bottom of their hearts. The Chinese alone remained indifferent. His Excellency Tseng Kwo-fan was absent from the ceremony. He did not think it needful for him, an imperial commissioner, who had been appointed to settle this outrage, to give us, by his presence, a justly expected token of sympathy or consolation. The new prefect and sub-prefect disappeared before the beginning of the funeral. As to Chung-How, he played well his role of friend; he affected great grief and was present to the last. President de Thou, the most cowardly man of France, well said, when he quoted those words of Louis XI, in connection with Charles IX, a few days after the St. Bartholomew: "*Qui nescit dissimulare nescit regnare.*"

Let us now draw a veil over this lamentable tragedy, as Count de Rochechouart justly called it, and let us pursue our investigation into the conduct and the acts of the local authorities of Tien-tsin and of the cabinet of Peking during the days that followed this horrible deed.

THE ACTS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF TIEN-TSIN AND OF THE CABINET OF PEKING, AFTER THE MASSACRE.

On the 23d, the local authorities of Tien-tsin, frightened at what had taken place the day before, and wishing to justify their conduct before the Emperor, should the pressure exerted by the foreign ministers render it necessary, proceeded to arrest from fifteen to eighteen Chinese Catholics, who were tortured, to make them confess that the Sisters of Charity were in the habit of taking out the eyes and hearts of children wherewith to make their diabolical medicine. Of these fifteen or eighteen unfortunates, three are dead, and the others have been returned to us covered with wounds and in a desperate condition. Mr. de Rochechouart will not contradict this; for it is himself who, having with threats on his lips, required their liberation, established the fact. The populace, so far as I know, had nothing to do with this iniquitous act, which is so intimately connected with the murder of the day before. They have carefully omitted making it known to the public and to the governments; and indeed, I admire the singular facility with which certain people pass over these occurrences, so that, without compromising themselves, they may persuade foreign governments to believe in these ridiculous terms of satisfaction which Chung-How, the involuntary yet the real author of the tragedy of the 21st of June, is going to submit to them.

At the first news of the massacre of Tien-tsin, the members of the department of foreign affairs, justly alarmed at the consequences that might follow, went, in a body, to the various ministers to express the sorrow which these events had caused them, and to propose for the signature of the Emperor a decree appointing Tseng Kwo-fan imperial commissioner to open an inquiry into these events.* The decree dwelt with complacency on the misdeeds of the missionaries and of the Christians, and attributed the massacre to the alleged pistol-shot of Mr. Fontanier. Two days later General Chen Kwo-jou arrived at Peking, where he was received in triumph, and where he resumed his luxurious and dissipated mode of life, without even so much as being troubled by questions. The chargé d'affaires of France, it is true, clearly established his guilt, and, in indignant dispatches demanded his execution; but they did not deign to investigate the matter, even for form's sake.

Tseng Kwo-fan, on the other side, slowly prepared to leave Paoting-foo for Tien-tsin, where he arrived in the early days of July with a few thousand men. But he was so sick that he was almost unable to fulfill the mission which had been intrusted to him. The Count de Rochechouart, invited by the Tsung-lee-yamen to go to Tien-tsin in order, in concert with the commissioner, to arrest the guilty parties and settle this horrible affair amicably and in conformity to the laws of justice, lost not a minute in coming to confer with the colleague assigned to him; but these conferences were not to last long. During the fifteen or twenty days that Mr. de Rochechouart remained in Tien-tsin, he saw Tseng Kwo-fan but twice; the first time when, on his arrival, he called upon the commissioner, and, the second time, when Tseng Kwo-fan returned his call, at the English consulate, then the consulate of France. And, during their solemn interviews, this comical remark was made, unique expression of the feelings and views of this imperial commissioner: "The unfortunate affair at Tien-tsin has been caused by the ignorance of the people. I am going to propose to have them educated by our *littérati*"—the most hostile and vicious class in the whole empire—"this will take several years, say two or three, after which we need not fear a renewal of such scenes."† But as to an inquiry, it was not mentioned; as to arrests, not one was made.

While this was going on, the true murderers of the 21st of June had escaped, some to Shan-tung, others to Peking itself. Tseng Kwo-fan, being too sick to quit himself, with the desired promptness, of the mission intrusted to him, one of the members of the board of foreign affairs was dispatched to Tien-tsin. But he also found himself in such a weak state, when he arrived, that he had to postpone *sine die* the inquiry which was to be made.

MR. DE ROCHECHOUART RETURNS TO PEKING.

In disgust, Mr. de Rochechouart made up his mind to return to Peking, having previously secured, however, that the victims of the 21st of June should be interred in a Catholic cemetery.

We were then at the beginning of August, and more than six weeks had passed since the crime had been committed without any one thinking of beginning the trial of the murderers. The cabinet of Peking, knowing well that all impressions are blunted with time, conformed to its traditional policy, and was gaining time,‡ spending weeks in endless communications. It would be curious and interesting to read the dispatches exchanged between the legations and the Chinese ministers, together with the narratives of their interviews. All of them simply referred to the imprudence of missionaries, to the kidnapping of children, to the branding with infamy of the attempt of Mr. Fontanier on the life of Chung-How, and to setting forth the turbulent character of the people of Tien-tsin.

CONFIDENTIAL EDICT OF THE EMPEROR TO THIRTEEN VICEROYS.

While this was going on, His Imperial Majesty was addressing to all the viceroys and governors of provinces the following confidential edict:

"The Emperor has ordered Tseng Kwo-fan, viceroy of the province of Chi-li, to proceed to Tien-tsin to settle the affair relating to the troubles between the people of

* After the massacre of Saint Bartholomew in 1572, the authors of the massacre were those who most reproved it. "Charles IX lui-même craignait l'effet de la tête de Coligny arrivant à Rome. Il ordonna au gouverneur de Lyon de l'arrêter au passage. * * Un jacobin breton, Masset, dans son histoire de son ordre, imagina affirma qu'un saint homme, directeur de Catherine de Medicis et de Diane de Poitiers, l'Evêque de Lisieux-Hennuyer, avait empêché le massacre dans cette ville. Le Jésuite Maimbourg a reproduit ce récit. Malheureusement les registres de la ville de Lisieux établissent le contraire. Ce fut le magistrat qui empêcha l'effusion du sang, et nullement l'Evêque, alors absent, et d'ailleurs ardent persécuteur." (J. Michelet. La Ligue et Henry IV, notes, pages 478 and 479.)

† In two or three years it will be too late to pacify China. The chiefs of the war party, feeling that they are ready, will demand the general expulsion of the barbarians.

‡ The central government was making preparations to resist by force any demands that might be made by France. Now they have Prussian steel-guns and French mitrailleuses in Foochow, American breech-loaders in Amoy, and they are drilling every day everywhere.

that city and the Christians, and this officer has, according to his instructions, begun an inquiry, of which the results promise to be satisfactory. Meanwhile these circumstances have suggested to the Emperor the following considerations: the Chinese Christians are to-day the object of violent attacks on all sides, and foreigners are profiting by it to impose on us, by means of their war-vessels, and, in the way of compensations, terms altogether extravagant. China should not be the first to commence hostilities; but, quietly, she ought to prepare to defend herself, and that without loss of time; and if, through the inconsiderate conduct of foreigners, disorders should occur at any ports of the empire, their rebellious demands are not to be submitted to at any price whatever. It is not well to wait for rain before repairing the roof; thus it is desirable, at present, to take an account of the means of defense which the different coast provinces possess. To this effect the Emperor instructs the viceroys and governors of provinces (here follow thirteen names) to proceed actively and without delay to the instruction of troops and review of the organizations. They should heartily devote themselves to this and bring all their resources to bear. They should also beware of making any reports which do not express the exact truth, to the end that China, being well prepared, need have nothing to fear. Meanwhile the Emperor invites the high officials (just named) to address him a detailed report of the actual state of the means of defense in their respective territories. This decree is hastened by special courier who is to travel six hundred li per day. Respect this!"

Now here is the reply made to the Emperor, a few weeks afterward, by one of the viceroys, the one most enlightened and kindly disposed toward foreigners. From this document you may imagine what those who are not exactly our friends may have written.

"The decree of the Emperor, with reference to putting in a state of defense the coasts of Fukien, Chekiang, and Formosa, has come into the hands of his humble subject, and he desires to submit, very respectfully, to his sacred Majesty several general considerations, and to make him acquainted with a few things in the provinces under his jurisdiction.

"In the opinion of the humble minister of your Majesty the troubles of Tien-tsin are only the consequence of griefs accumulating for years, and not an affair of a day or of a night;* and, to begin with, it is only too certain that the missionaries, under pretext of coming to teach virtue to our people, preach to them the most perverse and corrupt doctrines, and their converts are recruited from the least respectable part of the population; they impudently violate our laws and our customs, under cover of the name of Christians, and, finally, they have forever arrayed against them all that is honest in the empire. As to accusing them of kidnapping children, to take out their hearts and eyes, your subject submits that it is impossible, and that such reports are without foundation.† Finally, your subject ought to mention the violent measures taken, at every step, by foreigners, and their pretensions to keep our population under the menace of their war-vessels, as having contributed to increase their hatred of the foreign element. In a word, all their wicked deeds and griefs together make up the actual situation."

"France has more especially prepared, by her political acts, what has taken place to-day.‡ She will, therefore, certainly not allow to pass unnoticed the murder of her consul, of her missionaries, the destruction of her temples, and the tearing of her flag. Consequently we ought to expect to see her war-vessels coming to back her foolish demands. Therefore your Majesty was well inspired when he made us prepare to repel

* How can any one say, after this, that the Tien-tsin massacre was a simple riot? It is true, Prince Kung wrote to Mr. Rochechouart: "The Tien-tsin affair was but a movement of the people excited for one day. It will not take long to dispose of it, and relations will be more friendly than ever." Lord Granville, who probably had not read the answer of the viceroy to the Emperor, quoted above, wrote to Mr. Wade in the same sense; under date of the 6th of October he said: "It was a great satisfaction to Her Majesty's government to learn by your telegram just received, that, in the three months that had elapsed between its date and the date of the massacre, nothing had occurred calculated to show that that tragedy was likely to be repeated in other parts of China, or to warrant the opinion, perhaps not unnaturally entertained on the spot in the first moments of alarm, that it indicated a determination on the part of the Chinese authorities and people to exterminate foreigners in general." But later Mr. Wade changed his mind, and said: "The most active of the rioters would of course be those who had something to gain by it, and I think with Mr. Lay that the attitude of the community and the badness of the weather had much to say in the immunity of the British settlement from molestation."

† Mr. Wade wrote after the massacre: "I feel bound to combat the impression, which is that of many foreigners, that this discontent was sheerly the work of the authorities or of the influential classes. The Chinese, as their law-books show, do believe that by spells and drugs kidnappers can bewitch whom they will, (*vide* inclosure 33.) The educated classes are, in all that belongs to physiological knowledge, as ignorant and superstitious as the common people. I think it as likely as not that the Tien-tsin authorities did believe, as the people believed, that children were being kidnapped, and that for the purposes alleged; nor would this conclusion be shaken if it were shown that, as some declare, they took pains to extort a confession from those who had been brought before them as guilty of kidnapping. It is the habit of their courts, in half the serious cases they try, to strain the evidence to secure a conviction."

‡ Lord Granville has expressed almost the same views. He said, " * * * ; but they cannot conceal from themselves that the calamity has been the result of a system which they have always deprecated as dangerous and impolitic, and which they have long foreseen might lead to events such as they now deplore. My own opinion is that the massacre has not been the result of the system, but that the system has been a pretext for the outrage."

the aggressors. The humble servant of your Majesty, understanding very well the idea of the Emperor that *the defense should be secret, so that, at a given moment, he can dispose of the fate of foreigners as his Majesty pleases,** has given the most precise and confidential orders to have the troops armed, provisioned, and drilled, and, in concert with the Tartar general, has taken all necessary steps for the defense of the capital of the province. * * * * * Here follow, in long phraseology, the names of the chiefs on whom they may depend, the steps which they propose to take, and the present state of the ports of Foo-chow, Amoy, and Formosa, details which have very little interest for the subject which occupies us. The preamble is more than sufficient to inform us how the crime of Tien-tsin is regarded by the highest authorities of the empire, and the friendly feelings professed towards us by the representatives who are most in confidence of the government that sits at Peking. Nor should it be forgotten that the author of this representation to the throne is one of the governors-general who belonged to the peace party, and one who has given us, at all times, the least equivocal testimony of sympathy.

WONDERFUL SKILL EXHIBITED BY THE CABINET OF PEKING AFTER THE MASSACRE.

While this was going on, an army of nearly 50,000 men, with a large force of artillery, was concentrated in that city, or within a radius of thirty miles. This display of force was intended, so it was said, to frighten the rioters; but it does not appear that these troops understood their rôle, for, up to the end of September, the merchants of Tien-tsin, confined, as it were, to the British concession, could not do business in that same city of Tien-tsin without being exposed to daily insults. Yet Mr. de Rochechouart, animated with a sincere desire to settle this affair in an honorable way for his country, in conformity with his programme, according to which the murderers would have been executed on the ruins of our consular and Catholic establishments, was active in his negotiations, and received, by the middle of September, the news of the appointment of a new imperial commissioner and his arrival at Tien-tsin. This one came to us from Shanghai; he was the governor of the province of Kiang-su, his excellency Tsing.

When I recall my impressions and endeavor coolly to judge of this period, I am confounded at the tranquillity with which our ministers had assisted at all these scenes, and the unparelled credulity with which they listened to the fables that were dealt out to them day by day, and the hopes which they were led to cherish. At all events, they saw, in the arrival of the governor of Kiang-su, a living and sure proof that they were nearing the end of their task. But this time, again, our diplomates had not made due allowance for oriental duplicity. They had forgotten the too well known and distinctive characteristics of the agents of the power that now reigns at Peking.

His excellency Ting showed due diligence in ordering arrests in all quarters of the city of Tien-tsin; but the persons arrested, having no connection whatever with the 21st of June, were almost immediately released on the payment of a heavy fine. In one word, this first phase of the mission of Ting Fou-tai may be summed up thus: "a forced tax levied on the population of Tien-tsin in aid of the imperial treasury in distress." On the other hand, the moral effect of these measures on the people may be well imagined, if we consider that these imposts were demanded as means of satisfying the claims of the foreigners.

Chinese diplomacy was very able indeed at this juncture; for it succeeded in persuading the French representative that they were engaged in arresting the assassins of our consul, of our sisters of charity, and of our citizens. It made the Chinese, whom it was ruining, believe that it was doing it to satisfy our demands, thereby avoiding more serious complications; the guilty authorities, that they should be neither tried nor punished as accomplices in the crime; finally, the Emperor, that it was gaining for him the time necessary for his excellency Li-Hung-chang, whose nomination as viceroy of Chi-li had been already decided, to come with his Honan braves, troops armed and disciplined in foreign style, and accustomed to fatigues and fighting during six years of constant warfare.

Long before the news of the nomination and of the arrival of Li-Hung-chang at Tien-tsin had reached the populace, it was communicated to Mr. de Rochechouart. But he refused to credit it, because the Tsung-li-yamen had told him the contrary. When, two days later, it became impossible to ignore so evident a fact, they caused it to be said to our representative by his interpreter *ad interim* that the Viceroy Li was simply coming to establish himself with his army on the frontier of Chi-li, to protect this province against a possible invasion of Mussulmans.† So simple an explanation satisfied everybody, appearing altogether natural; but three days after, they took advantage of the death of Ma to insert in the Peking Gazette the nomination of Li-Hung-

* This is terribly illustrative of Chinese ways, and should not pass unnoticed by the foreign powers.

† It may be well to say here that the Mussulmans were then in the Kansu, a province lying some seven hundred miles west from Tien-tsin.

chang to the viceroyalty of Chil-li, and that of Tseng Kwo-fan to the viceroyalty of Nanking. It became necessary then to explain this step, which the cabinet of Peking found no difficulty in doing. They gave the minister to understand that they were very dissatisfied with Tseng Kwo-fan, in that he had acquitted himself very badly of the mission with which he had been charged; that Li-Hung-chang would go and entirely change the aspect of affairs, being a man of well-known energy. Nothing can give an idea of the satisfaction with which this communication was received. The minister was perfectly convinced that this time the affair would be settled according to his wishes on the arrival of Viceroy Li, and that the fault of all these delays was entirely due to the secret hostility of Tseng Kwo-fan; and he certainly would have taxed with folly, if not impertinence, whoever would have refused to believe implicitly this so natural explanation furnished, of its own accord, by the cabinet of Peking.

The arrival of Li-Hung-chang at Tien-tsin did not at all have the effect of hastening the departure of Tseng Kwo-fan, who had acquitted himself so poorly of his duties. But a dispatch of Prince Kung to Mr. de Rochechouart, dated 15th October, a dispatch which recited the ridiculous, not to say shameful, terms of reparation which were granted to us, plainly informed this diplomatic agent that the opinion of Tseng Kwo-fan had prevailed in the counsels of the Emperor, and that the decrees given were at his instance.

One would have thought that, after this new deception, the minister would have drawn the conclusion that, in these eastern countries, one must not be too credulous; far from that, he was satisfied with his work; was almost charmed with the dispatch of the 15th of October, and, in a word, considered the matter as settled.

Yet, in the beginning of September, while the ministers of France and England, in spite of all the warnings given to them, failed to modify their opinion that the affair of Tien-tsin was a local and accidental occurrence, which it was important to pass over for the better preservation of our future relation with China, another imperial edict, secret and confidential, was circulated. In it the Count de Rochechouart was treated in the most off-hand manner, his demands being taxed with exaggeration and folly; and it finally ended by stating that they had determined to resist them at any price. This curious document has been transmitted, for their information, from Tien-tsin, to the legations of France and England. It has been circulated among the populace at Tien-tsin, that same populace which was represented to us as being turbulent, and which the Chinese government was really anxious to bring back to better feelings toward us! At the same time, fans were distributed and publicly sold in Tien-tsin, on which the massacre of Mr. Fontanier, of his chancellor, and of Mrs. Thomassin was represented. In the middle of the card was the sub-prefect who was present at this bloody spectacle, with a smile on his lips, applauding the crowd.

Now what were the Chinese doing in the other parts of the empire? They were conforming strictly to the instructions of the Emperor, to the instructions contained in the secret edict which I have quoted above. They were everywhere buying field-pieces of the latest pattern, mitrailleuses, needle-guns, and what appears wonderful is that we were all aiding them in making these purchases under the eyes of the legations, of the consuls, who had all been notified, and that not a protest came from them, nor a demand for explanation.*

SACRIFICIA AD PORTANDA.

Finally, the great day of reparation came. Some twenty miserable beings, who had been fanaticised in advance, sacrificed themselves to their masters.† Large sums of money were paid to their families; public feasts were offered to them, and they were led to the place of execution, as, of old, the ancient sacrificers dragged to the ax the pure victims devoted to appease the anger of the gods, that is, covered with flowers and sacred fillets.

Contrary to Chinese law, which requires the heads of felons to be exposed to public gaze, for a certain number of days, in wooden cages, the heads of these patriot-martyrs, piously sewed to the necks from which they had been detached, to satisfy old prejudices and ancient traditions, were, with the bodies to which they belonged, buried in ground selected beforehand. The people of Tien-tsin were so impressed by their heroic abnegation, that they lately asked to be allowed to erect a monument in their honor. On the other side, the cabinet of Peking were honorably handing over to Mr. de Rochechouart what it had agreed to pay, viz, for the life of the consul, 30,000 taels; for that of his chancellor, 20,000; for Mr. and Mrs. Thomassin, \$50,000, &c., &c.; sum total, 250,000 taels. The life of each one had been valued in a liberal manner.

As to the consular and Catholic establishments, the chargé d'affaires of France had

* The importation of foreign arms at Amoy and Foo-chow by the Chinese government has been enormous.

† This is a custom in China, for an officer, even of small rank, to send a servant or a slave of his to appear for him before the judge by whom he has been summoned, and the practice has force of law. However, I was not aware that in capital offenses even a high officer would be dispensed from appearing. He would not in case of treason. But very likely the murder of a few barbarians was not considered a very serious offense.

himself presented his bills for them; and it is but just to say that the sum was paid without discussion. Perhaps it is not without interest to mention that these indemnities must be paid by the administration of the foreign customs; in other words, it is the money of foreigners which is given for the life of foreigners.*

The foregoing is what Chung-How has been told to announce to France, that is, provided one of his instructions is to tell the truth to the government to which he is accredited.

As to myself, when the news of the departure of that ambassador, at the instance of the French representative himself, reached me, the flush of shame mounted to my brow, and I may affirm that the feeling of indignation in which every foreigner residing in this country partakes, has been freely brought to the notice of Mr. de Rochechouart. That the situation of this diplomatic agent may have been more than delicate, no one of us will deny, but he had a very simple part to act, and that was *to do nothing*.

CONCLUSION.

The affair of Tien-tsin does not exclusively interest France; it interests all human kind; and it is incontestable that a feeling of self-preservation should have compelled the other powers to espouse our quarrel. By accepting this sad bargain, by receiving this sordid money, and chiefly by distributing the same at once, we have almost approved the decision of the cabinet of Peking, and have closed the case.

I do not wish to put Count de Rochechouart on his trial; but I would put on trial the policy he followed; that this agent, justly troubled and sorely grieved by the misfortunes of his country, seeing France devastated, ruined, has made up his mind to avoid, at all cost, all complications, and it may be war, we can easily believe. But, by doing that, he has nevertheless committed an error, the consequences of which are incalculable, and in politics an error is worse than a crime. My only hope, to-day, is that Public Opinion, enlightened as to those sad events, will remember that she is the mistress of governments and director of their politics, and that republican France will keep intact the honor of the country, if she cannot preserve her influence; that she will send back this ambassador as unworthy of negotiating with her, and that she will plainly tell the government of Peking that it is more than daring to send her such a representative.

DECEMBER, 1870.

MEMORANDUM No. 3.

A TRIP OVERLAND FROM FOO-CHOW TO AMOY, JANUARY 3 TO 9, 1871.

"J'étais là; telle chose m'advint."—LA FONTAINE.

The following are extracts of a journal kept by W. Lee Sibbald, esquire, the able interpreter of the imperial maritime customs at Foo-chow, during a trip of seven days taken in January last. It will be read with interest, considering that the massacre of Tien-tsin took place on the 21st of June last, and that the assault on Mr. Secretary Seward, at Woo-chang, was made in December of the same year.

A VISIT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FOO-KIEN AND CHE-KIANG.

Mr. Sibbald writes: On the 1st of January, 1871, I was invited by General Le Gendre, American consul at Amoy, to call with him and Mr. Keim, a special agent of the United States Government for the inspection of consulates in the East, on his excellency Ying Kwei, governor-general of the two provinces of Foo-kien and Che-kiang, at his official residence, in the city of Foo-chow-foo, in the capacity of interpreter. This official is upwards of seventy years of age, and first became generally known to foreigners in his capacity of Tartar general and *ex officio* superintendent of customs. He is a man of the highest rank, and wears, as such, a red button of the first grade. General Le Gendre had often met him before, and had had many dealings with

* On the 29th of December Lord Granville wrote to Mr. Wade: "Although the immediate danger by which the maintenance of friendly relations between foreign nations and China was threatened, may, it is to be hoped, be considered to be removed by the satisfaction tendered to and accepted by the French chargé d'affaires in atonement of the massacre of French subjects at Tien-tsin in the month of June last, yet it is impossible for Her Majesty's government to accept the tardy and reluctant consent of the Chinese government to do justice in a case in which the feelings of all Christian nations were so enlisted, as sufficient to efface the displeasure which they have felt in regard to these matters. Although the victims of these attempts are almost exclusively French, it cannot be denied that such deeds reveal the existence of dangers which menace without distinction all foreigners residing in China. It is by considering their interests as common in these countries of the extreme East that the European powers can arrive at securing to their countrymen the guarantees and the security stipulated for in the treaties."

him. Mr. Keim was of course a stranger. After usual Chinese compliments had been gone through, General Le Gendre explained to his excellency in general terms, the objects of Mr. Keim's visit to the East. * * * His excellency re-echoed the sentiments of friendship as expressed by General Le Gendre and Mr. Keim, and said that he saw no prospect of a change in the friendly feeling existing between America and China. Mr. Keim then gave a general sketch of his trip, stating that while *en route* for China he had visited the open ports of Japan, and that since his arrival in China he had visited Peking and seen the great ministers of the Tsung-li-yamên, (Chinese foreign office;) that he had been at Tien-tsin and Shanghai, and ascended the great river Yang-tze-kiang, and had experienced everywhere the most considerate treatment; that he would, on his return to America, inform the President of the fact, and narrate to him all that occurred during his travels in China. This, with a few remarks on different subjects, gives a general idea of the conversation carried on between his excellency and ourselves. His excellency had been notified of our contemplated trip overland to Amoy, and had directed a small official to be in attendance on us, and to prepare everything. * * *

DIFFICULTY OF DEALING WITH CHINESE OFFICIALS.

It was evident, from the first, that the local authorities were much opposed to the execution of our project, and would try every underhand means in their power to prevent us from making the trip. The following will give an instance of the difficulty of dealing with Chinese officials. When it was desired to make a start, no coolies to carry the chairs and baggage were forthcoming, and the governor-general's petty officer stated that he could procure none, as the graduates from the provincial examination had engaged them all. This appeared to us to be untrue, so General Le Gendre sent the officer away and proceeded to engage the required number himself. This was easily done: a sort of chair-cooly broker, or head-man, was called in, and at once agreed to supply twenty-five men at \$4.50 per head for the trip; one-half of the money to be paid in Foo-chow and the remainder in Amoy. The usual price is \$3; but owing to the fact that we were foreigners, an additional \$1.50 was asked for and paid.

THE FOO-CHOW CHINESE BOARD OF TRADE FOR THE TRANSACTION OF FOREIGN OFFICIAL AFFAIRS.

General Le Gendre was so dissatisfied with the conduct of the officials of the Board of Trade, whose duty it was to render every assistance in their power, that he started late in the afternoon to see Ting Chia-wei, one of its principal members. The Board of Trade is called, in Chinese, Tung-Shang Tsung-Chü, or general board of trade; but its duties consist in managing affairs arising out of intercourse with foreigners. The title of Board of Trade, therefore, hardly gives to a foreigner a correct idea of its duties, which are very important. It consists of three members: one having the honorary rank of provincial treasurer; the second that of intendant; the third being the prefect of the city. These officials are spoken of, collectively, as the Tung-Shang-Chü-Sze-Tao. The title of the treasurer is Pu-cheng-tze; that of the intendant, Tao-tao. The title of the third member appears to be omitted in the list. The board was established, I am told, in 1860, after the treaty of Tien-tsin. In other parts of China the intendant is the person with whom foreign consuls have to deal. The names of the present members of the board are, first, Yeh Yong-yuen; second, Ting Chia-wei; third, Yün Si-ming.

Having arrived at the Board of Trade, Ting Chia-wei inquired from General Le Gendre why he would not go comfortably on board a steamer to Amoy instead of going round overland. The general told him that the object in view was to see the country, and to be able from personal observation to vouch for the efficiency of the provincial government.* The general further remarked that by treaty stipulation it was the duty of the board to use every effort to facilitate the departure of the travelers, they being officials of a friendly power who had a treaty with China; he also said that, in the case of Chinese officials traveling in America, they would be treated with greatest consideration by the United States authorities; that, after all, it was useless to place further obstacles in his way; for having the right to go overland to Amoy, and having selected that mode of traveling, he would not go by water; and that if no conveyances could be found, he would proceed on foot.

After much talk and banter on both sides, Ting agreed to send out and procure chair-coolies, telling the general, however, that he had better borrow chairs for himself and friends, as there were none similar to those employed by foreigners to be had in the city, ready made. This statement proved ultimately to be untrue, as the general procured two new ones that evening, without any trouble, through the servants of Baron de Meritens, the hospitable commissioner of the imperial maritime customs, with whom he was staying at the time.

* Ting Chia-wei understood well that General Le Gendre alluded to the Tien-tsin massacre.

Our adventures now really began. We had arrived at the Board of Trade at about sunset, and after waiting there for upward of an hour, a messenger came in and informed us that the city gates had been shut, and we were locked within the walls. The Tartar general is custodian of the keys of the gates, which are deposited with him every night after sunset. So, to his great mortification, Ting was obliged to send a messenger to obtain them. After waiting an hour, or nearly so, the messenger returned, and told us that the Tartar general, hearing that General Le Gendre was inside of the walls and desired to return to the foreign settlement before morning, had, with pleasure, given orders to open the gates and let us out. We found out afterward that Baron de Meritens, alarmed at not seeing General Le Gendre return before the closing of the gates, had written to the Tartar general, begging him to render us all possible assistance in case of need. We accordingly left Ting. When we arrived at the gates of the city, we found that the keys had not been sent, and we were obliged to wait sitting in our chairs for another fifteen minutes, and soon became the objects round which a crowd of admiring Chinese assembled. They were not rude in the least, however, so that we had not much to complain of. The doors having at length been opened, we proceeded on our way, and, after an hour's rapid walking on the part of our chair-coolies, we found ourselves again with Baron de Meritens, at 8.30 p. m.

FIRST DAY, JANUARY 3.

Next morning, January 3, at 8 a. m., we left the house of Baron de Meritens, escorted by another staff-officer of the viceroy, whom, at the urgent request of Ting, General Le Gendre had allowed to remain in attendance.

FOO-CHOW, A CITY OF THE FIRST CLASS.

As we had to go through the suburbs of Foo-chow, which we could see from the height to the right of the baron's house, I will give a rapid description of it. Foo-chow-fu is situated on the banks of the river Min, in the province of Foo-kien, of which it is the capital. It is the residence of the viceroy or Tsung-tu of Foo-kien and Che-kiang, and of the other provincial authorities, the governor (Fu-tai) of Foo-kien, the general in command of the Tartar garrison, (Chiang chun,) the provincial treasurer, (Pu-cheng-tze,) and the provincial judge, (An-cha-sze,) and it is a fu, or a city of the first class.

Foo-chow and its suburbs contain about 600,000 inhabitants. The walls are in good repair, and are, I should think, about seven miles in circumference. It contains an examination-hall, where the scholars compete for literary degrees, and, on the south side, has an enormously long bridge, which communicates between two parts of its suburbs. The foreign settlement is at a distance of about three miles outside the walls. In Chinese literary compositions it is sometimes called by its ancient name Yung-chêng, or Banian City, from the great number of trees of that description that thrive in the city and outside its boundaries. There are three hills within the town, the two principal of which are Woo-shih-shan, Black Rock Hill, and Chiu-sien-shan, the Hill of the nine genii. The British consul has a city residence on Woo-shih-shan.

THE COUNTRY BETWEEN FOO-CHOW AND FANG-K'O.

Having left Foo-chow, after passing over a large plain generally highly cultivated, we arrived at a small town or village distant 35 li (12 miles) from the foreign settlement at Foo-chow. Here we took boats, and, after proceeding about five miles between the river-banks, came to a landing-place, and after a short walk stopped to lunch at a temple called Fu-hsing-sze. The country through which we passed had been all along flat, with a background of high mountain-ranges rising one above the other, at a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, with low spurs of hills running into the plain.

The character of the country appeared to indicate that, under cultivation, it would produce large crops of rice, sugar-cane, &c.; but during our tour it was under tillage, and we were unable to form, from actual observation, an estimate of its grain-growing properties.*

The water communications appeared to be very fine. Late in the afternoon we struck the imperial road, which is about 3 feet wide, paved with slabs of blue and black porphyry, the product of the hills close by. At about 5 o'clock we arrived at a place called Fang-k'o, and put up for the night. The inn there was small and extremely uncomfortable.

We left at about 7.30 a. m., the next day, January 4, having breakfasted on hard-boiled eggs and claret.

* The first day of our trip, we saw the farmers engaged in burning stacks of millet, &c., in heaps of earth, as it is done in the manufacture of charcoal, in order, we supposed, to bring out their fertilizing properties. It is very likely then, that, in China, they have known the value of charcoal as a fertilizer long before us, its use for that purpose being among us of a recent date.

SECOND DAY, WE LEAVE FANG-K'O.

Before leaving Fang-k'o, next day, we were compelled to buy a Chinese umbrella and some oiled paper, to protect ourselves and luggage from the wet. Our road led toward the mountains, through a fine level country, where we saw a mill worked by water. At 10 a. m. we crossed a spur of the hills. After a long walk we reached a place called Yang-mei, 35 li from Fang-k'o, and lunched in a frightfully dirty inn. The weather was extremely cold, and threatened rain. At 3.30 the geological aspect of the hills changed, passing from the porphyry to the granite. At 5.30 we arrived at a large village called Yü-chi, where we stopped for the night in a kung-kwan, a sort of residence used by mandarins when traveling—a sort of official inn, in fact.

During this second day of our trip the scenery along the road was very fine, and we passed several monuments to various people; one, in particular, to a great military leader, who, in former years, had preserved the city of Foo-chow from invasion, and probably destruction. The stone arches of these monuments were generally in ruins, making it evident that the rebels had been in the vicinity at some previous period. We crossed also several small bridges, generally with five arches; one had thirteen.

THE PEOPLE ARE VERY CIVIL ALL ALONG THE ROUTE—THIRD DAY, WE LEAVE YÜ-CHI.

The people all along the road were very civil and most respectful, rising as we were passing by, to do us honor; and it is very likely that they had received notice of the fact that foreign officials were on a tour through their country. We left Yü-chi at 8.30 on Thursday morning, January 5. We walked several miles, passing through a long valley, and at 11 o'clock came in sight of an arm of the sea, with a number of junks in the distance. The population about this part of the country appears to consist, to a large extent, of fishermen. The scenery is very fine, and, as we walked by the high-road, we had the sea on our left, and high green hills on our right, covered with quantities of pine saplings. At 12.30 we arrived at a place called Chiang-kó, where a small river runs into the arm of the sea. The river is crossed here by a bridge of great length. Half-way along the bridge stands a sort of wooden archway which informs passers-by that here the Fuh-ching district separates from the Hsing-hwa.

THE OLD WALLED TOWN OF CHIANG-KÓ.

On crossing the bridge, one enters the old walled town of Chiang-kó. The walls are in a state of great ruin, but the inside of the town does not seem to be in bad repair. We passed directly through it and dined at a small kung-kwan outside.

VILLAGE OF PU-WEI.

After walking about four miles we came to a small village named Pu-wei, where we took boats for Hsing-hwa-fu. We passed on our way through a large village called Han-chiang, where the canal was so narrow that it barely allowed the boat to pass between its stone embankments. This canal is about thirty-five miles long, and was dug only fifty years ago by a general in the Chinese army. There are said to be ninety-nine tributaries to it in its length, and it passes through a rich country.

THE WALLED CITY OF HSING-HWA-FU.

At 7 p. m. we arrived at the walled city of Hsing-hwa-fu, and slept in the worst inn that we had met with on the trip. Indeed it smelt horribly of everything disgusting.

Hsing-hwa-fu contains a population of about 30,000 inhabitants; but the country round it, under the charge of a prefect, is said to have a population of 400,000. The walls are in a good state of preservation, and, I should think, about four miles in circumference.

FOURTH DAY.

We left the place at 7.30 a. m. on the 6th of January. The country appeared to be more heavily wooded than hitherto. It is entirely granitic in formation, and abounds in quartz veins protruding from the earth.

We noticed a water-mill with an overshot-wheel. The appearance of the tombs and monuments shows that rebels have been in the neighborhood. At noon, and at about forty-three li from Hsing-hwa-fu, we passed through a small village full of dirty inns, where we took our lunch in a small temple. We now got into a rougher country, cut up with dry water-courses. The rock appeared to be entirely composed of disintegrated granite. The houses were built of stone and wood, and wore a more cleanly appearance than those we had previously seen. We slept at To-ling, eighty li from Hsing-hwa.

FIFTH DAY—THE WALLED CITY OF HWEI-GNAN-HSIEN.

We left To-ling on Saturday, the 7th of January, at 6.45 a. m., and passed at noon through Hwei-gnan-hsien, a walled city of the third class, outside which we stopped to tiffin. It has suffered much from the depredations of the population of the surrounding country and the long-haired rebels, (Chang-mao-tsei.) The former have the name of being excessively turbulent. They rose in the 11th year of Hien-fung (1861) and seized the city, which they nearly destroyed.

In the first and third years of Tung-chih, 1863 and 1865, the long-haired rebels visited the place, and they held it for six months on the second occasion. The Hsien magistrate, having led some troops against them, was killed at Lo-yang-chiao. The town does not now contain more than three thousand persons at most.

THE TOWN OF LO-YANG—REMARKABLE BRIDGE.

In the afternoon we passed through another town named Lo-yang. There is a bridge which was built about the 10th century by an officer and scholar of the Sung dynasty, named Tsai-siang. Along its sides stone tablets are erected, commemorating its repair by benevolent individuals, and, on a small island, which divides it into two parts, there is an archway with some old inscriptions in it. It has seventy-three arches and is about half a mile long.

The country, as we approached Chuen-chow-fu, has a great number of monuments; and as we crossed a range of hills and from the top of the pass, we could see the walls of the city, which are said to be sixteen miles in circumference. They are in good repair.

THE WALLED CITY OF CHUEN-CHOW-FU.

Chuen-chow is a place of resort, I am told, for the literati and retired officials of the province. Before arriving at the gate by which one enters the city from the high-road, there are large numbers of arches and monuments, and the hill-sides are completely covered with graves. We went some little distance into the town, and put up at 5 p. m. at a large inn, there being no kung-kwan to receive us. Our small mandarin went to the yamen of the prefect to see about one; but came back with a message to the effect that the building, used by the Tartar general and other high dignitaries when traveling, was, owing to the long period which had elapsed since the town had been visited, very much out of repair; that the doors and windows had been pulled down, and the floors were much broken.

SIXTH DAY.

We slept at the inn; and in the morning of Sunday, January 8, started at 6.30 with an escort of four soldiers. The authorities were afraid that we might suffer insult. Near the gate through which we left, and inside the walls, is a large drill-ground; and just outside of the city we came upon a bridge, about one thousand feet in length, crossing the river that enters the sea at Chuen-chow.

Contrary to what had been said, we found the people on the road most civil. One instant we thought we might suffer some rudeness from a body of spearmen, about fifty, I should say, armed with pikes about eighteen feet long; but they passed quietly on their way, however, and made room for our chairs. We took our lunch at a place without name, and at 4 p. m. we put up at a rather clean inn for the night at Sha-chi.

VILLAGE OF SHA-CHI.

The distance from Chuen-chow to Sha-chi is thirty-one miles, and the country is hilly, with water-ways quite dry.

SEVENTH DAY—TOWN OF LEW-WOO-TIEN—TOWN OF AMOY.

We left our inn on the 9th January before the sun got well up. At noon we arrived at Lew-woo-tien, a small town at the water's edge, where we took our lunch in the yamen of a small mandarin. We left for Amoy Island at 1 o'clock, taking a small boat to carry us across. At 2.10 p. m., after a passage of thirty li, we landed; and at 5 we arrived at the town of Amoy, whence we crossed over to Ku-lang-seu, the Drum Wave Island, as it is called, where the United States consulate is situated.

OPINION OF MR. SIBBALD AS TO THE INFLUENCE OF THE SUBALTERN OFFICERS UPON THE PEOPLE.

There is no doubt that the power of the authorities, if exercised in the right direction, is a great check upon the populace in their conduct toward us. I do not believe

that the natives would either attack or insult foreigners unless in connivance with their own petty mandarins and literati. During our whole journey the only feeling that appeared to influence the people was that of curiosity. They crowded around us at the inns when we stopped at noon or in the evening, and, as we passed along the road, rushed with one accord to gaze at the strange beings who were passing so confidently through their country. We went entirely unarmed; we had not even a revolver with us. In certain places along the route, near the sea-shore, the inhabitants have the reputation of being unruly, and inclined to rise against the authorities, and there are watch-towers placed half a mile apart, or less in some districts, in which the inhabitants keep watch at night to give the alarm in case of the approach of marauders, the landing of pirates, or enemies of any kind. At regular intervals of ten li (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles) there are small guard-houses, with three short chimneys either beside or in front of them, in which, in case of a rising, fires would be lighted in order that the smoke ascending might alarm the soldiers in the next military station; but on our whole trip we did not see a soldier either in or in the vicinity of one of the guard-houses.* Neither did we meet any constabulary or police force to assist the authorities in the maintenance of order. We saw one robber or murderer being carried to Foo-chow in a wooden cage. We could not find out with certainty what his crime was, but it was evidently one to be punished with death; and he was in the charge of two policemen, unarmed.

W. LEE SIBBALD.

Foo-CHOW, *February 11, 1871.*

MY VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MIDDLE EMPIRE.

To understand this state of affairs, so different from that for which late accounts of China had prepared us, one is required to have lived in the East or to have devoted some time to the study of the social and political organization of the people there. What distinguishes the Chinese from western races, and renders the task of their rulers easier, is, I believe, that they have a different idea of society than we have ourselves, in this, that while we always think of the rights which we have acquired in gathering together as a nation, and are very apt to lose sight of the obligations which we have contracted thereby, the reverse is the case with them; and to teach children those duties which will be binding upon them as men, is almost the exclusive task of those who, in China, are intrusted with public training.

To this end the whole system of government is based upon patriarchal authority, and filial piety is the sentiment which is first inculcated in man's heart, the other virtues being considered as subsidiary to it. The authority of the father and of the mother is absolute. It takes advice from nobody, and it owes account of its decisions to no one. It includes the right of life and death, which the Emperor himself never exercises but when called upon to confirm, with the approval of the censors, the decision of the tribunals.

How excessive this right of parents may seem, it has nevertheless proved beneficial, natural feelings doubtless being an effective safeguard against the abuses which may result from it; and, besides, parents seldom live alone with their children; a common roof often shelters three or four generations with their different branches, and the impulsiveness of the young ones must be tempered down by the authority of the elder people, when this has not already been accomplished by their example. In this way parental supervision, whereby a watchful eye is always kept on the family, foreseeing its wants, unwrapping its thoughts, and opposing its faults, constitutes the most powerful auxiliary which a government, such as that existing in China, could possibly have to its action, and keeps it always amply provided with a healthful supply of subjects long prepared for submission.

I could not better compare Chinese families than to a company of soldiers, which is, as we know, the lowest unit of military organization. In it all are hierarchically arranged, and being submissive to their respective chiefs, as soldiers in camps are to their petty officers and to their higher commanders. This life in common, somewhat like that which Fourier had dreamed for his Phalanstery, offers the advantage, which must be very great in a crowded country like China, of being very economical. And, in return, it has very few inconveniences, for, in spite of the collection of so many persons within such narrow limits, good health is general, at least in the country, doubtless owing to the peculiar way the Chinese have of building their houses, which enables them to live almost constantly in the open air, and to the fullness of their dress, which

* The governor-general of Foo-kien gives an explanation of this state of affairs in his secret memorial to the Emperor, part of which I have quoted in Memorandum No. 2. He says: "Of late we have not kept any permanent army in Foo-kien for the defense of the ports. The provincial treasury has been so much impoverished by the unusual expense of the third year of this reign, that we have been compelled to disband the regular force sent from the province of Hounan and Houpei, to aid us in putting down the rebellion, and now we have but the number of soldiers which is strictly required for the maintenance of order."

aids the free circulation of the blood, and is calculated easily to adapt itself, not only to seasons, but also to sudden changes of temperature.

None except military and naval men can officiate in the province of their birth or where they have married, that they may be kept away from influences foreign to the general good. The prefects who are intrusted more especially with the police and the administration of justice, and the collection of the land-taxes, are called the fathers of the people, being *de facto* the senior *patresfamilias* of their districts. At the door of each house may be seen, written on a board or on slips of paper, the names and the ages of the members of the family, servants or slaves, should there be any, included.

There are distant places which remain outside of the immediate jurisdiction of the regular authority, they being without importance, and the taxes which could be collected therein not being judged sufficient to cover the expenses connected with the establishment of an imperial office. In such cases the people appoint a head man whom they pay and keep in office as long as they are satisfied with his administration. Although without acknowledged rank, many of those head men are known to have at their command a regular force of soldiers, which they use in enforcing the local laws and in repressing disorder, and in this they are supported by the imperial authorities, who acknowledge them as the representatives of the people, and transact all their business of the district with them. And thus democracy is found to exist in its purest form in perhaps the most despotic country on the face of the earth.

Primitive as it is, this system of government adapts itself better to the Chinese, I believe, than anything which we may offer as a substitute; and we only stand in the way of strengthening their government and enabling it as much as possible to exert its authority over its distant possessions, by insisting upon their conforming to us, and in this lies, in a great measure, the secret of the failure of the foreign policy in China for twelve years past. Confident of the future and the magnitude of our strength, we should avoid asking for any blunt change, and be satisfied with such reforms as would compel the officers in the provinces to conform to their antique laws, causing the same to be modified from time to time and little by little, that they may be better calculated to assist in carrying out the existing treaties, meet the requirements of the age, and aid, instead of obstructing, as they often do, the improvement of the relations, both social and commercial, which must exist between these two races. Once the empire fairly open, religion and civilization must soon follow on the track opened by trade.

THE PEKING MISSION.

To witness this gigantic struggle between the East and the West; to aid in the accomplishment of the work of transformation which must be the result of it, the best men should be selected on both sides. As for America she needs at Peking her ablest statesmen, men of the highest order, men of caliber and experience, men that will be above all petty influences or interests, men that will despise coming before the world with temporary or fictitious triumphs, men of energetic character, broad views, and sound morals. There is for such men a great career open in the East for fifty years to come, a career as great as there ever was at home for any one. For China is nearer to us than she is to any other manufacturing countries; she contains 360,000,000 inhabitants, and when we have attained our highest degree of industrial and agricultural development, and, therefore, will be able to offer to the world the necessities which are now derived solely from the continent of Europe, the relations between her and ourselves, as guaranteed by the necessities of both nations, must receive an impulse the measure of which no one can foretell; and if the object in view of the minister which we have in Peking must be to secure us an influence with the Chinese that will guarantee us in the future a share of such a trade, we may, without further comments, realize the extent of the services that a man of genius, in that position, may render to his country.

AMOY, April 25, 1871.

MEMORANDUM No. 4.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE AMOY DISTRICT PREVIOUS TO THE MASSACRE OF TIEN-TSIN, AND HOW THEY WERE DEALT WITH.

"*Sine ira et studio.*"—TACITUS.

WHY THIS PAPER IS SUBMITTED.

If the views which I have submitted upon subjects of public concern in China had always met with general approval, I would not fatigue you with a narrative of events which are now forgotten, and, practically and in themselves, have ceased to be of any interest to the people. But, indeed, as, in connection with these occurrences, I have

been at variance with my superiors in Peking, chiefly regarding the construction to be placed upon the instructions of the home office in what relates to the appeal which it is contemplated that consuls may have to make to the navy for assistance, a subject, you will concede, fully deserving our attention, now that, at any time, we may be called upon to act in defense of our countrymen in these distant lands, I have thought well further to extend these notes.

The year 1868 was an eventful one with us. The warning for the storm came from Central Formosa; but the first outbreak took place in the northern part of that island.

THE BANCA DIFFICULTIES.

On the 13th of October the vice-consul of England received a communication from Mr. Kerr, managing partner of a British firm established at Banca, reporting that a most cruel outrage had been perpetrated, on the previous day, at that place, on himself and on Mr. Bird, a clerk in the house. On receipt of the news, I crossed over in the United States gun-boat *Aroostook*, under command of Captain Bradford, for the purpose of watching American interests, which I had good reason to believe were threatened, Mr. Kerr, upon whom the assault had been made, at the time being acting commercial agent for us. I arrived in Tamsui in the afternoon of the 24th. During the evening I received the visit from the Ting, (district magistrate,) who informed me that, through his exertions, order had been restored in the town of Banca, of which the small hamlet of Howei is the port. However, he did not conceal his fears that it could not be maintained if the British gun-boat *Janus*, then at anchor in the port, should go farther up the river; and therefore he begged me to call the attention of Her Britannic Majesty's consul on the subject. I at first refused to be mixed up with an affair that I did not consider to be within my province. Mr. Kerr was a British subject; he had not been assaulted while performing any official duties for the United States. Americans had not been molested by the mob; they were at liberty to pursue their business, at all hours of the day, in the town of the port; what right had I, then, to interfere? The Ting, appreciating my scruples, retired.

On the 25th Captain Bradford called upon the Ting, and stated to him that he indorsed my views. On the same day I returned the call of the Ting, and, during my visit, he submitted to me a dispatch from Mr. Consul Holt, stating that the demands therein were illegal, and that he could not acquiesce in them.

MR. HOLT'S DEMANDS.

Mr. Holt's dispatch concluded as follows: "I therefore now demand:

"I. An apology to be offered to me from the Tamsui Ting for the affront offered to me on the morning of the 12th of October, in his office at Banca.

"II. The punishment of the Hwang-clan, and of the head-men, named in the margin.

"III. That for the serious injuries on Messrs. Kerr and Bird, for the entire stoppage of their trade, and for the loss of prestige which they have sustained, the local authorities shall compel from the Hwang-clan a payment of \$5,000, to be made to Messrs. Dodd & Co.

"IV. The issue by the Tamsui Ting of a proclamation, denouncing the late assault on Messrs. Kerr and Bird, to be cut in a stone tablet, ordering the people to pay every respect to foreign merchants trading in Banca, and within the Tamsui district, and threatening severe punishment in the event of their being molested.

"V. That all the personal property stolen on the occasion of the assault be returned or amply compensated for.

"VI. That the authorities shall use their utmost diligence in arresting as many of the assailants of Messrs. Kerr and Bird as they can, and that they shall all be severely punished and imprisoned.

"VII. That both their old hong and the Loktow hong shall be restored to Messrs. Dodd & Co. without delay, and full compensation made for such goods as may be missing.

"VIII. That on the day on which the authorities notify that the Loktow hong is ready to be delivered over to Messrs. Dodd & Co., the Tamsui Ting, the commander of the man-of-war, with his guard and myself, accompanied by Messrs. Kerr and Bird, with twelve of the principal leaders of the late assault, in heavy canoes, shall proceed to the said hong, through the same streets which they were driven through; and that the said hong shall be formally delivered over to them; and the twelve men be kept in canoes, in front of the said hong, for one month from the date of entry, under a guard of soldiers.

"IX. That a guard of soldiers be stationed at Banca, to prevent Messrs. Dodd & Co.'s agents being again assaulted.

"If these conditions are not fulfilled precisely by 10 o'clock in the morning of the 27th instant, I shall at once be compelled to take other measures.

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed)

HENRY F. HOLT.

Having fully examined the document, I advised the Ting to send a verbal reply, which I agreed to offer, unofficially, in his name, to Her Britannic Majesty's consul.

MR. HOLT ASSENTS TO THE TING'S VIEWS OF THE CASE.

Therefore, on the 25th, in the evening, I begged from Her Britannic Majesty's consul privilege to submit the Ting's views, in which, after a short discussion, Mr. Holt concurred; and, on the 26th, with the consent and knowledge of the consul, I held communication with the local authorities, who agreed to abide to seven rules prepared by me and embodying these views. They were as follows:

RULE I. The Tamsui Ting shall, this day, address a dispatch to the Hai-kwan, stating that the affront, offered at Banca to the vice-consul's card, has been punished by the dismissal of the offending servants; and that, had the Tamsui Ting been present in Banca at the time, the servants would never have dared to use such words, or to act as they did.

RULE II. The assault on Messrs. Kerr and Bird by the Hwang-clan was decidedly wrong. Four of the principal ringleaders have been taken and punished, and, during the space of one month, from this date, will be kept in cangues in front of the Tamsui Ting's office.

RULE III. The Tamsui Ting will issue a proclamation instructing the people to be on friendly terms with foreigners and to conduct their business with them amicably. Three copies will be issued to-morrow; one to be given to Messrs. Dodd & Co., which they may cause to be cut in stone, one to be put up in the public streets, and the third to be delivered to Mr. Holt, Her Majesty's acting vice-consul.

RULE IV. Hwang-chang-she (man soon) had no right to the property in dispute; and in taking it upon herself to lease it without the necessary regard for the opinions and desires of her relatives, has committed a grave fault, for which she must pay a fine of \$3,000 within the next month, his excellency the Hai-kwan guaranteeing the amount.

RULE V. Messrs. Dodd & Co. are requested to send in an account for certain pieces of goods, &c., which were lost during the time of the assault and since that period, in order that the value may be made good to them.

RULE VI. For the assault on Messrs. Kerr and Brid, the Hwang-clan has been fined \$1,000.

RULE VII. At Banca there are only police-runners; it is therefore necessary to inform the heads of the people that they must exercise their authority on the people of their respective wards, and must cause friendly relations to be entertained toward foreigners. Supposing any troubles occasionally arise, the matter must be immediately reported to the Tamsui Ting's office, in order that the matter may be impartially investigated by him, in conjunction with the vice-consul; a copy of the bond to be entered into by the head man shall be sent to the vice-consul.

FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE AFFAIR.

In the afternoon I left for Banca, where I spent the night. Early in the morning of the 28th the Ting held his court, and, at 10 o'clock, when I left, the stipulations agreed upon had been fully carried out. The guilty parties had been placed in heavy cangues; the security promised had been given; all the fines had been paid; the Chinese agents of Messrs. Dodd & Co. were freely pursuing their occupations in their hong. On my way back to my boat, I was received with unmistakable marks of respect by the population of the town. I reached the port of the town of Banca at 2 o'clock. I visited Her Britannic Majesty's consul the same evening, when he had the kindness to hand me a letter of thanks. Early next morning we left the port, and on the 24th, in the morning, we were at anchor in Amoy.

THE SETTLEMENT IS APPROVED BY HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINISTER, BY THE VICEROY OF FOO-KIEN AND CHE-KIANG, AND BY THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

A few months after, Her Britannic Majesty's minister tendered thanks to Lieutenant Commander Bradford and myself officially, through the minister of the United States, for what he was pleased to call the moral support we had given to Mr. Holt at Banca. The viceroy of Foo-kien and Che-kiang, himself, did not delay in informing me of the pleasure caused to him by the adjustment of the affair; and, finally, the Earl of Clarendon instructed Sir R. Alcock to inform Mr. Holt that Her Majesty's government approved of his conduct in this matter.

MY CONCLUSIONS.

To the great wisdom of the Ting, to his unmistakable firmness, and to the rare conciliatory spirit exhibited by Mr. Holt, is due the peaceful adjustment of this difficulty, which might have been, in the Tamsui district, the cause of a bloody contest, of serious embarrassments to the Chinese, and of great injury to foreign trade; and for the sake of the hint which I thought this settlement, as brought on by us, might be to all in future occurrences, I had thus allowed myself to be brought in between the contending parties. All this labor was not, however, productive of the results which I had expected. On my return to Amoy I heard that Liang Tantai, the governor of Formosa, seeing himself relieved from the embarrassment which he had once feared the Banca affair would cause for him, with and by the advice of the viceroy of the province, had issued orders to treat foreigners, in Central Formosa, with renewed vigor.

Judging from their past aggressive attitude, not only in the island and on the main, but almost everywhere in the empire, we had just causes for apprehension as to our safety.

REVIEW OF EVENTS IN CENTRAL FORMOSA SINCE THE MONTH OF MAY PREVIOUS.

We were in November, and already, in Central Formosa, Messrs. Elles & Co.'s camphor had been most unjustly confiscated; their *comprador's* house had been plundered and made a mass of ruins. He himself had been seized and thrown into prison, his only crime being his connection with a foreign firm. On the 25th of June, following, the community was startled at receiving the intelligence that the intendant had sent a force against Mr. Pickering and had set a price on his head. Afterward, on the 3d of July, Mr. Hardy, of Messrs. Tait & Co., was stabbed in a public street, in the middle of the day, in a village near Takao; but the would-be assassin was allowed to escape, nor was any effort made to seize him. The most outrageous reports about a Dr. Maxwell, through whose disinterested exertions thousands of Chinese had been taken from the grasp of death, were spread about with a view to excite the ignorant multitude against him, and this simply because, to a work inherent to a medical man, he added that of a preacher of the gospel. His life was several times threatened, and finally his house was burned down, (31st of October.) We remember that Mr. Kerr had been attacked in the northern part of the island during the first part of the same month.

The Catholic priests were not better treated, their mission being twice burned down. Previous to this, the foreign settlements at Takao had been several times threatened by the mob, the Tau-tai always refusing to listen to the complaints of the consuls. During the May previous, being in Takao myself, I was a witness to this criminal indifference on his part. Large bands of banditti were reported to be marching on the settlement from the south. Troops were sent for, but were refused by the intendant Liang; and although Chéntai Lew, the military commander of the island, was willing to call out the militia, Liang or his subordinates refused to supply him with the necessary funds. In this predicament the community and the British consul called through me upon Captain Beardslee, United States Navy, then in port, for assistance. A spot where guns, the property of Messrs. Elles & Co., should be placed in position was selected by me, at the request of Captain Beardslee, who agreed to supply the necessary ammunition from his ship; and the mob, hearing of our preparations, soon retired. Subsequently the authorities were simply asked to issue a proclamation; but even this they neglected to do, for, if indeed the proclamation was written, it was never posted.

Mr. Jameson, who had remained in charge of the British consulate during all this time, was soon succeeded by Mr. Gibson; but, instead of improving, things went from bad to worse. With a view to avoid the annoyances of personal interviews or of correspondence, the intendant added insult to injury. He refused to recognize the consul.

On the 17th of August, at a meeting of the citizens of all nations, resolutions were passed, urging the necessity of calling upon the navy for protection. They represented that a large force was required, observing with great wisdom that a small display would only exasperate the populations already excited by their rulers; and, until such force would come, they determined to leave Taiwan-foo and go to the subsidiary port of Takao, where, from the peculiar topography of the country, they might hope to defend themselves more successfully.

From that time, 17th of August, until Anping was taken, 20th of November, no foreigners visited Taiwan-foo or left any of their property within its walls. All trade was suspended.

When it came to this, Mr. Gibson had, I conceive, to call upon the navy not to use force, but to lend him the moral support of its presence. He only requested the senior naval officer at Hong-Kong to furnish him with a gun-boat for defensive purpose.

On the 26th of August, Lord Charles Scott determined to proceed to Takao, I can

safely say, for he told me so, with a view to bring about an amicable settlement of the disputes. Hearing that I was on the spot when the difficulties originated, knowing that I had been mixed in them through the joint action of the Chinese and of Her Britannic Majesty's consul, when the first complications took place, with a rare courtesy, he came to the consulate to consult on the theory of the case, and inquire whether the presence of his forces before Taiwan-foo would interfere with my plans of adjustment of the camphor question. I gave him copies of my dispatches to the viceroy on the subject, and he left with the Rinaldo, having also the Dwarf under his orders. Having arrived in Anping, he investigated the whole case, weighing carefully the causes of complaint. He left fully satisfied that nothing but force would bring the Tautai to terms. However, both he and Mr. Gibson, judging that they had not sufficient authority to act, or enough force to insure success, reported for orders to their respective superiors.

On the 26th of September, Mr. Gibson wrote to the minister: "I shall wait until your excellency sends me instructions as to my future proceedings, but perhaps circumstances will not permit me to wait. If unforeseen circumstances will not permit this, I shall act with great caution, following out every link in the chain of success that binds foreign trade and missionary enterprise to Formosa, well assured of your excellency's sympathy and approval." By dispatch, dated October 24, Sir Rutherford approved of all Mr. Gibson's correspondence up to the 27th of September. He doubtless then judged the situation of affairs precarious in Formosa, for he wrote of it to the admiral; and Sir H. Keppel, who previously had received a report from Lord Scott, came to Amoy to complete in a personal interview with his subordinate whatever written information he had received from him on the subject. He wrote to the minister (10th of December) that it was specially requisite to convince the authorities of the British abilities to enforce a due respect for the treaty rights; that he disapproved of coercive threats being employed without ample means being at hand to carry them out.

PREPARATIONS MADE BY THE ADMIRAL TO ENFORCE THE TREATIES IN CENTRAL FORMOSA.

To provide such means, he had directed Captain Ross to proceed to Formosa in the Pearl, where he would take the Perseus, the Rinaldo, and Dwarf, and four others under his orders. He said also that he thought that the first of his operations would probably be the capture and occupation of Anping and Taiwan-foo, and he had therefore instructed the senior naval officer on the coast of Formosa to act in accordance with these views, and he hoped to reach Shanghai in January, where the Rodney awaited him, and he should be in position to join the force off Takao a few days later, should circumstances demand his presence. The senior officer at Takao had been instructed to act in concurrence with the consul, to whom he was to afford a cordial support and effective force.

THE VICEROY OF FOO-CHOW SENDS A COMMISSIONER TO CENTRAL FORMOSA.

While all this was going on, and while the resort to force was judged necessary both by the British minister and by the admiral, although Mr. Gibson knew nothing of those dispatches having passed through, the imperial commissioner Tseng was directed by the viceroy of the province to proceed to Taiwan-foo.

Tseng Taotai most reluctantly accepted the mission tendered to him; and even after he had accepted it, made all sorts of excuses not to go, and left only on receipt of a most peremptory order of the viceroy at once to embark and proceed to Taiwan, and not leave the ship until he had reached his destination. I had just returned from Northern Formosa, (31st October,) and I heard that he was most anxious to see me. But being confined to his ship, lying at anchor in the Amoy harbor, under pretext of stormy weather outside, he sent to me an officer on the staff of Admiral Lee, with a verbal message, begging me to come. As I delayed, he wrote me a private note. Seeing his distress, I at once complied with his request, and handed over to him a paper, which he had asked me to prepare, giving my views of the difficulties which had arisen in Central Formosa. I had been careful to submit the paper to my colleagues, who, without exception, save the consul for Spain, had assented to it. Tseng-Tayen read it with the greatest attention, and, when he had finished, he said that the case was so complicated that he should like me to accompany him to Formosa and assist him with the British and the French consul, whom he dreaded much to have dealings with, not having met them before, for he knew they were my friends. I replied that I would gladly go, provided I could settle my affairs in the two days he offered to wait for me in the port of Amoy. But, at the last moment, I concluded to remain, having found out from outside parties that he had not told me the truth regarding his commission, and that, although in fact he was vested with all the authority of his superior, the governor general, he had orders not to make use of it, but as a last resort, and, if pos-

sible, to limit his action to the investigation of the alleged errors and wrongs of the local government, and simply to report upon the same, that his provincial masters might shift the responsibility of settlement, and throw it upon the Tseng-lee Yamen at Peking, for whose interference in the matter they had no thanks to offer.

Tseng Tautai was fully adequate to the task before him; and doubtless he left Amoy having made up his mind to indorse the views of the governor general in approving the acts of Liang and reporting upon the grievances of foreigners as being futile and of no importance and then return to the mainland, leaving both parties to arrange as well as they could, and intending to show after that the conflict, which he knew must take place between the Chinese authorities of Formosa and the British naval officer, had been all brought on by foreigners who, with evil motives, had forced a quarrel upon the Chinese. I was so convinced that this would be the case, that I wrote to that effect to Mr. Gibson, that he might be on his guard.

MR. GIBSON PLACES HIMSELF IN COMMUNICATION WITH TSENG TAUTAI.

Tseng, having notified Mr. Gibson of his arrival at Taiwan-foo, the latter lost no time in placing himself in communication with him; and he wrote him a lengthy dispatch, in which, having enumerated the crimes and wrongs of Liang Tautai and his subordinates, he submitted the conditions which he felt bound to request from the local government of Taiwan. This dispatch ended as follows:

"Now, I demand, in the name of every principle of justice, that these three officers, viz, Liang Tau-tai, Lin-Lee, the district magistrate of Fung-shan, and Kew, the Loo-Kiang Ting, be dismissed with disgrace; * * * that the accusers of Dr. Maxwell and Kao-chang be tried, and, if found guilty, be most severely punished before a person appointed by me; * * * that Hwang-king and others, if found guilty, should suffer death; and their abettors should be severely punished before a person appointed by me. * * *

"That \$6,000 be paid within the space of twenty-four hours as indemnity for the camphor officially and illegally removed from Messrs. Elles & Co.'s hired house at Wu-chai, or \$6,000 worth of camphor be restored to Messrs. Elles & Co.

"That \$1,167 be paid within the space of twenty-four hours to Dr. Maxwell as indemnity for the destruction of the mission property.

"That \$2,000 be paid within the space of twenty-four hours as indemnity to Catholic fathers for the destruction of their property.

"That Messrs. Elles & Co.'s *comprador* have his property returned as it was before his house was broken into, or damage given him within the space of twenty-four hours to the exact amount of money and other property removed.

"That a suitable number (say twenty-five) of proclamations be issued, embodying the first paragraph of the IXth article, the whole of the XIIIth, and the whole of the XIVth, (of the treaty;) that these proclamations should guarantee to British merchants traveling under passports, which passports are to be countersigned by the Tautai and respected, and the Chinese agents of British merchants, liberty to trade in camphor, both in the interior of this island and at coast-ports forbidden to foreign vessels, and that these proclamations should abolish any notifications issued hitherto ordering natives, under the most severe punishments, viz, death, not to sell camphor to foreign merchants.

"That a suitable number (say twenty-five) of proclamations be issued in favor of the Christian religion, Protestant and Catholic, embodying the VIIIth article of the treaty; these proclamations to involve that the poisonous or noxious drugs which idle report states that the missionaries used, is but a piece of mendacious gossip; that the authorities will very severely punish any person who utters such lying affirmations; and that converted natives, not offending against the laws, are not to be persecuted or interfered with.

"That a suitable number (say ten) of proclamations be issued, embodying the XVIIth article of the treaty, and stating that whenever such cases arise between a British subject, or their agent and a Chinese subject, as that the consul cannot settle them amicably, he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, and that these authorities shall come.

"All these conditions are fair and just. Liang Tautai and his subordinates simply laugh at them. I think you, as an honest, intelligent, and straight-forward officer, will very much regret their procedure, and I request you to report the gross malfeasance of the local government.

"I shall conclude by four remarks: I have written this dispatch to you, and will show you all the documents that I have in my possession upon this subject, simply for your information; but you have come over here with very defective powers, utterly incapable of suspending even for a moment the Tautai or any other officer's commission. It was on account of your defective powers that I refused to discuss with you subsidiary affairs, not on account of your requiring proof of Liang Tautai's misdeeds.

Your desiring evidence of those wrongs of which I accused Liang Tautai I consider as very fair and impartial; and I beg to submit this dispatch, the office dispatches, and a host of witnesses, as indisputable proof. * * *

"The wrongs inflicted by Liang Tautai on British subjects are of eight or nine months' duration. I have been very patient under these afflictions; but these proceedings must come to an end very shortly. Can you not, on your own responsibility, suspend Liang's commission?"

"I must inform you of one error that you made in our conference yesterday. You seemed to assert that British subjects are involved in quarrels with the people generally. *Nothing could be farther from the fact.* British subjects have no complaints to make against the people generally; but they have loud complaints to make against Liang Tautai and the rest of the officials, their servants, their soldiers, their militia, and their hangers-on."

"(Signed)

JOHN GIBSON."

MR. GIBSON'S DEMANDS.

As I had foreseen, Tseng made light of the consul's letter, and with a view to discourage all investigation, he informed Mr. Gibson, before witnesses, (Dr. Manson, Mr. Hardy, Lieutenant Gordon, Lieutenant Johnson, and Mr. Taylor, who had been summoned by the consul, should Commissioner Tseng require evidence from them in the cases in litigation,) that he was sent only "to inquire and report; that the week he spent in the capital of the island and its immediate vicinity" (he had come on the 8th and did not see the consul in Takao till the 16th, during all that time living with the officers against whom charges had been made) "had been sufficient for his investigation; that on the 17th, if the British consul would not settle the two or three cases of indemnity with him, which he considered of very little moment, he would return to Amoy in his steamer, lying in the harbor, on the 18th or 19th."

THE POSITION IN WHICH MR. GIBSON WAS LEFT BY TSENG'S REPLY CONSIDERED.

Knowing all he knew, when Mr. Gibson saw Tseng taking such a position, what was he to do? He had already broken off all intercourse with Liang Tautai and stood on the defensive for five months. Two methods of procedure were open for him: 1st. To take a reprisal in order to make Tseng show his real powers; or, 2d. To call on Europeans under his jurisdiction to go on board ship and set sail along with Tseng for Amoy.

MR. GIBSON DECIDES FOR THE FIRST ALTERNATIVE.

Mr. Gibson, after much consideration and consultation with the best men in the place, decided for the first alternative; and in this, I believe, he acted wisely; for it must be borne in mind that in a country peopled by a race which, when incited by their rulers, is apt to show a degree of barbarism which seldom has been equaled in the darkest days of the middle ages; governed by officials who, in certain things, are so little above a state of barbarism themselves, that they had no scruple in placing an ambuscade of armed men to intercept and kill a consul and naval officer proceeding to the magistrate's place of residence on a peaceful mission, and thought the best mode of preventing a merchant from recovering property of which he had been despoiled was to send people to shoot him down, or to forbid the people under the penalty of death to give him shelter or food. There is enough in such conditions to demoralize all diplomacy, if not to justify a resort to reprisals and acts of hostilities not contemplated by Vattel. Mr. Gibson concluded the time had come when it was imperative to give check to an adversary of this stamp, by alarming him for his own security, as the only means of paralyzing his power of inflicting irreparable injury, and securing from an attack a community not otherwise to be protected; and he determined to take military possession of the fort of Zelandia, and the ramparts of the village of Anping,* not only as a material guarantee in the shape of a reprisal, but as a basis of action, Anping being the key to the capital of Taiwan. He applied to Lieutenant Gordon, Her Majesty's senior naval officer, who approved of his plan of proceedings. Mr. Gibson and Lieutenant Gordon were off Fort Zelandia on the 20th. They landed about 3 o'clock p. m. on the same day, and reconnoitered the fort and the ramparts of the village. They found the doors on the magazines in the fort locked, and, from information which Mr. Gibson received, the soldiers and their commandant had evacuated. The reconnoitering party took military possession of the fort and the ramparts of the village without opposition. The consul verbally requested Her Majesty's senior naval officer not to interfere with the civil government of the village, to allow the native merchants to trade as usual, and to protect the foreign custom-house. He posted proclamations over the village of Anping, enjoining the people not to leave home, but to proceed

* Sir R. Alcock to Lord Clarendon, (unpublished official correspondence.)

with their different occupations as hitherto; and he transmitted another set of proclamations to Taiwan-foo, announcing to the inhabitants that if they molested Her Majesty's consulate, or the foreign houses, the city should be bombarded. Finally it was agreed between the consul and the naval officer that the fort and the ramparts of the village should be held from the ship.

OBJECTIONS MADE, IN PRINCIPLE, TO THE ACT OF MR. GIBSON—REPLY IN JUSTIFICATION OF THE SAME.

"No doubt it was an act of aggression and of war to seize a fort, however strictly it may have been intended as a purely defensive measure, on the principle that a home-thrust is often the best parry. But in dealing with an eastern race and officials, it will sometimes happen that a few foreigners may be menaced with attack from overwhelming numbers, or under circumstances of disadvantage which would make effective defense impossible. This is a fatal condition which no sane man, if he clearly foresees it, will voluntarily accept. In such circumstances there may be only one alternative, and that is, to strike at your enemy first where he least expects it, or where he may be most vulnerable. In this case flight on board the gun-boats was impossible for want of accommodation for the number requiring shelter, and of sufficient means to protect the property of the people."*

For it must be remembered that at Takao, which is virtually the port of Taiwan-foo, and where foreigners mostly reside, the wealth of the place is all, *i. e.*, centered in the foreign houses, the Chinese property being merely a few fishermen's huts. And it is likely that if Tseng had left Takao, as announced by him, without making an investigation, Liang, encouraged by impunity, would have found more than one among his numerous followers to apply a discreet torch to our settlements. And in the record of Chinese treachery we have abundant reason to believe that this would have likely been done. When in Taiwan-foo, in 1842, they resolved to murder 197 castaways, they now say, as a reprisal for the capture of Amoy, they did not send an armed force to overwhelm them. Under the most humane pretext, they divided the unfortunate men into small parties, and then, in the dark, during their sleep, covered them with chains, and beheaded them on the public place of execution in Taiwan-foo, leaving their bones without sepulture—an easy prey for the dogs and kites. There are Chinese now living that can yet tell the infamous tale. Or, in the case of Burgevine, a great criminal before the law, perhaps, but yet a man who, under the treaties, if liable to be sentenced to death, had a right to an American halter, they bribed his servant, a colored man, whom I have seen since in Amoy, and who led him defenseless to their lines. They put him in a boat ostensibly to bring him to Shanghai; caused it to be upset, and the unfortunate man, loaded with chains, (he had been suffering acute dysentery for many days, and was never once unbound by his captors,) sunk deep into the waves, and none remained to relate his fate. I could multiply such instances.

It cannot be contended that in such cases, when danger is imminent, although not immediate, and there are just causes for reprisal, the property should be abandoned, and for its loss the owners be expected to apply afterward for indemnification by the central government. For who could indemnify them for, or who could estimate the numberless losses contingent on, the violent suspension of any business? Further, if it was not in the spirit of the instructions that redress should only be insured against ultimate ruin, why is the contrary stated; and why is it admitted that, in cases of very peculiar nature, a recourse to arms is justifiable?

"If the only remedy when foreign life and property is in danger is to be flight, if foreign merchants are to be compelled to abandon everything and run away, even if such a flight were possible, and no resistance to be made at all to oppression of any sort, I am bound to say my conviction is strong that no foreigners will be allowed to remain long in China. Let the Chinese authorities and government once know that such is the policy to be pursued by foreign powers in every port, and they will very soon render our position in China untenable. As one of the American ministers in China once said, 'Then indeed the policy of peace will produce no peace;' or at least the peace will be all on one side, and only to be attained by the absence of all foreign commerce from the coast of China."*

Having carefully considered all this, Mr. Consul Gibson came to the conclusion that this was precisely one of the emergencies where a consul must take all responsibility to avert a catastrophe which would have proved an irreparable injury to the interests it was his duty to protect at all hazards, and he resolved to take a reprisal which would be a sure means of convincing Tseng that he could not decline acting under his mandate with impunity, and a reprisal which did not injure trade or be a stumbling-block and offense to the people, but fall upon the investigators of the whole course of illegalities, wrongs, and crimes. In such emergencies, I should think, a consul, in a coun-

*Sir R. Alcock to the Lord of Clarendon, (unpublished official correspondence.)

try like China, rises at once to a higher station; he must take the responsibility devolving upon the minister himself, nay, upon the government at home, and act as the highest authority on the land would have acted had it been on the spot.

The question to decide, therefore, is not to determine whether Mr. Gibson exceeded his powers, but whether he made good use of them. For if it is once admitted that it was his duty to protect the people in their lives and property at all hazards, it must be conceded also that he could not have too great powers. What could Mr. Gibson have done in this particular case? Blockade the port? There is no port in Taiwan-foo. Stop the junk-trade, as Sir Rutherford did many years ago in Shanghai? There were no junks in sight. He did the only thing he could, he seized Anping, which he had good reasons to believe could be taken without effusion of blood.

Parties whose opinion has considerable weight in China, referring to the Yang-chow crisis, where a display of force proved sufficient to secure justice to foreigners, have expressed the regret that the earnest representation of Her Majesty's consul at Formosa should have required an act of war when the end could have been gained by a milder form of coercion. I cannot concur in these views. The protracted correspondence resulting from the course of wrongs which I have exposed above, had proved that diplomacy had almost exhausted every effort to bring about a settlement of just claims. And I have it on undoubted authority that Liang said to a foreign commissioner of customs, Mr. Kopsh, that he did not care what foreigners might threaten to do, as he would defy them from Taiwan-foo, where no European guns could reach him from the sea, in which delusion he was confirmed by the foreign residents taking refuge in Takao. Therefore, there is very little doubt left in my mind that a display of force would have resulted simply in the force being used. And as the British admiral had detached eight ships with about six hundred men, who actually came after, this officer, most likely, would have landed his forces and, I know it from reliable source, overrun Formosa, destroying peace, which soon after was re-established upon treaty basis, and he would have annihilated trade and lighted up the flames of rebellion in the island, for which the natives are always ready.

TSENG RESUMES THE NEGOTIATIONS AFTER THE OCCUPATION OF ANPING, ON THE 24TH— THE UNDERSTANDING HE ARRIVES AT WITH MR. GIBSON.

Having heard of what had been done at Anping, on the 23d, Tseng called at the British consulate for an interview on the 24th, this time not as a simple deputy but as a commissioner vested with full powers; and he came to the following understanding with Mr. Gibson. It was agreed between both gentlemen, on the one part, that, as a guarantee of the promises made before to Lord Charles Scott, in September, and afterward ignored, the British forces should hold Anping till all Mr. Gibson's conditions were fulfilled; that Mr. Gibson at once should notify the naval officer of the agreement made during the day; on the other side, that Tseng would notify this same agreement to the Taiwan authorities.

Mr. Gibson's notification to the naval officer was forwarded on the 25th; it was acknowledged as having been received on the 26th, at about 6 o'clock.

ANPING IS BOMBARDED ON THE 25TH.

I have never been able to ascertain whether Tseng made due diligence in acquainting the native officers in Taiwan-foo with what had been done, and whether the latter, being in ignorance of the arrangement made, actually made preparations to resist the British. But what is certain is that, on the 25th, from information the naval officer received through a resident of Takao, Mr. Taylor, it appears that the whole village of Anping was filled with armed men; that they had guns in position, and attempted to re-occupy the village. Therefore, the naval officer, acting on this information, sent a dispatch to the commandant of the fort, that, unless he retired with his forces before 3 o'clock, he should be obliged to open fire. No answer came. Therefore, at 4 o'clock, it is said, the naval officer opened fire upon the fortifications. The fire did no damage, the Chinese getting out of the way as the shells were coming. It has been said that the commander-in-chief of the island, General Lew, had ordered the resistance to which Mr. Taylor's report alluded; and thus that he was responsible for Lieutenant Gordon's landing. I do not believe it. There is no evidence on record that Chentai Lew gave order to attack and re-occupy Anping. It is true, we know, that he was anxious to do so. But we know also that he was dissuaded by Mr. Man, commissioner of customs for Southern Formosa. All he did was to make preparations to oppose the advance of the British farther than Anping. He erected stockades, rebuilt such portions of the walls of Taiwan-foo that had been destroyed by the earthquake, and manned them. This he considered he had a perfect right to do under the agreement entered into with Mr. Gibson, Taiwan-foo not having been surrendered to

the British forces, and he was in duty bound to reassure the population, greatly alarmed by the presence of Lieutenant Gordon at Anping.

The display of force of which Mr. Taylor made mention to Lieutenant Gordon on the 25th can be easily explained. There are in Taiwan no regular forces, except the body-guard of the general or field officers commanding at the fortified points over the island. In Taiwan-foo the commandant-in-chief has about one thousand braves who are quartered in the interior of the city, in his Yamén, or near it. The Heptai, or general in command at Anping, has but few of those men, the remainder of his forces consisting of the inhabitants of the place, organized as a militia corps and required to wear a sort of soldiers' jacket when on duty. On the 25th, these men were at Anping for the very simple reason that they are there every day in the year, and that they had been especially invited to remain by Mr. Gibson in his proclamations, posted at Anping on the 21st. However, I suspect that their commandant had omitted to order them to put aside their military dress. So that very unfortunately they appeared in uniform in the streets of the place, which led Mr. Taylor to suppose that the fort was being reoccupied by the Chinese. The commandant, when leaving his Yamén, had probably left forty or fifty of his men in charge, being under the impression that there was no harm in doing so. These men Lieutenant Gordon found when, in the evening, the 25th, having heard that he was to hold Anping on agreement made the day before by Tseng and Mr. Gibson, he determined to land. These men, started up out of their sleep in the middle of the night, not knowing probably what the whole thing was about, rushed to their arms; and the British officer, acting as any good soldier in such circumstances would have done, having no means to ascertain what force was in the place, rushed at them, so as to leave them no time to organize, and killed a few.

On the 26th, the Heptai, who must have heard of what had taken place, and who doubtless was responsible for the occurrence to his superior, hastened to Anping to arrange matters. Lieutenant Gordon was, we must not forget, in a very critical position, only twenty-three men with no possible support from the ship. He felt that against an avalanche of men that would necessarily crush him if they should come to close quarters, he must take advantage of his arms and operate at long range. So, without giving the enemy time for reflection, they opened fire, killing one man. It is said that the Chinese stood and returned the volley and then fled. The Heptai, who was with them, lost his head, and, in Chinese fashion, poisoned himself.

That was all the fighting. On the 27th, Mr. Gibson arrived at Anping after it was all over. He condemned all the money requisitions made by Lieutenant Gordon during his absence, holding that any agreement of the sort, in such circumstances, would simply lead the Chinese to believe that the foreigners had come to Anping in quest of money and not of justice. As a matter of fact, it belonged to the native merchants and the property of the merchants can make no impression upon the feelings of the officials in China. Therefore it would have been a very great hindrance if the British forces had been obliged to advance in Taiwan, and it was not in his request to the naval officer. The senior naval officer, however, on Mr. Gibson's representation, gave back the \$40,000 which had been obtained from the native merchants, upon the condition that it would be held by the naval officer as a guarantee that the consul's demands should be fulfilled by the local authorities, and he agreed to return the other sums, should the admiralty direct him to do so.

THE OCCURRENCES ON THE 25TH AND 26TH GAVE RISE TO THE QUESTION OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONSUL FOR THE ACTS OF THE NAVAL OFFICER.

The loss of life on the 25th and 26th, destruction of property on the 26th, and money requisitions, which resulted from the action of Lieutenant Gordon at Anping, all of which was independent of his previous agreement with the consul, gave rise to a grave question at the time: the question of the responsibility of the consul for the acts of the naval officer. It was said justly that when a consul calls upon a naval commander for support, he assumes thereby the responsibility of the consequences of the armed intervention in its full extent, but I should add, so far only as the plan of action agreed upon should have been carried out entirely. If, after both the naval officer and the consul have settled upon a plan, the naval officer deviates from it, I should think he does so at his own risk. If it is proved that, in doing so, he has acted judiciously, he must have all the credit; but should the reverse appear, he must be blamed.

MR. GIBSON RETURNS TO TAIWAN-FOO, WHERE HIS CONDITIONS, AS SUBMITTED ON THE 18TH, ARE CONSIDERED.

Having accomplished all this, Mr. Gibson returned to Taiwan-foo where the conditions submitted to Tseng, on the 18th previous, were soon considered and, one after the other, complied with. Thus Tseng, who we remember had informed the consul that he had no power to consider these conditions, by his own fault, "was left no alterna-

tive but either to admit to the consul such misrepresentation and dereliction of duty in the first instance in not punishing offenses and serious outrages, or a gross perversion of justice when a settlement was effected in the end, and sentences passed, under such pressure as Mr. Gibson put upon him.”*

VIEWS OF THE ANPING AFFAIR, AS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN MINISTERS, AND BY LORD CLARENDON.

The Anping affair has been differently judged. In his correspondence with the Tseng lee Yamén and with Lord Clarendon, Her Britannic Majesty's minister in China contended that the whole responsibility of the conflict that took place on the 25th and 26th, with consequent loss of life and destruction of public property, rested with Liang for the serious provocations so long and so persistently given, and with the viceroy and governor at Foo-chow, who not only tolerated such continued misgovernment and violation of treaty, but encouraged them and finally neglected to give effect to the central government's orders at the eleventh hour while it was yet time to prevent an appeal to arms and a catastrophe.

Mr. J. Ross Browne, United States minister at Peking, maintained that the instructions of the foreign governments to their consuls, issued after the signing of the treaty of Tien-tsin, had been ignored by Mr. Gibson, and warned me against following on his steps.†

As to Lord Clarendon, he found no words of blame strong enough to condemn Mr. Gibson's conduct at Anping; he wrote to the minister for England: “It is quite clear that Mr. Gibson is wholly unfit to be intrusted with any discretionary power or to be placed in any other than a subordinate situation, where he will be constantly under the superintendence and control of a superior consular officer on the spot. His proper office is that of interpreter, and you will be careful not to place under his charge the superintendence, even temporary, of a consulate or vice-consulate, for the duties of which judgment, tact, discretion, and moderation are essential requisites.

“I need scarcely say that, under no circumstances, must he be allowed to remain in Formosa; and I only hope that the judgment thus passed on his conduct will produce a salutary impression throughout the consular service in China, and serve as a warning to all persons employed in it, that Her Majesty's government will visit with the severest condemnation acts of violence wantonly undertaken and carried out without the express sanction of Her Majesty's government.”

MY VIEWS OF THE ANPING AFFAIR.

When the intelligence of this sentence passed upon Mr. Gibson reached me, I did all I could to have it reversed. Seeing that he was sick and almost incapable of doing any work—he died of sorrow, two months afterward, by my side, in Amoy—I, at his request, wrote his defense in the best manner I could, and sent it to our minister, begging him to submit it to his colleague from Great Britain. Mr. Browne did so on his return to Peking, in June, 1869, and Sir Rutherford Alcock lost no time in communicating with his government, (11th June, 1869;) but the judgment was never reversed.

THE ANPING AFFAIR TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I have never known the views which were taken of the Anping affair at Washington; but I have always considered that, under the instructions of the Department to his agents at Peking, issued many years ago, Mr. Gibson's action in seizing Fort Zelandia was justifiable, and therefore I was of the opinion that a commentary upon the first paragraph of these instructions by the Department and which would enable consuls, in cases of emergency, to judge by analogy of the circumstances under which a resort to force would be justifiable, was all that was required. It reads as follows: “I feel very sensibly the embarrassments of giving instructions at this distance, which will be applicable to the prevention or settlement of unforeseen local disputes to arise in China. Nevertheless, there are some principles which may be safely adopted.

“1. One of these is, that consuls ought, in all practical cases, to refer every question to the legation, and to await instructions therefrom, before resorting to the expedient of threats or demonstration by force.”‡

Now, what is meant by “all practical cases”? An emergency, I take it to be; an exceptional condition of affairs involving such immediate danger to life or liberty as to leave no remedy by diplomacy.

* Sir R. Alcock to Lord Clarendon, (unpublished official correspondence.)

† Privately, Mr. J. R. Browne held other views.

‡ These instructions have not been published that I am aware of.

In the case before us, as related above, we find that, in May, 1868, the house of the *comprador* of Elles & Co. had been burned down; in June, the governor of the island had set a price on Mr. Pickering's head. In July, Mr. Hardy was stabbed in the streets by one of the soldiers of the Yamén. Subsequently reports similar to those that caused the massacre of Tient-sin, last year, were spread among the people by persons in the employ of the highest officers in the island. A catechist was murdered. On the 21st of September an armed ambuscade was planted on the road to Pitau, to capture and kill a consul and a naval officer. On the 31st of the same month Dr. Maxwell's house was burned down. We know that from the 17th of August until Anping was taken (20th of November) the foreign residents had all left Taiwan-foo, a treaty port, in fear of their lives, and all trade was *de facto* suspended therein. It will doubtless be conceded that all this was certainly an exceptional state of affairs, and one which, in a country like China, indicates the greatest danger. But past experience teaches that, in the East, such signs are not deceptive. Therefore they should not be ignored. And in this lies my argument to show that the condition of affairs, as we take it to have existed in and around Taiwan-foo on the 20th of November, involved such immediate danger to the life and the property of foreign residents as to leave no remedy short of forcible resistance by reprisals as were made in taking Anping.

CONCLUSION.

The Anping affair being likely to be one of the most important precedents in the events that consuls may have to examine and understand for their future guidance, I hardly need to make an apology for having so much enlarged upon a subject that does not concern me personally as an officer of the United States and wherein the interests of our country are only indirectly involved, being more or less bound up in the general welfare. If consuls understand it thoroughly in its connection with the general principle involved in it, they will be at no loss when called upon to make an application of it. If the question remains unsolved and obscure, we shall be apt to err and, what would be worse, I believe, in China, remain undecided or timid. I have therefore not hesitated in thus giving to you a full *exposé* of this important case, in order that the state of foreign intercourse with the Chinese may be exhibited in its proper light.

AMOY, March 31, 1871.

MEMORANDUM No. 5.

A PLAN FOR THE BETTER TRANSACTION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE INTERIOR OF THE EMPIRE BETWEEN THE CONSULS AND THE CHINESE.

"He gave offices only to the worthy, and employments only to the able; * * * then he had only to let his robes fall down and fold his hands, and the empire was orderly ruled.—(The SHOOKING, the book of Shang.)

Before going into the subject of reforms to be introduced both in our consular service and in the branch of Chinese administration which is more especially intended for the transaction of foreign affairs in the interior of the empire and at the treaty ports, we must consider the great points involved in this question—the treaty of Tien-tsin and the government of the Chinese.

THE GREAT FEATURE OF THE TREATY OF TIEN-TSIN.

The great feature of the treaty of Tien-tsin was the provision for a minister resident at Peking. Experience, since 1842, has made one point clear, that it was utterly futile to make treaties, so long as the foreign powers were debarred access to the central government, the only authority that could be responsible for their observance. While they allowed themselves to be referred, for the adjustment of their intercourse, to an imperial commissioner, in the person of the provincial governor of Canton, there could be no security for the maintenance of pacific relations. The servant of a central power, intensely hating the foreigner, how dare he do otherwise than give effect to the wish of his masters? To act otherwise would have been to risk life as well as fortune. When, therefore, they applied to him for the fulfillment of the stipulations of our treaty, they were simply mocked at. They addressed representations to Peking, but the only answer they could get was a reference back to the provincial governor, who, in turn, referred them, for their satisfaction, to the perusal of his own letters.

Tossed to and fro, like a shuttle, between imperial and provincial authority, our ministers were unable to make either responsible for the commission of acts of which they had daily to complain. The treaties became a dead letter, and for years we endured a state of things which practically involved no relations at all with the Chinese government, as represented by its Canton commissioner. At last England and France declared war.

Direct relations, as the result of the expedition in 1860, were established with the imperial government, and the right for foreigners to trade in the interior of the provinces was again reaffirmed.*

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

The country which was thus being opened to us was not what we generally take it to be. It was much more a vast confederation of eighteen provinces, governed by nine viceroys, than an empire, under the ordinary acceptation of the term, and, up to this day, it has not changed. Those viceroys administer their provinces as they choose; make regulations for all internal questions, for the collection of taxes of all natures, for the keeping of armies, for the payment of the salaries of all the civil and military officers, of whatever grade they might be. They concentrate, in one word, in their hands the prerogatives of the sovereign power itself, including the right of life and death, in certain cases, and that of grace. They are sorts of pro-consuls with both judicial authority and military command, (*potestates vel jurisdictionem et imperium*) and have with Peking no well-defined lien. "With all this the viceroys profess the greatest respect for the sacred person of the Emperor. And why should they not? The sovereign does not inconvenience them in the least; he does not interfere in their administration, and seldom takes decisions in matters connected with it, unless it is upon the proposition of the great council,† which is composed of all the friends of the provincial dignitaries from the Tsung-tu to the Tung-chi.

"The viceroys, or governors general, are appointed for three years; they seldom remain longer. The Emperor can remove them from office, degrade them, or censure them, and it is not rare to hear that he has made use of this sovereign privilege."‡

The governor general belongs always to the first class of officers, by his *ex officio* dignity of president of the board of war, a dignity by virtue of which he is enabled to command the military of two provinces. As governor general he exercises authority over the civil officers and the people. But, by his side, he has two officers, the Tartar-general or Tsiang-kiun and the governor or Futai, with whom he must consult on all matters of importance relating to each of the provinces composing his government. The first of these officers, the Tsiang-kiun, of the Emperor's family, and generally of a rank higher than the governor general in the Fookien province, collects the revenue derived from imports and exports, and in other provinces he commands the Tartar troops, and takes jurisdiction over their families which, at the time of the conquest, were located as so many military colonies, in a separate ward, inside the walls of the capital of each province in the empire. "The other officer, the Futai, as *ex officio* vice-president of the board of war, has a certain number of troops under his command, altogether independent of the governor general. In certain cases, which are sufficiently numerous, he issues a death-warrant, just as the governor general does; and, like the latter, he can at all times send a report direct to the Emperor on any subject, a privilege that would alone place him almost on a virtual equality with the governor general, where there is so much to conceal, and so many stories to make up. A distinction in the nature of their duties that the Chinese always make, when questioned on the subject, is that the governor general is almost exclusively concerned in what passes on the rivers and the sea, while the governor is more immediately concerned with what passes on the land."§ All the naval forces are under the immediate control of the governor general, although they are under the chief command of an admiral whose rank is equal to, and powers, in time of war, exceed those of the governor general.

The various secretaries of Peking, including the department of foreign affairs, correspond with these three officers on a footing of perfect equality. Never do they send them orders or imperative dispatches, (Chah,) but simple communications, (Tze-wên.) In fact, although vested with the supreme power, neither the Emperor nor the council of state have any taste for what we usually call centralization. They consider their task easier by assuming less responsibility or even taking any unless they are compelled to. The governors general do the same with their governors, with their Fantai,|| or superintendent of finances, their Niêtais,¶ or provincial judges, their

* "General remarks upon our policy," by Horatio N. Lay, C. B., late inspector general of Chinese customs. London, 1864.

† Kiun Ki Ta Chin, (S. S. Williams,) the name of the board. Kiun Ki Chu, (Baron de Meritens,) the place where they meet.

‡ Confidential Report made to the inspector general of customs at Peking in 1863, by Baron de Meritens, commissioner of customs, at Foo-chow.

§ Desultory notes, &c., &c. By Thomas Taylor Meadows, interpreter to her Majesty's consulate at Canton, London, 1847.

|| The Fantai receives that part of the land-tax which is fixed in money, from the district magistrates or other authorities. They pay it directly into his establishment, and he has, consequently, from the way these things

¶ He can take cognizance of civil actions; but he is more specially a criminal judge, and, as such, he may be called the highest judicial authority of the province; for although the governor general and the governor,

Yun-tais,* or collectors of the salt gabel, their Leang-chu-tan,† or grain-collectors, that is to say, make them responsible for the execution of the orders given and the established laws. The governor, in turn, leaves every thing with the Tautais, or intendants of circuit;‡ and the Tautais with the Che-fus, or prefects of departments, and the Che-fus with the Tung-chis, sub-prefects, and so on to the end of the scale.

The Chinese laws, made to secure the just administration of the provinces, are many; but, owing to the extent of the country, they are powerless in checking the rapacity or dishonesty of the officials. Hence the provinces of this great empire, like those of Rome, have been miserably oppressed by the exactions of their officers, without possible interference on the part of the central power, if we can so call it. In this manner not only the avarice of the governors has to be gratified, but that of all of his officers. In all matters of finance the governors general are like large farmers on whom the master, the Emperor, draws for his personal wants and the wants of his court, and whenever he thinks fit to do so; but, heavy as his wants are, the governors general are able to still retain the lion's share.

One of the imperial privileges is to send imperial dignitaries, with an honorary rank, among the various governors general, for them to dispose of, and it is this corps of functionaries without offices, who constantly ask for employment and must be provided for, that constitutes one of the most trying sores of the empire. Most of these expectant officers are placed at the barriers in the interior to collect the local taxes, and they remain there till an employment suitable to their grade is found for them.§

Such as it is, this old mechanism had been able to stand till now and to work both good and bad without bringing much difficulty to the Peking government, or disturbances to its ever-cherished quietude. The resources of the provinces have seldom failed in any alarming proportion. The rebellions have been overwhelmed; and it is likely that when we come to force upon Peking any serious occupation beyond the care of the coasts, the imperial government will refuse to accept, for itself alone and constituted as it is, from the foreign powers, a responsibility which, from their want of knowledge of the distant provinces, they are unprepared to take. A few instances may demonstrate this thoroughly:

"The governor general of the Kiangs, who generally resides at Nanking, is the imperial commissioner for foreign affairs, although the ministers plenipotentiary of the great powers reside at Peking. To the present day the Emperor has refused to accept a single suggestion made by Europe or America, even in the interest of China, unless it was backed up by one of these great dignitaries. The famous Osborne flotilla, the original plan of which had been given by Mr. Hart, of the present French arsenal at Foo-chow, were approved only after they had been presented and indorsed by their viceroys. The first scheme was proposed by Tseng-kwo-fan, the then governor general of Nanking, and the second by Tso-Kong-pao, the then governor general of Foh-kien and Chi-kiang, who, although now out of his viceroyalty, is still responsible for the success of the enterprise. On the other side the only great scheme which had been originated exclusively under imperial patronage and outside of the governor general, the Peking college, has failed."||

But above the Emperor or the governors general are the literary men, who, like the Brahmins once in India, the Roman priests in Europe, in an occult manner, through craft and deceit, ruled the people. To them we have nothing to oppose but a will of

are done in China, a great influence over them. He has, besides, the privilege of addressing the Emperor directly three times in the year. On two of these occasions the address is said to be merely "congratulatory form," but on the third he makes a long report on all the affairs of the province. The standards of weights and measures are deposited in his Yamên. He pays the salaries of all the officers, and those newly appointed must deliver their credentials to him. Besides these, his peculiar duties, he exercises, under the governor general and the governor, a general superintendence over all the affairs of the province.

in granting a death-warrant, also examine the criminal, it is merely for form's sake. The judge is the officer usually deputed to quell rebellions against the officers in distant parts of the province, on which occasions he has the power delegated to him of issuing death-warrants; and having the chief command of the troops that accompany him, he has the privilege of addressing the Emperor in the same manner as the superintendent of finances.

* The authority of the salt commissioner is confined to the salt department, and a superintendence over the sale of native iron.

† His duty is to superintend the collection of that part of the land-tax which is fixed payable in kind, or to name the price and receive the amount of so much as may ultimately be demanded in money. He also acts as a kind of commissary general, superintending the distribution of their rations to the military throughout the province.

‡ There are many of these in each province; one is stationed in each of the several circuits into which it is unequally divided. The office of Tantai unites in itself, in a manner similar to that of governor general and that of governor, a direct general superintendence over all the affairs of a circuit, not excluding those of a military nature. (Desultory notes, &c. T. Taylor Meadows, quoted above.)

§ Most of this revenue is expended in paying the salaries of the expectant officers, and in defraying extraordinary expenses, such as the suppression of revolts, the erection of public works, &c. The arsenal of Foo-chow has been partially built from local taxes levied in the province of Fuhkien. Of the duties collected from the salt, the junk trade, the foreign maritime customs, about seven-tenths are lodged in the governor general's treasury, and are spent in defraying public provincial expenses. The balance is sent to Peking, where it is distributed between the Emperor, his family, and the manchu nobles living yet in manchuria. (Conversations with Admiral Lee, a native officer.)

|| Baron de Meritens's confidential report, &c., &c., quoted above.

iron, a skill superior to their own, and the moral influence of our missionaries, who may yet pave a road to civilization in China, as their precursors, the first apostles, did during the first ages of Christianity, within the limits of the Roman Empire, before it fell to pieces, an easy prey to the barbarians of the North. *

THE TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Such was the government whose task it was to give effect to the treaties of Tien-tsin, modified as they were by the convention held at Shanghai six months, I believe, after they had been signed. The most important stipulations of these treaties were, first, the right for foreign merchants to travel to all parts of the empire, under a system of passports, for the purpose of trade or of pleasure. Secondly, the right to send or take foreign goods into, or bring foreign-owned produce from, the interior, under a system of transit passes.

RIGHT OF TRAVEL IN THE INTERIOR FOR THE PURPOSE OF PLEASURE OR TRADE.

In the first clause we grasped with one of the most serious and one of the most just objections made by China to our diplomatists—the difficulty for her officers to enforce the laws and the police regulations of the country with foreigners, who are not subject to her jurisdiction, who do not speak her language, and who, very often, escape punishment after they have been turned over to their consuls.

It is true that we may reply to China that, in this, she suffers the consequences arising from the state of semi-barbarism in which she is, there being no justice in the empire, and the tortures applied to those undergoing examinations before her courts shock our morals and conflict with our civilization. But whatever may be the value of this argument and the right we may have to put it forward, we should prefer to reconcile the healthy principles laid down in the treaties with the respect due to the laws and the customs of the nation into whose territories we may have come to reside, acknowledge the correctness of the objection made, and, further, find, if possible, the remedy for the situation made for us.

FOREIGN INTERPRETERS APPOINTED, WITH JUDICIAL POWERS, TO GOVERNORS GENERAL, ETC.—EXECUTIVE PART OF THE SERVICE.

To meet the requirements of the case, I would apply to the inland districts a system of justice somewhat similar to that which has been so successfully introduced at the treaty ports, to regulate the relations which, of necessity, existed there, since the signing of the treaties, between the native revenue authorities and the merchants. I would appoint to the viceroys, governors, and Tautais, at each port open to foreign trade, interpreters of foreign birth, whose chief business would be to assist the local authorities in the transaction of foreign affairs at the treaty ports and in the interior districts visited by tourists, missionaries, and merchants. They would be vested with judicial powers to act jointly with the native officers in all cases arising within the limits of their respective districts.

RULES OF PROCEDURE, ETC.

The rules of procedure to be observed in such cases would be laid down by means of special legislation, and would form a code of laws to be approved by all the representatives of the foreign powers, and promulgated, like any other laws, by the central native government at Peking, through its governors general; and it would be so construed that it could apply to all cases, both civil or criminal, with right of appeal, in the first instance, to a higher authority at the nearest treaty port, and, as a last resort, to a supreme court to be held at various points of the empire as I will soon explain. "As a preventive measure it would be well, I believe, to enact that the penalty provided in Article 48 of the British treaty of Tien-tsin, against vessels engaged in smuggling, will apply to any one who, having received leave to travel in the interior of the empire, either for purposes of pleasure or of trade, should have seriously abused the privileges given to him, or otherwise violated the laws and regulations of China. Such person, being arrested by the native authorities, as the treaty provides, would be turned over to the competent local authorities, to be tried, and, if convicted, could have his passport canceled, never to receive another, and, in case of a very serious offense, upon requisition made by the central government, he would be expelled for ever from the empire. Such a penalty, made to strike the guilty parties in their future prospects and in their fortunes, would constitute one of the greatest guarantees against bad behavior from those who really have any thing to lose. At first

* I have not made any mention here of the six supreme boards and of the board of civil office in Peking, whose details being purely administrative, and they can be found in most all the books on China.

those against whom the authorities might have to take steps would be of that class of adventurers for whom it is difficult to profess any sympathy. The object of a treaty of commerce is not to protect such people, but to give assistance and facility to those really engaged in trade, and who have interest in being on good terms with all and to quarrel with none. I believe that, had we offered such guarantee to China in 1858, we should have had very little trouble in bringing her to give us free access to the interior, there to reside and to trade; for she would have soon learned by experience that she could always look for the prompt trial and punishment of those of our people who would have abused a right frankly asked and liberally conceded."*

MERITS OF THE PLAN PROPOSED.

In this manner the right of original jurisdiction of which, with reason, the Chinese are so jealous, would be returned to them; and the principle, laid down by Mr. Cushing, whereby a foreign state, under any circumstances must be denied jurisdiction over the lives and liberties of citizens of the United States, unless that foreign state be of our own family, in a word, a Christian state, would also be fully respected. Again, the authority of these officers being sufficient to insure the maintenance of order, the reasons offered as an excuse by the Chinese for excluding us from the interior, that we are not amenable to any laws and often take advantage of it to disregard the feelings or the rights of the people, or show disrespect to the local authorities, and that it is almost impossible to produce proof against us in the consular courts at the treaty ports, and that the immunity, which we thus enjoy, is productive of regrettable conflicts between the viceroys and the consuls, would thus be removed. The salutary influence of the interpreters would not be less felt in another direction. The native officers, feeling that their acts are controlled and watched by men that cannot either be deceived or bribed, could no longer refuse to meet the foreign applicants for redress on fair grounds, and they must act as their conscience, thenceforth enlightened by sound and responsible advices, may dictate.

As to the relations existing between the native authorities and the interpreters, they would be those which now govern the official intercourse of the commissioners of customs with the Haiquans. There should be no subordination of the Chinese officer to the interpreter. There would not be even an assimilation of rank between them. The native officer might, as the Haiquan now is, be considered as having the command under the Tsenglee Yamên whose orders the interpreter must see executed. In this manner, any opinion, as expressed by the latter, would be expected to receive the respectful consideration of the former, and, although it is admitted that room for differences between them must often be left, in such cases and in unforeseen emergencies, they could not fail to agree upon the course to be adopted, and to co-operate with each other to the best of their abilities. Both would be responsible to their respective superiors for their opinions and their acts, and they would correspond directly and separately with them on the subject of public foreign affairs.

Instructions concerning Chinese political questions, as distinguished from those purely foreign, would be intrusted, as they now are, to the care of native officials, without possible interference on the part of the interpreters, and the Emperor's commands would be conveyed to both through the regular channel. However, responsibilities of a peculiar character would devolve upon the interpreters, as they would be made aware of from time to time by their immediate superiors at Peking.

As to the rank of the officer called to direct the working of the foreign branch of this new service at Peking, no suggestions could be made; the susceptibilities and the vanity of the Chinese not being likely to remain indifferent in the settlement of this question, it should be discreetly left for the contracting parties to decide. The creation of this new service might be also the pretext for the introduction of a desirable reform in the customs service of the empire. The circumstances which rendered the establishment, in 1855, of the foreign branch of this administration, having in a great measure passed away, there is hardly any reason why it should not be fused into the native branch under one chief, a Chinese, with the present commissioners, assisted by two secretaries, one foreign and the other native, as interpreter-advisers. This, however, could not be accomplished but gradually, and the vacancies which might conveniently be made by the appointment of foreign officers, now in the customs employ, to the positions of interpreters to territorial officers, could be filled by natives whose fitness for the position would be ascertained by severe examination in one of the foreign languages spoken in the East and the other branches of requisite knowledge. In this manner the present system of compensation by means of fixed salaries, adopted in the present foreign branch of the service, could be gradually applied to the whole native administration, and the demoralizing system of squeezes would, in the long run, come to an end.

* Baron de Meriten's Confidential Report, &c., quoted above.

THE CONTROLLING PART OF THE SERVICE.

So much for the executive part of this service. As to the controlling branch, which is the most important of all, it would consist of eight officers of high rank residing at Peking, four foreign and four Chinese, all well versed in Chinese and English or French. Six months in the year these officers would make tours of inspection in both the northern and southern divisions of the empire. They would be expected, with others of an equal rank, foreigners, who would be called inspectors of consulates, appointed by each power, to inspect the consular districts, and to adjust all cases which, owing to legal or other difficulties, from time to time, must be left open for final adjudication by a higher court. These officers, somewhat resembling, for the occasion, those whom the Roman Emperors sent to command in distant provinces, in case of great emergency, (*Legati Cæsaris*), would have exceptional powers, and, when absolutely required, the foreign associate concurring, would have power to suspend officers of any rank. On their return to Peking they would make their report, which, if advisable, might be published for the information of the ministers, of the consuls, and of the public.

THIS PLAN IS ENTIRELY CHINESE.

The advantage of this plan is that it is essentially Chinese. We remember that the Chinese magistrates do not officiate in the provinces of their birth, and all the official business is transacted in the mandarin language, which is spoken only in some of the northern provinces. Consequently there is no official in the empire that has not his judicial interpreter and adviser or *Shi-ye*. "The sole business of these people is to protect the interests of their employer, to point out to him the proper way of conducting his judicial examinations; and to see that the decisions he pronounces are in strict accordance with the laws and justified by the facts of each particular case, so that he may not incur any of the penalties laid down in the code of the board of civil office. To obviate this, too, all documents that issue from a *Yamên* are revised by these men, and those of importance are draughted by them." * The only difference between the *She-ye* and the foreign judicial interpreters, as I propose them to be, would be that, while the former are not recognized by the government as official servants, the latter would be, and they would hold their appointment from the Emperor. Unlike their native colleagues, they would have an official seat at judicial examinations in cases involving foreign interests, and, although no judgment would be rendered in their name, no decision in any cases would be final, and could be appealed from to a higher court, unless it is concurred in by them, and they would be held responsible both by the provincial authorities and their superiors at Peking for the opinions given and the judgments rendered by the native officers at their suggestion.

The substitution of regular salaries for the present system of "squeezes" is also eminently conformable to Chinese usage and laws, which, in this special reference, stand in direct contradiction to the actual practice, which is so universal now that we have taken it for the law. The most revered principles of legislation reprove, in the strongest manner, the low standard at which the salaries of the public officers are fixed as the ultimate cause of the evil we have signalized. As we have seen, it is written: "When officers display capacity and activity, promote their views, and the country will be prosperous. All the magistrates being well paid, insist on their doing good; if you cannot render them comfortable in their own families, these men will soon be involved in crimes, (take improper means to supply their wants.)" (Shooking, Book IV, Section V, written B. C. 1121.) And again: "If you regularly in giving your orders say, 'My instructors whom I am to follow, my minister of instruction, my minister of war, and my officers of works; my heads of departments, and all ye, my officers, I will on no account with oppressions put men to death.' Let the prince also set the example of respecting and encouraging the people, and these will proceed to respect and encourage them. Let him go on in dealing with those who have been traitors and villains, murderers, and harborers of criminals, to exercise pardon, and these, when they observe the prince's conduct, will likewise pardon those who have assaulted others and injured their property. When sovereigns appointed inspectors, they did so in order to the government of the people." * * * * (Shooking, fifth part, Book XI. The Timber of the Tsze-tree, translated by James Legge, D. D., Hong-Kong, 1865.)

INTERIOR TRADE.

I now come to the second stipulation, viz, the privilege for foreign merchants to carry goods in transitu from or to the interior, on payment of one-half of the tariff duty, the advantage of this being that it exempts them from the local taxes paid by Chinese at

* Desultory notes, &c., by T. T. Meadows, page 105.

each barrier, on exports, from the place of production to the place of exportation, and, on imports, from the port of entry to the place of consumption.

"This article of the treaty, on the main land, in this province, has seldom received even a show of execution."*

CHINESE OBJECTIONS TO INTERIOR TRADE BEING CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO TREATY STIPULATIONS.

It is true that the foreign board at Peking has, several times, ordered ostensibly in the most imperative manner that the transit passes should be respected everywhere in the interior of the country; but their commands, soon followed by secret instructions, have not received, generally, any consideration. And this is easy to conceive: "For when the governors general saw that they would have to communicate to the Peking authorities the account of taxes that are collected in the interior on imports or exports, and which, under the farming system, they themselves ignore and have no interest to know; when it became evident to them that the result of the substitution of the new system for the old one would be the ruin of the army of expectant officers for whose maintenance they are answerable to the Emperor, and the signal of reclamations which they would be unable to satisfy; when it became not less evident for the governors general that the presence of foreigners in the interior would give rise to endless difficulties which they had no means to settle, and which would be the means of bringing to light fiscal transactions in which they have never been and could not possibly be interfered with, a pain of being made responsible for extortions which, for centuries, they had both permitted and shared; when finally the Tseng-lee Yamên understood that, by all this, they would deeply hurt the feelings of the Emperor's representatives in certain provinces and give a strong shock to the whole administrative machine for which they have so much respect and fancy, and which, in fact, they cannot change but by order of the Emperor acting with the consent and by the advice of the great council, they all entered into a tacit agreement to bury the subject of transit dues and to leave it as an open question never to be solved if possible."*

In this province they closed the discussion by entirely setting aside the treaty stipulations, it being held by some that the tenth article of the British treaty of Nanking refers only to merchants and not to merchandise, and by others, that it is of no avail to either. As to the IXth article of the British treaty of Tien-tsin, confirmed by rules 7th and 8th of the American supplementary treaty of Shanghai, of 1858, they held that it refers only to travel for the purpose of pleasure, and they have refused permission to travel for purposes of trade. Or when they gave that permission, in Formosa, for instance, they subjected the operators to so many tribulations that they had to withdraw from the trade. For instance, in 1868, having yielded to me as regards passports, they took advantage of an obscure point in the treaty by placing on all foreign-owned goods in transitu a tax which was not levied on goods in native hands; and the spirit of the treaty of Tien-tsin, the framers of which contemplated that Chinese and foreign merchants should be placed on equal terms, was disregarded thereby. Later, they admitted by proclamation that foreign merchants had a right to evade the local taxes by sending their goods into the interior under the authorized transit certificates; but at the same time they directed their officers to stop goods in transitu under the most futile pretexts, to make the native servants of the owners of the goods responsible for any alleged breach of the regulations, and they announced that no claim would be entertained for deterioration of goods or loss of weight or market, and they privately informed the Chinese consignees that, in the event of their receiving such goods, their honghs should be shut and their goods confiscated.

REVISION OF THE TREATY AS PROPOSED BY SIR R. ALCOCK AND MR. HART.

Sir R. Alcock, H. B. M.'s minister at Peking, and Mr. Robert Hart, inspector general of the foreign customs, have proposed to meet the difficulty arising from this state of affairs, by increasing considerably the duties on opium, and those on imports and exports by one-half, and collecting the same through the foreign branch of the maritime customs where certificates, intended to be protective against further taxation in the interior, would be delivered on payment of these additional duties, and where an effective system for refunding charges, illegally levied, would be organized. These able gentlemen think that thus the Chinese would be enabled to define the inland taxes and to protect the foreign merchants against the other abuses connected with the inland trade. They argue that the increase of duty on opium and other merchandise would cause no loss whatever to our merchants, who have interest in obtaining a uniform tariff and who would certainly not pay more under a raised tariff than they now do, as the difference between duties, as now collected, and those that it is pro-

* Baron de Meriten's Confidential Report, &c., quoted above.

posed to establish and to collect directly from the foreign importer, is now indirectly received from the Chinese dealers under the name of local taxes.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BRITISH MINISTER'S PLAN.

There is a great deal to say against this plan; but the main objection to it is that it conflicts with the interests of the small mandarins in the interior, who, as we have seen, live from the collection of these taxes. If, as proposed, they were shut out from this source of revenue and left with a salary which, when it is paid, is hardly sufficient to defray the yearly expenses of one of their hundred attendants and employés, in self-defense, they must continue to collect the old taxes at each barrier, and, in spite of the orders from Peking, they have to ignore the transit passes or other foreign documents exactly as they did after the framing of the treaty of 1858.

It must be remembered that under the present system, bad as it may be said to be, our merchants have the option to either pay, in addition to the regular import or export duties, to the foreign commissioner of Chinese customs, the half-tariff duties on all the goods which they desire sending to or taking from the interior markets, that they may be freed from further taxation at the inland barriers, or not to pay these half-tariff duties, and in that case submit to the native taxation as if they were Chinese operators. But, as they have found that the payment made to the foreign branch of the Chinese customs is not taken into consideration, and they are invariably required to settle the taxes at the inland barriers, they never apply for transit certificates or customs memos, and they use native agents, who simply pay the taxes at the inland barriers. But this they could not do, we must remember, if the plan proposed by Her Britannic Majesty's minister and Mr. Hart were adopted, for, in that case, there is no option left to them, and they must pay both the duties and the taxes to the foreign commissioner of customs, *against a promise* that their goods shall be permitted to circulate free of further taxation throughout the whole empire. How, then, setting aside the opposition of a certain class of mandarins, which, we have seen above, is irrepressible—how, I may be permitted to demand, can the Chinese keep their promise, if the interior taxation is maintained? How will the distinction between goods in foreign and native hands be made? Is not the experience of the days that followed the signing of the British treaty of 1842 present to our memory? I am well aware that a certain protection must be derived from the refunding system; yet how will the merchants prove that they have been wronged in cases of squeezes for which we well know receipts are never given?

Such is the plan offered to the trade for its acceptance by the noble minister and his able coadjutor. It can be summed up in a few words: under the existing treaties we are paying but *one*, under the new rule we must expect to have to pay *three*! Further comment is needless; and sooner than see the United States assent to such legislation, I would rather see our merchants fated to forever live under the *protective* stipulations of the treaties of 1858.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS DISCUSSED.

The suggestion made that a solution of the problem before us be found in the abolition of the local taxes as being contrary to the existing treaties, cannot be better entertained. China, under the laws of nations, has a perfect right to regulate her internal revenue as she pleases, and, as well as any other countries, she must have internal taxes to defray her internal expenses. But if she cannot be required to abolish those taxes, certainly it can be demanded of her to harmonize them with treaty stipulations, that they may cease to be prohibitive, and to equalize them, that the balance of trade will not be disturbed. To this end Baron de Meritens, the able commissioner of customs at Foo-chow, has recommended to fix the taxes throughout the whole empire at one-half of the tariff duties as inscribed in the convention of Shanghai of 1858, and, to reconcile conflicting interests, while he advocates the creation of a refunding system under the foreign branch of the maritime customs, he wisely leaves the collection of the taxes to the provincial authorities.

In this manner all the requirements of the case, except such as refers to the exaction of squeezes, are met; but this deficiency would be supplied by the interpreter-judges and the inspectors by, and the mixed code in accordance with which all commercial, civil, and even criminal cases which may arise between foreigners and Chinese, as I have proposed, should be judged. In short, I should incline to strongly recommend this combination as being the most simple, the most complete, and one that reconciles itself more thoroughly with the customs and adapts better to the interior economy of the Chinese Empire.

THE RIGHT OF NAVIGATION OF THE GREAT RIVERS AND ON THE COAST.

I now come to the subject of navigation of the great rivers in the interior and of the coast. I have, I confess, very little experience of the former, as neither in For-

morsa nor in the Amoy district proper have we any rivers of any magnitude. But I may say that I am of the opinion that it would be much to the interest of trade to have inserted in our treaty that the natives have the privilege to purchase or build and to own and use for themselves or others vessels propelled by steam. The Chinese, who are very speculative by nature, would soon overcome their prejudices, and acquire steam-tugs to tow native craft carrying produce on the rivers or on the coast for shipment at the treaty ports. In this manner the coasts and the rivers would become a roadstead opened indirectly to foreign trade, and the ports on the coasts or on the rivers navigable to coasting craft would be the last barrier, under rule 7 of the treaty, through which the merchants could convey to the nearest treaty ports goods purchased in the interior, or the first barrier through which they would have to pass in case of imports. But should the prohibition to natives to own and use* in the transportation of foreign-owned goods in transit boats of foreign model and propelled by steam or by wind, or by foreign hands, be maintained, the suggestion made the year before last, that foreign-owned cargo-boats, equipped by natives and duly registered both at the consulate and at the native customs, could be used for coast services, would be most acceptable. The native boats are unsafe and their arrangements exceedingly awkward. Many important points of the coast in my district—for instance, the camphor ports of Formosa, Oulan, Goché—are not accessible but in light-draught boats, and should the concession asked for be refused, the foreign trade would remain excluded of the best marts on the coast of Formosa, which would remain exclusively accessible to native merchants. A concession in that direction would have the great advantage of dispensing with the considerable and unnecessary expenses inherent to the opening of new ports, such as Chien-chiew, to the northward of Amoy, and Goché, Oulan, and Sau-obay, in Formosa. It is also evident that the more foreign commerce will use the coast as a roadstead, the less considerable, at first, the inland travel will be, and this is not of small importance to the Chinese governors general, to whom the presence of the foreign merchants in the interior before a proper system of control has been placed in running order must be the cause of considerable embarrassment and anxiety.

The change recommended would not materially affect the internal economy of the empire, since all the heavy labor would have to be done by natives. Against local exactions, the foreign traders could find sufficient means of redress in the local tribunals constituted upon a new footing, as above stated; and to save the coolies against all possible injustice, a rate of wages not unreasonably exceeding the tariff of the locality, as applying to labor performed in the usual indolent way for Chinese merchants, might be agreed upon between the natives and consular authorities. The right of appeal against such decisions, to higher courts, has been fully reserved in the suggestions which I have offered in connection with inland trade; and the privilege for foreigners to appear before the native magistrates through their native agents, in conformity with the custom which obtains with literati of certain rank, or, if in person, without submitting to ceremonial not prescribed by consular courts, would be also reserved.

THE LIMITS OF THE TREATY PORTS.

I have not said anything in these notes concerning the right to reside and trade in the open ports. It involves one point of importance which has never yet been determined: the limits of the treaty ports. As this would be of secondary importance if the reforms which I have recommended above were adopted, I will not touch upon it.

CURRENCY.

I have explained in my various reports to the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury the want of a uniform currency in China. The disputes which daily arise out of the use of sycee † might be a sufficient cause for pointing out to the cabinets of Peking the advantages of our monetary system.

TONNAGE DUES.

It remains for me to speak of the tonnage-dues funds. One of the most regrettable results of Mr. Hart's irresponsible autocracy has been the waste which, in some instances, has been attendant on the use of these funds. By the terms of the treaty they should have been spent in lighting and buoying the Chinese coasts, under the joint

* Such prohibition will obtain until the great council of the empire has proclaimed that such inventions are contained in the Kings. See the Canon of Shun, Shoo-king, Book 1st, Section 2, also the Doctrine of the Mean, chap. xxviii.

† A sycee is an ingot of pure silver, having the shape of a shoe. All duties are paid in shoes of sycee or their equivalents in Mexican dollars. The Chinese claim that the Mexican dollars are made of bad silver, and when duties are paid in that kind of money, they invariably require a bonus of ten per cent.

supervision of the Chinese superintendents of trade and of the consuls. I find no fault with our able ministers in so modifying the treaties that the consuls have ceased to be consulted on these matters; but as, surely, the inspector general is not more competent than the consuls to deal with a subject which is an engineer's province, I should suggest the propriety of making new arrangements by which these revenues should be placed at the disposal of a mixed commission consisting of Chinese and foreigners qualified for the work, and who would from time to time draw up statements for the information of the Chinese and foreign governments. I calculate that the total amount of the tonnage-dues received by Mr. Hart from 1865 to 1868 was about 20,000 taels, or about \$30,000 per annum; as but one-tenth of the sum collected during that period from foreign trade on account of tonnage-dues was handed to the inspector general by the Chinese.

From the 1st of April, 1868, the proportion of the tonnage-dues fund for appropriation to the lighting and buoys of the coast of China was increased to seven-tenths, and therefore the amount paid to the inspector general from that date until the corresponding date of 1871, must have been about 150,000 taels, or, for the three years, 450,000 taels, equal to about \$700,000.

Again, the inspector general received from the British government, in liquidation, on account of the Osborn flotilla, the sum of £120,000, or \$600,000. *Total to the debit of the tonnage-dues account about \$1,390,000.*

To the credit of this account we must place \$210,000, the estimated cost of three beacons at Foo-chow, the amount already expended for a light-house in course of erection at Amoy, a few buoys and beacons at Amoy, Tamsui and Kelung, light-ships and beacons at New-chwang, a light-house and light-ships at Shanghai, (the estimated values of which are 36,000 taels.) And this amount of \$210,000 will swell to \$610,000 if we include the cost of three revenue-cruisers, purchased in England for £80,000, *leaving a balance of \$780,000 to the debit of the tonnage-dues account.*

If, as Admiral Rowan understood from the Chinese authorities in 1868, the government is too poor to go on more energetically with the work of lighting the coast, it must be that this balance of \$780,000 has been expended, as I have said in my report on the trade of my district for the period from September 30, 1868, to September 30, 1869, in supporting an army of idle functionaries who are enumerated in *Memorandum No. 5 (without date) for marine commissioners' guidance*, issued from the inspector general's office; for we cannot take into account the wages of the officers and crew of the three revenue-cruisers, two of which have been laid up at Canton ever since they arrived from England, and the third has been lying at anchor in the Amoy Harbor, opposite the United States consulate, for the last nine months, regardless of the amount of smuggling which was going on in native junks in the vicinity of the port, and which might have been checked in a measure had the necessary orders been issued by the inspector general.

CONSULAR REFORMS.

Having come to this point, it remains for me to speak of the changes which the adoption of the reforms in the branch of the territorial administration of the Chinese for the transaction of foreign affairs would require in our own consular service. And indeed these changes would not be advisable were not corresponding modifications in the consular service introduced.

THE GROUPING OF CONSULATES—LIMITED CENTRALIZATION.

In one of my dispatches to the minister I have suggested the grouping of consulates so that men of weight and experience would be placed at the most important points where, or near which, the governors general reside, and where they would control the minor ports in their respective districts; they would be in a position to approach the highest provincial native officers and discuss with them the great questions of internal improvements and trade, which, we have seen, must be solved through them with the central government at Peking. I say *must*, because in a country as large as China the centralization cannot be absolute, and the power, although concentrated in the capital, ought to extend, through the viceroys, to the extremities of the empire, that it may be felt there. In this respect the viceroys resemble somewhat the governors of English colonies or those of our States in America; and in my opinion this system of limited centralization is so good, so well adapted to the country, that it should not be changed.

INCONVENIENCE OF THE SYSTEM OF ABSOLUTE NON-LOCAL INTERFERENCE.

As we have it now with the principle of non-local interference, in any case, and of invariable reference to Peking, nothing is done. On the one hand we have the Chinese

officers who generally are thoroughly ignorant of the treaty stipulations and of the details of the foreign cases coming under their investigation. Secluded in their Yamên, they hear very little or nothing of the outside world, leaving to their confidential secretaries the responsibility of carrying on the duties of their office. The latter knowing well the partiality of their masters for quiet life, generally keep them in the dark till the mob gathers growling in anger at the Yamên door, or the cannon of foreigners roars in the distance, threatening a stronger argument than that commonly used by reasonable and thinking people. On the other hand, the expenses incurred in putting down rebellions have been so heavy and the insurgents have so often been near success, that, with the phantoms of popular troubles, the viceroys of provinces carry almost all their points at the Tseng-Lee Yamen, which is seldom moved from lethargy and profound indolence except by fear of war with foreign powers.

ADVANTAGES OF A SYSTEM OF LIMITED LOCAL INTERFERENCE—NATIVE AND FOREIGN INSPECTORS IN CHINESE EMPLOY.

Now that China claims a seat among the western nations, she cannot help frankly accepting the position made for her by the fortunes of war, and, decidedly, her rulers cannot expect us to demand from them less than a just and disinterested mediator would claim from us under the treaties and the laws of nations. My own experience in Formosa leads me to believe that, under the system of limited local action recommended by me, a great many misunderstandings must be avoided and a greater harmony of views must prevail. In their special capacity the inspectors acting as the deputies of the Tseng-Lee Yamên, would be capable of carrying through what the foreign custom-house officers, or a consul of one power, in an almost unofficial capacity, and as friends to both parties, with consuls of another power, often in vain have attempted doing.

OBJECTIONS TO CUSTOMS OFFICERS' INTERFERENCE BETWEEN THE CONSULS AND THE NATIVE AUTHORITIES.

It is a matter of the utmost delicacy for a consul to so interpose between the Chinese and one of his colleagues, even when he is asked to do so by either or both; and but very few will ever accept the responsibility. As for custom-house officers to go out of their proper sphere, which is simply to collect the revenue, and, with the best intentions, to peep into the conference-room or any other scene of action, and watch the acts of either party, it is a most dangerous task. If by it the commissioner promotes the end of justice, and serves the foreign cause to the satisfaction of the Chinese, he will gain credit at the Tseng-Lee-Yamên and may be rewarded. But if matters turn against the consul, the storm raised against the ill-fated mediator must be such as very few can stand. He will be accused in every way by a prejudiced public, which, too often, judging only from appearances, will look at him as if his chief motives had been simply to bring about mischief that he may distinguish himself, afterward, as a demon of disorder.

As a general thing the commissioner's interference is seldom desired by the Chinese, and the consul never accepts it but as a last resort; and this not only because of his natural inclination to maintain his own dignity, or of any prejudices against the foreign branch of the imperial customs, but, and chiefly on account of, the gap which the commissioner's well-calculated reticence on all questions where public interest is at stake, the absence of any definite responsibility to either the Chinese or the foreign authorities, and the want of a clearly defined sphere of duties for himself and the service over which he presides, have created everywhere, except perhaps at Shanghai, Foo-chow, and Canton, between himself and the consular body.

THE SYSTEM OF ABSOLUTE NON-INTERFERENCE JUDGED BY ITS RESULTS.

The result of this is clear; the wisest and ablest commissioners, acting in self-defense, in critical cases refuse to act at all; and the native officer, left to himself, with a subject which he has but imperfectly studied to discuss with the consul, (a man whose motives he seldom appreciates,) being unable to argue, indiscriminately opposes and refuses, till both parties, weary of resistance, come to some sort of compromise, generally unsatisfactory to all concerned, or refer the point in dispute to Peking, with such conflicting statements and obscure records that it is almost a superhuman task to draw anything like truth from them. Hence endless correspondences and references from the capital to the provinces, and from the latter to the former, which only lead to disappointment and regrets. The judges finally having to decide in the dark, almost invariably come to conclusions seldom reflecting the credit which their labors and perseverance deserve. As to the merchants, tired of claiming redress in vain, they have ceased to address the consuls or ministers whose ability to protect them a bitter experience has taught them to distrust, and while this is going on, the vigilant Chinese, watching his chance and encouraged by impunity, every day inflicts upon us new wrong.

THE INSPECTORS OF CONSULATES—THEIR FUNCTIONS.

The creation of the office of inspector of consulates would be the signal of radical improvement in this state of affairs. It would be the means of connecting more closely the provinces to the capital; and the reports which would be made by the inspectors to the ministers would have the most salutary effect upon the latter. Isolated as the foreign ministers are in Peking, and inhaling an atmosphere of prejudice and routine, they require, I believe, to be placed under a counterbalancing influence of some sort. It has been said that however able a general may be, he will never accomplish anything if under him he has not one that can proceed where he himself ought to be, and yet where he is prevented from going; that can see that which is out of his superior's sight, and which still it is important he should know, and that can cope with difficulties which are beyond the reach of the chief strong hand. This applies with equal propriety to a minister in China. His supervision extending over an immense space offers no less difficulties than are met by an officer directing the complicated and extensive maneuvers of armies in the field; and while, of necessity, the former is in Peking watching his chances to carry out the policy of the government, he cannot direct the minor branches of the service in the provinces unless under him he has one that can see that his plans are well understood, his instructions properly obeyed, and the laws strictly executed. This duty the inspector would perform. He would visit the ports or such of them as, in his estimation, required his presence six months in the year, and he would arrange that his tours of inspection corresponded with those of the officers in the employ of the Chinese engaged in a similar labor. In cases of appeal from a consular court in connection with the Chinese officers he would decide as supreme judge.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SUBSTITUTION OF THE INSPECTORS OF CONSULATES, ACTING AS SUPREME JUDGES IN CASES OF APPEAL FROM A CONSULAR COURT, FOR A SUPERIOR COURT EITHER AT SHANGHAI OR AT SAN FRANCISCO.

This system of appeal presents, I believe, great advantages over that recommended by our able consul-general, Mr. George F. Seward. Mr. Seward originally proposed to remedy the present evils by the establishment of a superior court at Shanghai for China, Japan, and Siam, and last year, for reasons of economy, I suppose, he has so far modified his original plan in the bill that passed the Congress of the United States, that all the appeals from the consular and ministerial courts, in the countries above named, must be sent to the California court. I must say that, in my humble opinion, either plan meets but very imperfectly the requirements of the case. I should prefer to either of those plans the substitution of the inspector of consulates, who, in addition to his other duties, as defined above, could very well, on the spot, and better than either the consul-general as judge of appeal or the supreme court of California, take cognizance of all the cases not finally decided in consular courts. To him all consuls would be subordinate, with right of appeal to the minister in political or purely consular cases.

Indeed, while the facilities afforded for appeal to the supreme court of California, will secure, I confess, a desirable redress against errors in the consular courts, it is to be feared that the delays and expenses incurred in carrying cases before it, the impracticability, acknowledged in the bill passed, to bring testimony before it from Siam, Japan, Canton, and Tien-tsin, &c., must prevent the majority of our citizens from going before it. On the whole, I think that there is little or nothing, save what I have proposed above, to be changed in the working of our consular courts in China. Mr. Williams, our able secretary of legation, speaking from an experience of twelve years, states that he is quite satisfied with their results. He says: "If the rules of procedure in consular courts are laid down with clearness, they can be followed by any person with a fair education, and the value of his decision can be increased by requiring him to get the advice of assessors. Most of the cases in China consist of damages for injury to persons or property, for debts or division of estates, such as require no high legal attainments for their equitable settlement" *—I am aware that Mr. G. F. Seward had cases of the gravest character to try; but that was after he first came to China. Now the state of disorganization which prevailed in that country after the Franco-British war, and which was consequent partly on the opening of new ports, and partly on the existence of an insurrection, has passed away, and the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Williams may be looked upon as perfectly reliable.

SUPERVISORY POWERS OF INSPECTORS OF CONSULATES AND OF CONSULS-GENERAL OVER CONSULS.

Neither would the establishment of a court of appeal in Shanghai prove of any benefit in connection with the superior powers which it would confer upon the consul-

* Mr. Williams to Baron Rehfues, Peking, June 26, 1868. Diplomatic correspondence, 1868, part 1, page 562.

general. This officer has enough to do with his own consulate without being burdened with the care of affairs at the other ports, unless a consul be appointed, besides the consul general, for Shanghai; and this would be, I think, a most useless expense. Moreover the great distance from Shanghai to the various ports; the delays in receiving and transmitting communications between it and the minor ports, the peculiar aspect which every case assumes according to the circumstances of places, render it necessary to leave much to the discretion and good judgment of the local officers at points so far apart in this vast empire; and, if a consul is capable and devoted, if he has due regard to standing instructions, no one better than himself can protect the interests of his country in his district. To all ill-use of power or errors of judgment by the consuls, the inspector of consulates, who would always intervene on the spot, would prove an effective check without embarrassing their action, a thing which the consul general might, however unwillingly, do if he were allowed to use, at a distance, the powers which I propose to delegate to an inspector.

THE GROUPING OF CONSULATES—THE TIEN-TSIN GROUP.

I now come to the details of the grouping of the various consulates. Tien-tsin being the most important of the three northern ports, and only eighty-seven miles southwest of Pau-Ting-fu, the capital of the province of Che-li, where the governor general of Che-li and Shan-tung resides, would be the seat of a consul who would have two agents under him, one at New-chwang, in the territory of Sing-king, also called Liu-tung, and the other at Chee-foo, in the province of Shang-tung.

THE SHANGHAI GROUP.

Shanghai would be the natural center for the ports of Chin-kiang and Ningpo, not because of its political importance, but on account of its being, as our able consul-general, Mr. Seward, names it, the great commercial port of the Asiatic coast and the place where more Americans congregate than at all the other points in China. Ningpo being in the Che-kiang, would be made a dependency of the Foo-chow consulate were it not that all its steam communications are with Shanghai. Chin-kiang is a very important port, owing to its proportion of inland trade, which at present is greater than at any other port in the empire, and on that account it would require an officer of the first order, whose jurisdiction would extend over Wu-hu if it should be opened.

THE HANKOW GROUP.

Hankow being situated opposite Woo-chang-foo, which is the residence of the governor general of Hoo-kuang, or the Two Hoo, as it is generally called, and which comprise the province north of the lake, Hoo-pei, and the province south of the lake, Hoonan, and being frequented by many American steamers, it should be the station of a consul of great experience, who would have jurisdiction over Kiu-kiang in the province at Kiangsi, and any ports that may hereafter be opened farther to the westward, on the Yang-tze, Yu-chow, and Sha-she, where he would have agents who would transact all business of importance through him. Yu Chow is the key to the province of Hoonan, and lies at the entrance of the Tung-ting lake, which is the great thoroughfare of Hoonan, rich in timber of all sorts, coal, tea, and rice. Sha-she is the great entrepot for the trade of the province of Sze Chuen. Here all the light-draught boats which are built to navigate the rapids of the Yang-tze, which terminate about forty miles above Yih-chang, tranship their cargoes into large vessels that convey them down the great river Yang-tze, which discharges itself into the sea near Shanghai.

THE FOO-CHOW GROUP.

Foo-chow-foo, the place of the residence of the governor general of Foo-kien and Che-kiang, the tea districts, Pagoda Anchorage, where the Chinese have an immense arsenal and a dock-yard, built on foreign style, by officers of the French navy, Wanchu, to the northern, if it should be opened, would be placed under one consul residing at Foo-chow-foo, with agents under him.

THE AMOY GROUP.

Amoy, the door to the Foo-kien Province, as its name in Chinese indicates, would be the proper residence for a consul whose jurisdiction would extend over agents at Swatow and vice-consuls for the Formosa ports.

THE CANTON GROUP.

Wampoa and the Island of Hainan would come under the consul residing at Kwang-chiu-Fu, or Canton, as it is called by foreigners, it being the seat of office of the

governor-general of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-se. Canton is a port of much importance, the proportion of the American trade being probably greater there than at any other port except Shanghai.

THE TERM OF OFFICE FOR WHICH CONSULS SHOULD BE APPOINTED.

I have now to refer to the term of office for which consuls in China should be appointed. Doubtless the practice of removing an officer without just cause is injurious to the service and should be abolished. Yet I would not advocate life-appointments with pension at the end of a term of years, they being, I believe, too often productive of indifference to public interest, and apt to close the door to worthy men. In the consular service in China, as in the Army and Navy, men with special knowledge and experience are required, and, without giving life-commissions to officers called to any office in the East, I should suggest the enactment of a law by which persons sent there could not be removed at the end of a presidential term unless they have failed to fill their post to their credit and to that of their own country; and, therefore, the reasons given for their removal should be flagrant.

THE INTERPRETER CORPS.

I would propose to give still greater guarantees to the officers of the interpreter corps from which the vice-consuls, consular agents, and consular clerks would be recruited. Such men should receive permanent appointments with pension after thirty years' service. Of necessity student interpreters come to China when yet very young, and before they have received the after school-training which, in America, opens the door to almost every career; and so arduous is their task, that after they have acquired a sufficient knowledge of the language, their early years have gone by, and they are only fitted for the special and arduous duties to which the most competent are known to have devoted a life time. I should suggest the appointment of six interpreters, with a salary of \$2,500 for Tien-tsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Foo-chow, Amoy, and Canton, and ten student interpreters, with a salary of \$1,800, to be distributed among the minor ports, such as New-chwang, Che-foo, Chin-kiang, Ningpo, Kiu-kiang, Wu-hu, Wan-chu, Tamsui, Taiwan-foo, and Hainan, where they would officiate as consular agents or vice-consuls. It has been proposed by Mr. Seward, to appoint three or four interpreters to reside at ports known to be the rendezvous of a large number of American vessels but where, as a general thing, consuls hold little or no intercourse with native officials, owing to the fact that there are in the district no American interests to protect, except such as are connected with the entering and clearing of vessels, the shipping of cargoes, all of which is transacted through foreign commissioners of customs in the employ of the Chinese. At other points, like Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, Tamsui, and the ports of Formosa, where our shipping is inconsiderable, but where the inland traffic in articles of export to the United States, although not as great as it is in Shanghai, Canton, &c., is still of much importance, and, therefore, where consuls and native officials have daily opportunities to discuss the perplexing questions connected with the inland trade, it is proposed to suppress the office of interpreter and to make simple allowance for their occasional services. If this were done, doubtless the consular prestige, at points much visited by our vessels, would gain with scarcely other benefit to us than the satisfaction of our national pride, while the development of our internal relations with China would be sacrificed at places which, owing to the peculiar production of the soil, must soon become great centers of exchange of trade between the Pacific States and China.

SERVICES WHICH INTERPRETERS CAN RENDER.

If I were to undertake the task of securing durable concessions from the Chinese, and had to select for assistance between a whole squadron and an able interpreter, although I concede that diplomacy, not assisted by force, will never accomplish anything of any consequence in the East, I would rather incline for the latter. In two of the most important cases I ever had with the Chinese during my term of five years, I was indebted for success to the friends who aided me in communicating with the Chinese, Dr. Talmage, who so often has revised translations of my dispatches, and Baron de Meritens, of Foo-chow, who more than once has presented them to the viceroy of Foo-kien and Che-kiang and commented on them to him to render their effect more decisive. In the case of the Rover, where the influence of the ministers, the demonstration of force by Admiral Bell had failed, words of persuasion, properly offered, made the Chinese do what the most sanguine had never expected to obtain from them even with the assistance of what they call the moral influence of our fleet. In the case of the Amoy dock, which had been in Peking for eight years before I took hold of it, without the aid of the minister, in three months, through the viceroy of Che-kiang and Foo-kien, I gained my point. It was said at the time that I had used

force. I need not say that I had not, and I can refer those who would remain incredulous to my correspondence. And if I quote these cases, it is because they are well known in Southern China, their happy termination having been the source of general benefit, and by these examples I may demonstrate more conclusively what we can accomplish with good interpreters and how important it is to give to the organization of a corps of those officers the attention it deserves.

THE SALARY OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

In coming to the pecuniary considerations of this subject, I shall be extremely brief, having already extended over it in a previous dispatch to the minister, a copy of which was sent to the Department. Suffice it to say, therefore, that, under the present *régime*, an officer with ordinary family obligations is unable to sustain the drain forced upon his limited resources by the requirements of his official position, and which are not supplied by the country, and, therefore, either he must see the service suffer or resign a post the responsibilities of which he has accepted and which he finds that he is unable to properly sustain. And yet, to answer the requirements of every consulate, but a very small proportion of the income which the United States derive from the China trade need be expended. As regards the Amoy district, constituted as it is, a little more than 1 per cent. (or \$16,180) of the annual revenue accruing to the country from the export trade of the five ports therein, would supply all its demands. As it is not generally known that this income is so large, I will offer a few figures showing its importance. From Amoy 5,453,370 pounds of tea were sent to the United States during the seasons 1868-'69, on which were paid to the Treasury a duty of \$1,363,342 gold coin. In 1869 not less than 741,589 pounds of tea were shipped from Tamsui to our markets, and, besides, 450,000 pounds of camphor, direct from the same port to New York, the duties on tea alone amounting to over \$178,000 gold coin. Southern Formosa does not count yet for anything in the exports to America. But doubtless, before long, camphor, tea, and sugar will form important items of trade between that region and the United States. A trial shipment of sugar to California, through Japan, was made from Takao, in Southern Formosa, at the end of 1870.

COOLY TRADE.

I should have desired not to close this series of memoranda without alluding to the cooly trade; but besides the fact that the notes which I have given you on the additional legislation which, I believe is required to make the laws of 1862 thoroughly effective, and the voluminous correspondence which I have transmitted to the Department in 1867 and 1869, will doubtless afford you sufficient information on this most important subject, the great length of this paper prevents me from further extending it. I therefore beg to offer a few concluding remarks.

AMOY, April 20, 1871.

CONCLUSIONS.

"In peaceful and tranquil times, be strictly just. When the people are obstinate and unyielding, rule them by severity; when they are harmonious and compliant, govern them with mildness; when they are deeply sunk in barbarity, rule them with rigor."—(The SHOO-KING, Book of Snow, section VI.)

If the premises given in the foregoing paper are correct, the following deductions are equally true. Unless directly or indirectly, through our guns, or through the inspector-general, who, of late, has virtually become an irresponsible secretary of foreign affairs to the Chinese, we are prepared to absorb China and substitute in a day (trade would not stand the delays and constant changes which must be the result of a regular crusade) over those three hundred and sixty millions of people our system of government, and the mechanism of our administration of public affairs, we have either to give up all idea of ever giving effect to the terms of the treaties, or to devise means of carrying them out which will prove satisfactory to the Chinese. I do not suppose that there is any foreign power in our days, except Russia, that seriously thinks of conquering China. In my opinion, there is no doubt that she has such a desire, although I could not give any proof. "One can only judge by analogy. They have extended themselves in Asia wherever they have had the opportunity, and they have recently conquered and annexed the kingdom of Bokhara at great cost, completing the extension of their dominions in that quarter to the borders of British India, a boundary which they must accept as final in that direction. The difficulties in that enterprise were greater, and the advantages not to be mentioned, as compared to those to be incurred or gained in the acquisition of China. In the actual direction of this empire, they have taken, and

occupied with forts, within a few years, the great tract of country lying between the Amoor and the present frontier, without any advantage in the region itself to attract them, and apparently only for the object of reaching nearer to China proper. They obtained a valuable fort upon the coast, but that they could have had without the costly annexation of so great a territory.

"They have more young men learning the Chinese language, in one way or another, than all the other western powers together, and they push their traders into the country with a pertinacity quite uncalled for by the exigencies of their trade.

"Finally, there lies before them a prize unsurpassed in the history of the world! A nation of at least two hundred millions of industrious, energetic, and ingenious people, ripe for conquest, and capable, when conquered, of giving inexhaustible supplies of excellent soldiers and sailors; a nation poor indeed in resources at present, but capable of a miraculous resurrection under an energetic rule. A country full of natural wealth, with an area of fertile soil already under cultivation; with a system of navigable rivers unsurpassed in the world; a coast abounding in fine harbors and commanding this side of the Pacific; a dominion extending to the tropics and including in its wide embrace every climate and almost every valuable production of the earth.

"It is impossible that, with their antecedents, their settled policy for centuries, the Russians should fail to desire such a prize as this. As for the power, unless succored by other western nations, the country would lie defenseless before the assault of 50,000 men led by a general skilled in modern war. Such succor, if it came at all, would probably come too late. By occupying the western and northwestern provinces, under one pretext or another, and with the declaration that it was provisional or temporary, they could fairly reach the coast and have possession of the main strategical points with two or three hundred thousand Chinese soldiers under arms and in effective condition before any European power could have concluded to intervene. Their conclusions then would be uninteresting."*

In view of this greatest of hazards, a man who has had a great experience of China wrote in 1864: "When a strong and highly civilized nation comes in contact with one weaker and lower in the scale of civilization, one of two things, I fancy, must happen—either the inferior must be raised by a process to the level of the more civilized power, or it will not be raised. In which case it must sooner or later succumb to the stronger by whom it will be conquered. China must be regenerated, or remain stationary, and be parceled out among foreign powers; and our present policy is fast tending toward that end."†

Mr. Hart, who has been under Mr. Lay, was fully satisfied with the correctness of these views, and his aim has been to save China from herself by inducing her to substitute western civilization for her own. But, to accomplish this, a revolution was required by which the rule of the literati must come to an end; that was simply an impossible undertaking. Ché-Hwang-té (B. C. 220,) before Mr. Hart, had conceived the same plan; and, to make sure of it, in eastern style, he had ordered the burial alive of those of the literati who would oppose his rule, and the burning of their books, that no trace would ever remain of them in the empire. This was carried out to the letter. Yet, when twenty-two years later, his successor, Vanti, of the Kan dynasty, undertook to revive literature, he found little or no obstacle. The books had disappeared, it is true, but their contents having been committed to memory by old men, and by them to their children, they soon came again to light. Since then the literati have been submitted to many persecutions, but their power has survived them all, and, to-day, they reign as supreme over China as they did two thousand years ago. The Tartars have conquered China, they have issued death-warrants against them, they have revived the laws of Ché-Hwang-té against their books; but both have resisted the trial, and the Tartars themselves have finally been absorbed by the civilization which many of their emperors had made it their task to destroy.

It is easy to conceive what a fault Mr. Hart committed in disclosing his plans to the literati, who, in self-defense, had to oppose him. And whatever he may do to amend his error, I fear it is a fatal one, and that his scheme will never obtain the countenance of the rulers of China. As it is now, a statesman would have no other course to take but to openly condemn, from the start, what has been done for ten years past. Standing upon the platform of respect for treaties which, even with savages, is a platform, I should think he would require their fulfillment from the Chinese. Under that platform, it must be conceded by the cabinet of Peking that direct relations, being the result of the expedition of 1860, the audience question must be settled. Having once gained access to the person of the emperor, our statesman should give him plainly to understand that war with foreign powers means defeat to Chinese arms and therefore the fall of his dynasty. And I believe that, sooner than have war, the Emperor, who knows that China is not ready, would make many concessions. But if we wait two years longer, perhaps less, he will listen to nothing. Being better pre-

* A letter from Mr. Edward Cunningham, an American citizen residing in Shanghai, to Mr. George F. Seward, United States consul-general in China, 1869.

† Our interests in China, &c., by Horatio N. Lay, C. B., late inspector-general of Chinese customs.

pared, the Chinese will consider themselves invulnerable; they will take the aggressive, and make a desperate attempt to expel us forever from their country. And a most bloody war will be the result of our policy of peace.

I do not advocate the abuse of our position by making inconsiderate demands upon China. Rendered wise by the experience of Europe, where, forty years ago, the same reforms which we now propose to China were introduced, we could save her the sad experience which one of her greatest statesmen and the most honest of our opponents, Tseng-kou-fan, so much apprehends for her, and which, indeed, must result from an inconsiderate and too rapid advance in the road to progress. But we should insist upon a beginning being made in the right direction by a fair inauguration of the inland trade, which our ministers could easily protect through the pacific means which I have recommended and through their moral influence at the capital and demonstration of force, at given points, whenever it should be judged necessary to resort to such extreme steps. But I am sure that, almost always, if the ministers and the consuls will be prompt and firm, such calamities as must result from a resort to force could be avoided. Having thus shown the Chinese that we are as ready to go toward them as we are determined that they shall come to us, and the race, so to speak, between the two civilizations being once fairly progressing, we could safely look for results from time.

Russia, in this, has shown us how to proceed. She has her frontier touching the Chinese frontier. Her treaties, it is true, contain very few provisions which can be construed as protective of the rights and the liberty of her subjects engaged in the China trade, but she has given the cabinet of Peking to understand that her merchants, however far they may go from their flag, are always under its protection, and that they must not be molested, and it is well known at Peking that if they should ever molest a Russian, the coloring of the map of the northeast of Asia would soon have to undergo a material change. The appropriation by the Russians of the few provinces which they have "annexed" of late years teaches the Chinese a better lesson than to play off Yang-chow or Formosa tactics with the Czar or to levy $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on brick tea instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$. When we have said this, we have shown the Russian policy in China. When our ministers either court the Chinese or bully them, the Russian ministers remain silent. They never talk, but they always act, and constantly in the same way. And that frightful regularity has an incredible effect on the Chinese character. It has with these people something of the power of fate; and, strange to say, with all this, Russians are most popular with the Chinese. Native officers have often told me that they consider them less troublesome than most foreigners.

It is true that, unlike Russia, we have no common frontier with China. But surely her coast is at our mercy, and we may lay our hands on that portion of her revenue which accrues from foreign trade, whenever we may choose to do so. Let the cabinet of Peking once understand that a system of reprisal similar to that which the late Mr. Gibson attempted to inaugurate in Formosa, will be applied by our consuls in every case when the lives and property of our citizens shall be in danger, and, in other cases of serious violation of our treaty rights, by the ministers, and we will not have to record again outrages like the Tien-tsin massacre, or the farces connected with the interpretation which has been given, for the last ten years, to the forty-eighth article of the British treaty of Tien-tsin.

I must not be understood to advocate a policy of blood and discord, for which I have as much repugnance as the advocates of the "*laissez faire*" policy. But I hold that the *lex talionis* is better adapted than any other to an eastern race. It has been inaugurated by the greatest legislators from the plains of Arabia to the banks of the Yellow River, and surely we cannot disregard, without endangering the ultimate success of our mission in the East, the lessons taught to us by an experience of thousands of years, and I am convinced that we commit a great fault in not applying it to China, whenever circumstances of undoubted gravity demonstrate that we should treat the natives or their rulers with unusual rigor. It would be in vain to attempt making any impression upon them through any other means.

However severe this *régime* may seem, it would not exclude the milder forms of dealing with men which are in use among Christian nations; and in ordinary times no opportunities should be lost by which the Chinese may be shown that we have naturally a high sense of equity and moderation. This may be done through the interpreter-judges and the inspectors and the special legislation which I have recommended in memorandum No. 5. Indeed, this pure administration of justice at the remotest parts of the empire could not fail to work incalculable good by undermining little by little and without shocks, but surely, the foundations upon which the social and political organization of the Chinese is based. Again, the unfortunate construction placed upon several articles of the treaties being removed, I should not think that there would be many serious causes of opposition to the inland trade left to either the local or provincial authorities; and I believe that both would cease to resist a system sanctioned by their masters, for the unobstructed working of which they might be easily made responsible. Nay, finding in the foreign activity sure means to increase trade and, thereby, their income, they would soon favor the extension of its field. The facilities which they now give to Russian

merchants who have disdained availing themselves of any ex-territorial rights, may be a hint of what they would do in our case if we should conclude to interfere less imprudently and unnecessarily than we have done heretofore with the native officers' rights and privileges. The opening of the inland trade would not only contribute in serving the foreign interests in China—it would inaugurate a new era in the history of our relations with this people. Through it foreigners and natives, being placed in more frequent and closer contact, would learn how to appreciate their respective qualities and put up with each other's ways and manners. Soon mutual confidence would reign between the two races, and the causes of dissension and conflict would gradually decrease. This would not be the result of one day's labor, but it would surely come in the end—a result which we shall never obtain if we persist in the policy of isolation and *laissez faire* which we have adopted during the last ten years.

It cannot be argued that the adoption of these views would be the beginning of a policy of interference which it has been the aim of the United States to avoid with every nation since the Declaration of Independence, and, therefore, resisted. For has not a deviation from this traditional policy been already decided upon as regards China? Is not the fact of our citizens' presence on the sacred soil of the empire under the terms of treaties which we know were not willingly signed by China, a most flagrant violation of this most solemn principle of non-interference? Is not that article of the treaty relating to Christianity which, in condemning the worship of ancestrals, places itself in direct opposition to the fundamental law of the empire, a most flagrant interference in the affairs of the Chinese? This deviation from our traditional policy has been decided upon in the interest of civilization that China shall not be longer tolerated to remain in her suicidal isolation from the balance of the world. What we have thought well to do in 1842 and 1858 in the interest of religion and civilization, we can surely do now to save a great nation from irreparable sufferings and perhaps ruin. If the first interference was justified by the motives which dictated it, the second will be worthy of praise, and will gain to us not only the acclamations of the rest of the world, but, in the long run, the gratitude of the Chinese nation; and this is why I advocate it in such strong terms.

AMOY, April 21, 1871.

APPENDIX.

In a previous part of this paper, in connection with services which interpreters can render, I say: "If I were to undertake the task of securing durable concessions from the Chinese, and had to select for assistance between a whole squadron and an able interpreter, although I concede that diplomacy not assisted by force will never accomplish anything of any consequence in the East, I would rather incline for the latter. In two of the most important cases I ever had with the Chinese during my term of five years, I was indebted for success to the friends who aided me in communicating with the Chinese, Dr. Talmage, who so often has revised translations of my dispatches, and Baron de Meritens, of Foo-chow, who more than once has presented them to the viceroy of Foo-kien and Che-kiang, and commented on them to him to render their effect more decisive."

As I might be misunderstood in the use I make of the word *persuasion*, I think it but just that I should, at least, give the words which I used in carrying out my points in one of the two cases which I quote, that of the Rover, inasmuch as the truth that I conveyed to the Chinese authorities, in the dispatch alluded to, was much more terrible to them than the presence of a whole fleet. As regards the massacre of the crew of the American bark Rover on the southern end of the island of Formosa, I only took the matter in hand and independently from any one else, after the disastrous visit of the United States flag-ship Hartford to the scene of the occurrence, which resulted in the death of Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie, who was killed in an encounter with the natives, and the immediate withdrawal of our forces. After Rear-Admiral Bell had declined to co-operate with me, on the plea that he had no available forces, I wrote to the governor general the dispatch hereunder given, which I antedated that it might appear as having been written before the intelligence of the disaster met with by the admiral had reached me. It is translated almost literally from the Chinese version.

The effect of this dispatch was all that could be desired. The viceroy ordered an expedition to proceed to the place where the Rover's crew had been murdered, and in order to enable me to accompany the expedition, he placed one of his own steamers at my disposal; and ninety days afterward, and at the end of a campaign which lasted forty-five days, and during which the Chinese lost one-eighth of their forces through hardship and disease, the desired satisfaction was obtained and the agreement entered

* See the Shoo-king. Part the V, the Books of Snow, Book 1. The great declaration, Part I.

into at the time, with the natives, for the protection of castaways has never since been broken. (See Diplomatic Correspondence for 1867-'68, China; also Commercial Relations for 1869, and the Chinese Customs Gazette for September, 1870.)

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, AMOY, *June 22, 1867.*

The sudden conclusion you have come to in the affair of the Rover, and the reasons you give, disappoint me extremely. You had never seemed to doubt, before this, that the Rover had been wrecked on the Chinese Seas, and that her crew had been murdered on Chinese territory. If you ever had any doubt left on this point, why not say so and settle the question at once, by a glance over the map, when called upon by Captain Febiger and by myself, on the 20th of April last, to lend your aid toward investigating this distressing affair? Then, and not now, was the time to present your objections. For then the monsoon was favorable to naval operations in the southern bay of Formosa; then the hot weather had not set in; then we had our forces near the spot. Then many of the unfortunate victims who, by this time, doubtless have perished through violence, exposure, or starvation, were, I doubt not, living. The remains of those that had been murdered, since rendered irrecoverable by the action of time, or scattered to the winds, could have been recovered and sent to their friends for burial. All this we could have accomplished without other people's help, and on our own responsibility, had we only known your designs; and we could have reserved our rights for such indemnity as we may have been justified to ask by your former inaction. But your language differed much from what it now is. You prayed us to do nothing, and you promised that you would do everything that was asked. In fact you wrote me: "On receipt of information relative to the massacre of the master and crew of the bark Rover by the savages, previous to your arrival, we have issued directions to the civil and military authorities to adopt measures for the management of this affair, * * * and if any exertion of zeal can do it, no endeavors will be spared to bring the offenders to immediate punishment, in order that terms of good-fellowship and harmony may exist between China and the foreign powers. We could not dare troubling Captain Febiger and yourself for military and naval assistance in the matter, since, in the event of any accident, we would feel more than ever grieved. We have again directed the civil and military authorities to dispatch troops and constabulary to carry on operations." * * * (April 19, 1867.) On the 20th, that is to say, the day after this letter was written, we received the same assurance of your readiness to comply with our just request, and the general only required a few days to perfect his plans, his past experience of mountain warfare being limited. But he promised to act promptly, and simply asked for liberty to strike the blow alone. He said to me: "If any force can bring these savages to terms, the Chinese soldiers are adequate to the task; but being alone responsible to my government for the success of the expedition, it is but justice that I should conduct it with entire liberty of action, and I decline accepting any assistance on the part of foreign nations." Under the circumstances, Captain Febiger and myself determined to remain passive observers, feeling that you thoroughly understood the extent of your obligations under the treaty, and that you had made up your mind to discharge them with celerity and honor. And we fully realized that, from that day, we could not take any step in advance of you that would relieve your government of all responsibility with the United States without interfering with the claims for indemnity which must be made on behalf of such of the survivors of the Rover's crew as it was expected would be saved through your exertions, should you fail to fulfill your obligations. * * * You cannot claim that, at the time, you ignored the name of the locality where the Rover had met her fate, for you furnished it to me in your dispatch of the 19th April, and said it is "Red Head Island." Neither did you ignore that of the bay where the Rover's crew were murdered, for, in the same dispatch, you informed me it is called Ku-wa-shu-pi-suan by the natives. Later you notified me that your officers were only waiting for your final orders, their first column being ready to advance, and that they would soon prove by their acts that the Chinese government entertained the most kind feelings for the western nations.

How different your language now! Those same officers, Tin-Pau, Chew-Chang, and Pen-key, who yesterday were about to accomplish so much, having examined the treaty, suddenly find out that they can do nothing. According to your own statement, they report: "Articles 11 and 13 provide that whenever, within the jurisdiction of the Emperor of China, either on shore or at sea, any one who shall molest Americans shall be punished by the civil and military authorities to the best of their ability. But as in the Rover's case, the Americans were not murdered in Chinese territory, or on Chinese seas, but on a region occupied by savage tribes, relief cannot be asked for under the treaty. Were it in our power to seize the murderers, we would gladly do so, that the Chinese might keep friendly intercourse with foreigners. But the savage region does not come within the limits of our jurisdiction." &c., &c. As for yourself, far from disavowing such words so different from your own, you state that, "your impression is that your subordinates have furnished you with a true statement of the case and you

believe that those savages are wild animals with whom any one would disdain to contend."

Such being the conclusions you have arrived at, I will remark that this correspondence has now lasted longer than it should, and that it has to be brought to a close by a fair understanding on both parts of what our respective rights and duties are. In consequence I beg to reaffirm what I have said or written to you at former times, that the United States, in this case as in any other, will insist upon a strict observance of the treaties. And I may remark that, on the 3d moon, 15th day, 6th year, appearing to fully understand Captain Febiger and myself, you promised to afford prompt relief to the Rover's crew, to punish the murderers of our countrymen; that two months have elapsed since, and that nothing has been done on your part toward keeping this most sacred engagement, having only discovered at this late hour, through your agents, that you are not expected under the treaty to keep your promises, inasmuch as they were made in ignorance of certain facts which have since been made known to you.

I am sure the government of the United States will not accept such an issue, and, in its name, I protest emphatically—pardon me the expression—against this shifting way of dealing in this most important case, and I make all possible reserves for all claims in indemnity and reparation which may hereafter be brought forward in consequence thereof by my Government against yours.

However, it may be well for you to consider that the question involved in the wreck of the Rover and the murder of her crew by the natives of Southern Formosa, a dependency of the Chinese empire, does not only affect the American interests but also the interests of every one of the western powers that are connected by trade with China, and whose ships ply between the Spanish, Dutch, and English possessions, south, southeast, and southwest from Formosa, the various ports of China, on the coast south of Amoy and those on the north of it. These vessels, either following their natural or direct route, or carried out of it by the winds, are apt to come to grief on or near the breakers on which the Rover was lost, and, of necessity, must seek for refuge in the bay at the south of Formosa Island. For if they go to the east of it, they find an abrupt coast where even an ordinary embarkation would not be safe; and if they go farther to the north on the western coast, they must not stop until they reach Liang-Kiau Bay, which is at least fifteen miles distant. Can they afford always this long run? The deposition of the last known survivor of the Rover's crew seems to show that this is not always practicable. They made the attempt, and they had to stop, having soon become exhausted by fatigue, thirst, and hunger. So that nine times out of ten they must stop in the southern bay, which appears to have been opened by the Almighty as a natural refuge against the uncertainty of the elements. Hence humanity makes it a law to civilized nations to see that that portion of Formosa is kept clear of any of the inhospitable hordes that infest it, and if your government does not do it, on the ground that it has no jurisdiction therein, or that it has not the ability or the power to perform the task, the foreign powers will have to take the case in hand.

The United States would bear with regret that the western nations have come to such expedient. For they have no desire to acquire any portion of the territory that must be occupied if it is resorted to; and the step, when taken, would be the first in the direction of a policy of violence that might ultimately end in the dismemberment of the Chinese empire, or at least its humiliation based on the incompetency of its authorities to command the respect of its own subjects, or to fulfill certain obligations imposed by the laws of nations. I can assure you that it is the interest of the United States that you should be prosperous and powerful, and at peace with foreign nations and among your own people; and we have no ambitious designs to accomplish in regard to you—no desire to acquire any of your territory, having one already too large of our own; and the greater and more rich you become, the more mutually beneficial will be the trade between the two countries. Your prosperity will be for the good of the United States, and whatever tends to impair it a loss. Yet, with all this, the United States form a great commercial nation; and they are such above all. They desire the extension of trade all over the world, and would not certainly sacrifice their interest to a blind friendship for China or any other country. And should any foreign power, being justified by the neglect or ill will of the Chinese, undertake the pacification by control of Southern Formosa, and clear it from the hordes that infest it, we would express no regret. The southern end of the Formosa Channel is a most important commercial thoroughfare, which must be kept open and free at all hazards. Having thus given you these assurances, it remains for me to show that, under the existing laws of nations, the portion of Formosa settled by what you called the "*uncooked foreigners*," or savages, is one over which the western nations are justified in looking to the government of China for the maintenance of order.

The Formosa tribes stand on the same footing with the Indians that yet inhabit a great portion of the United States. What I may say of one can apply to the other. As regards ourselves, for the sake of our interest we have insisted with foreign nations that our Indians hold their existence as tribes at our exclusive will. Even if you never expected to interfere with the natives of Formosa further than to keep out the agents

of the foreign powers that might seduce them into foreign alliances, the result of which would probably be the absorption of the island by a foreign ally, you should imitate us in our policy with these uncivilized people. For if you admit that such a territory has never been explored, you admit, also, that it can be seized by the first power that will find its interest to occupy it in advance of you, and that power shall acquire an indisputable right to its possession, as the Spanish did when they discovered the New World, or as you did yourselves when you first implanted your colonies on the western shore of the island. So, you perceive, the view we take of the native tribes of Formosa is that they should not be treated as independent, nor regarded as the owners of the soil they respectively live on, but that China has a right to that same soil, because it occupies it at leisure. In fact this doctrine seems to have been adopted by your government, since the western Chinese farmers, when they find themselves crowded in their settlements, keep advancing toward the eastern coast, the sword in their hands, chasing the natives before them. And it is likely that they will do so until they have absorbed the whole country from the Formosa Channel to the Pacific shore. And, in this, they only confirm, *de facto*, the rightness of the law I have quoted above, and in virtue of which superior races, since the origin of the world, have by degrees substituted their civilization for that of an inferior one. The Chinese divide and parcel over the land of the natives of Formosa and grant it to their subjects as they need it, exactly as if it had been vacant and unoccupied land. They do more; anticipating the occupation of the native territory by their subjects, they control, in some instances, by the most arbitrary rules, the trade of the natives with the merchants of the western shores. Camphor, one of the most important staples of the island, comes from the native mountains. No foreigner is allowed to export it or to acquire it therein. One single individual enjoys the exclusive right to carry on that traffic for the benefit of the Chinese government; any one interfering with the right of the monopolist is put to death.

So the Chinese government has even gone further with the natives of Formosa than the United States have gone with their Indians, and, *de facto*, in the most flagrant manner, they have insisted for the last two hundred years upon a supreme power and dominion within the territory therein. This being the case, it is too firmly and clearly established to admit of dispute that the Formosa tribes are subject to the authority of China, and, although the country occupied by the natives is not within the limits of the various Chinese magistrates, the task of punishing any offense committed therein, whether the guilty party is a Chinese or a native, devolves upon China and not upon the foreign powers. For if the native territory is not Chinese in population, it is Chinese in law and in fact, the Chinese government having a sort of pre-emptive claim on it which it enforces every day through its subjects when it considers fit and advisable.

* * * Sincerely hoping that this communication will tend to reform your judgment on many points of vital importance both to China and the United States, I give you the new expression of my high regard and esteem.

AMOY.

Mr. Le Gendre to the Assistant Secretary.

JANUARY 5, 1872. (Received February 27.)

SIR: I beg to hand you my annual report on trade. In connection therewith I have commented, at some length, on political questions which, in other countries, would more properly have been treated exclusively by the minister. But in China they intimately concern the important interests which I conceived it is a part of a consul's duty to protect. Indeed, the statistical returns and records of events would be very incomplete if they merely showed the channels of trade, the rise and fall thereof, and the progress of missionary enterprise, without some reference to the forces which regulate them; and with all such subjects politics are so intimately connected that a report on the former necessarily calls for reference to the latter. However, if it is considered that in this I have erred, I would ask your indulgence; and I will remark that I have so framed my report that any section can be taken out without interfering with the unity of the whole.

In giving a brief sketch of the situation, as made more apparent by the late anti-foreign agitation in Southern China, I have had to speak

of two men who have exercised most influence in the general course of affairs here: the late and much-regretted Mr. Burlingame, and Mr. Robert Hart, by whose advice and representations I firmly believe Mr. Burlingame (as a commander navigating in dangerous seas will listen to his pilot) was mainly guided. Mr. Hart's influence has, I think, been productive of most disastrous consequences to the relations of foreign countries with China; and I have endeavored to show how, while possessing the ear of the rulers of the empire and exercising great power with few responsibilities, he has proved himself untaught by the past, unmindful of the exigencies of the present, and inadequate to meet the requirements of the future.

I have stated in detail what has been done toward the lighting of the coast and improvement of harbors in this district; but I had to put on record, on one side, the reticence (unwarranted by treaty stipulations) of the customs authorities on all points connected with the appropriation of funds accruing from tonnage-dues; the absence of lights, buoys, &c., at points where the same are most needed, and the disasters to foreign shipping resulting therefrom; and, on the other side, the liberality of the Chinese in providing the foreign inspector with the means he required, and the total absence of interference with Mr. Hart's agents in the prosecution of their work either by the foreign consuls or the native authorities.

Doubtless you will note that for all the Chinese names given in this report the corresponding characters have been furnished, and I had these characters cut in wood, in order that, if my report is printed, they may appear in the text. The confusion and errors which frequently arise from the difficulty in giving the proper sounds in the various dialects, for a given character, and noting the same with the imperfect means afforded by our alphabet, will thus be avoided.

In fine, I must ask your indulgence for the hasty way in which this report was written. My time has been so taken up since August last with the cases incumbent upon me from the Shan-sin-fan riots, that I had very little leisure left to compose it. But I can vouch for the correctness of the figures given and the accuracy of the statistics furnished; and for anything which I say in connection with past events I furnish my authorities in the appendixes.

The original copy of the tables was forwarded with my Nos. 152 and 154, dated, respectively, December 5th and 7th; the duplicate of the same is now handed with the original of the report, the duplicate of which will go by next February's mail.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. W. LE GENDRE.

Annual report on the trade of the Amoy district for the year ending 30th September, 1871.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Notwithstanding the state of uneasiness which generally prevailed for a while in Southern China after the Tien-tsin massacre, there has been great activity in commercial operations at the five ports that come under my jurisdiction: Amoy, on the main land, Tamsui, Kelung, Takao, and Taiwanfoo, in the island of Formosa. The draught of a proclamation by the Chinese central government relative to the massacre was received from the legation. (Governor Low to Mr. Vice-Consul Pye, Peking, 10th November, 1870.) But it was never made public, either by the provincial or local authorities, because, they say, they had received no instructions from their superiors at Peking. (Mr. Vice-Consul Pye to Governor Low, No. 62, 29th November, 1870.) And, in this, I believe, the local native officers

Great activity in commercial operations this year.

Proclamation by the Chinese government after the Tien-tsin massacre; never made public.

were sincere; for, in neither the communication by the Board of War giving the text of an imperial edict relative to the massacre, and the reply made to it by Inn-Kwei, the governor-general of the province, is any mention made of the proclamation communicated by the various legations to the consuls. In the imperial edict (23d July, 1870) it is said that Tseng-Kwo-Fan has examined into the affairs of Tien-tsin generally, and thought they might be settled "properly." What is meant by "properly" is more than I can say, unless the sense is taken from the sentence that follows, and in which mention is made of many other troubles between the Chinese people and the Christians, even to the taking of life, (*i. e.*, Chinese people and Christians; so "Christians" are "outside people," not "Chinese," within the meaning of the law.) Such troubles, the Emperor seems to visibly apprehend, may lead to difficulties with foreign powers, in which case he says "there must be no submission to the rebellious demands of (foreigners;)" and, as it would be unwise to wait for the rain to prepare for it, he orders "in secret to make everything ready for defense," and he adds that "not a moment should be lost by delay."

Imperial edict of the 23d July, 1870.

Reply by the governor general of Fuh-kien, August 14, 1870.

The style of this edict is truly imperial, in the Chinese acceptation of the term; and, as such documents always are, it is so concise that, to all but natives of the highest culture, it is everything but clear. But if from its want of plainness any doubts were left as to the true design of the Chinese toward us, and which, I think, it reveals, surely the perusal of the reply made to it by the governor-general of Fuh-kien (August 14, 1870,) would dissipate them. Not satisfied, as the Emperor is, with insinuating that in the troubles arising between Chinese and Christians, the latter are always in the wrong, he attacks the doctrine itself in the most virulent manner. He says: "I find that the teaching of religion by the various nations, although it is called the exhorting of men to do good, is, in reality, the dissemination of poison without end. The Chinese who embrace these religions are people who do not attend to their own duties. Their teachers use many plans to protect them, so that they are enabled to deceive and injure the well-disposed people. Although there is no truth in the charge against them of decoying and kidnapping (of persons) and of taking and cutting (parts of the body for medicinal purposes,) still they have somewhat that cannot be endured. Occasions for dispute easily arise, and if anything happens to the foreigners immediately they (the foreigners) use their war-vessels to cause fear. This cannot but produce hatred in all who are men."

So on one side we have the western nations who, full of confidence in the civilizing power of Christianity, insist upon the carrying out of the clauses of the treaties concerning the teaching of the gospel to the natives, and on the other side there is the ruling element in the empire that demands the revision of said clauses, because, in its estimation, they are the means in our hands, of dissemination of poison without end to their people. It is said that in one of the Emperor's edicts (7th year, 9th month, 24th day) this strange phrase appears: "As the teaching of the Christian religion has been sanctioned by the treaties, and, still more, as the demand upon us has been in accordance with the treaties, it would be difficult to oppose it openly." Therefore, as the secret opposition to missionary enterprise which seems to have been decided upon, might lead to a war for which China is not prepared, and, therefore, the nation has everything to gain from delay, this discreet warning is sent to the governors-general: "If war must come (now) it need not begin from the Chinese." To which the governor-general of Fuh-kien and Che-kiang replied (14th August, 1870:) "I have given secret orders to the Tautais along the coast that they should both secure protection (of all parties) and also be ready for emergencies. * * * At the ports of trade there are religious teachers and merchants of various nations, and they are really united as one body, though they have their various differences. If they should at all discover that we are doing anything, they would immediately become suspicious and the danger would be increased. The wicked (Chinese) people would seize on the opportunity to make trouble, and, if anything else should happen, this would afford to them (the foreigners) occasion for further charges. I have, with respect, copied the imperial decree ordering your servants, within the jurisdiction, secretly to be prepared. Your sacred majesty is most thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of foreigners. Besides the ordinary drilling of soldiers at this port of Foo-chow, I have already, under the pretense of protecting (the region) and keeping down disturbances, increased the number of soldiers and been most particular in the selection of them."

The situation as understood to be from those two documents.

Chinese plan of resistance.

In this province the T'san-fu-Chin (commander of the fortress of Amoy) appears to have accepted the task of carrying out this scheme. Soon after the issue of Inn-Kwei's memorial (quoted above) a man called Wang-Sang-Fuh, in whose possession certain papers showing his connection with former rebellions are said to have been found, was seized and executed in Amoy as the leader of a serious conspiracy against the state. Two of his so-called associates were also beheaded in Formosa.

How the plan was carried out in the Amoy district. Pretext for buying arms.

A pretext for arming having thus been found, the work was diligently prosecuted.

Yet it was not enough to have arms; they must have soldiers. The governor general had confessed, in his memorial to the Emperor, that there was not the show of an army in Fuh-kien, and he must depend on the militia, that is, How to have soldiers. the patriotism of the people, or what, in the absence of this, an unknown feeling to that race, is substituted for it, a deep hatred for the enemy. In this case they appear to have made the attempt of inciting the people against us by telling them that we had devised the diabolical scheme of poisoning them by the gross, and, indeed, that to this effect we had sent agents throughout the country. The disturbance which they thus tried to raise in Amoy was checked at the start by a visit which I made to the intendant on the 3d of August, the very day, I believe, he was preparing to execute two of the so-called poisoners, who had just been arrested by T'san-fu-Chin's soldiers. Having thus been unsuccessful in Amoy, the promoters of the disturbance moved into the interior of the country, and, by means of secret letters sent throughout the region by the T'san-fu-Chin, (4th of August,) a certain agitation was created at Chang-chow-foo, a town situated to the west of Amoy about forty miles. But the people, seeing that there was no proof of the distribution of poison, soon quieted down. However, they were again stirred up on the 17th by means of proclamations in which a native, a being without home, relations, or friends, unknown to every one, Wu-li by name, was said to have confessed to Wang, a district magistrate at Chang-chow-foo, that he was the agent of foreigners for the distribution of poison. He was executed, in expiation of his so-called crimes, in the city of Chang-chow-foo, on the 21st of August. At Chuen-chow-foo incendiary placards were also posted, and (my conviction is strong) serious riots would have occurred had not Her Britannic Majesty's consul put a heavy pressure upon the authorities, who then, as if by means of a magic charm, suddenly caused everything everywhere to pass from the most intense agitation to such a perfect calm that persons who since traveled into the country after the signal was given could hardly realize there had ever been any disturbance at all.

Strange as this procedure seems, it can be easily explained, for (when it was resorted to) the leaders of the movement had fully gained their ends. It was apparent that, in the efforts made by their rulers to quiet the people, The tactics of the Chinese made clear. all Chinese must see, not a sincere effort to exonerate foreigners, but what, in fact, it was, a blind—a subterfuge to avoid immediate difficulties with foreign nations. Every one understood that the time had not come when the Emperor could afford to place himself in open hostility against us; and, indeed, the demon which had thus been raised, and which now, if asleep, may yet, according to the warnings given to us in the late Missionary Circular, rise to astonish the world by deeds which, in horror and atrocity, will far surpass, I fear, anything which the events of the 21st of June last year should have prepared us for. "Disorders like that at Tien-tsin will be repeated more terribly each time."—(Chinese Missionary Circular; communicated by the French minister.)*

Such is the situation we have been unconsciously but steadily and fatally coming to for ten years past. During all that time we have complaisantly spoken of China's weakness, but seldom thought of her duplicity or of the ability Western powers' past policy reviewed. of her rulers to outwit us, and of the efforts made by them to get rid of us. We have all united to put on record officially the wounds of this great empire; but the vitality which is yet in it, the resources which, in spite of its age, it offers for cure, who has ever made any attempt to ascertain? It seems to me that, after the burning of the summer palace and the conclusion of the treaty of Tien-tsin, our aim should have been to encourage the intercourse between the Chinese and ourselves, through which only the means of coming to a better appreciation of each other would have been afforded to both parties.

In view of this we should have insisted upon the admission, on a treaty basis, of both our merchants and missionaries in the interior of the empire. Article IX of the British treaty of Tien-tsin, re-affirmed by the supplementary articles of the convention signed at Shanghai on the 8th of November, 1858, by the United States, afforded us ample means of carrying out the scheme. But that way of working the problem of the opening of this empire required considerable ingenuity and knowledge; also labor, much firmness, and, in some instances, may be, we should have had to resort to force. Unreasonably, I believe, we have been frightened by the magnitude of the task before us; and, losing sight of the traditional disposition of the Chinese, and by which they are instinctively driven toward opposition to our influence and amity; forgetting also that, of all the races known, they are the most vain, the most proud, the most cunning, the most treacherous, the most patient, and, in the same manner as if they had been western people, we thought of settling matters by extending to them a fraternal and protecting hand; and, unwisely, we made no mystery that we had come to their shores to substitute our religious faith, our laws, our customs, our system of administration of government for their own. Just as if, a hundred years ago, they had not expelled the

Article IX of the British treaty of Tien-tsin of 1858; American convention of Shanghai, November 8, 1858.

* See Appendix.

Jesuits and the Dominicans simply because of their efforts to substitute in China the spiritual rule of the Pope of Rome for that of the Son of Heaven. And, as an inducement to the Chinese for accepting this, our offer, we threw at their feet the wonders of our civilization and skill. At that time the foreign inspectorate was just in operation. Its object was to secure an honest collection, for the

The foreign inspectorate.

Chinese, of that portion of the public revenue accruing from foreign trade. The duty of the high officer placed at the head of this service was that he should see that the indemnity due to England and France was paid without delay or further disputes. And in this the inspectorate proved so successful that it was thought it might be made use of for another purpose, and, without further reflection, the inspector general was placed in the position we now find him. The first occupant of the place, Mr. Horatio Lay, was a man of considerable ability and talent. He proceeded with the Chinese, his employers, as an aged son would with stubborn parents, and endeavored to obtain, through pressure, what, later, Mr. Hart thought to gain by words of persuasion. The latter gentleman is yet in Peking doing his best.

Mr. Horatio Lay, the first inspector general. His successor, Mr. Hart.

Whatever may be the means resorted to by the inspector general to perform his task, his position is most delicate. Without any well-defined sphere of action, under the terms of his appointment, he cannot be made responsible to western powers, while receiving a princely compensation from the Chinese, unless he is unprincipled and dishonest. He must keep himself in

The position of the inspector general defined.

readiness to answer to them for any acts of his performed in compliance with either the instructions of the T'seng-lee-Yamên, or the wishes, as made known to him, of his foreign friends. In that position, while he has been of very little use to western powers, he has afforded a valuable assistance to the Chinese in carrying out their traditional policy of gaining time in order that they may be able, at some future day, to dictate their own terms to us. At one time the minister of the United States appeared to have realized the embarrassment which must result to the diplomatic body from the false position in which the inspector general of customs had been placed, for he determined to guard that officer from Chinese influence by removing his seat of office from Peking to Shanghai, where, according to the terms of the treaty, Mr. Hart should reside. And he wrote to Washington those words which, to this day, have lost nothing

Wise words by Mr. Burlingame.

of their wisdom and foresight: "The diplomatic body felt that it was the foreign ministers' duty to urge upon the cabinet of Peking the expediency of not permitting the inspector of customs, or any foreign employé, whose business was on the coast, to reside in Peking in a *quasi* diplomatic capacity. In this view they most heartily concurred, and immediately appointed Robert Hart to reside at Shanghai." (Diplomatic Correspondence, 1864, part III; Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Seward, page 349.)

But soon, by the desire of the Yamên, the foreign inspectorate of customs had its headquarters fixed at Peking. The reason given was that the inspector general was the head of a foreign service which, in itself, constituted the most important bureau of the Tseng-lee-Yamên, and, therefore, his place is by the side of the members of that department and of the ministers. And as the seat of both is at Peking, Mr. Hart must be there also.*

The inspector general's residence remains permanently fixed at Peking.

The question of residence being thus settled, Mr. Hart appears to have left the question of commerce for his secretaries to decide, and to have devoted all his energies to politics. Being endowed with an indefatigable ardor for work, enjoying as he did the confidence of the diplomatic circle, he rendered invaluable services to his employers, while, with a thorough knowledge of the language, an admirable staff, and unusual facilities for communicating with the Tseng-lee-Yamên, he became almost indispensable to the various ministers, and he gained, with them, that reputation for tact and ability of which Mr. Burlingame speaks, and that popularity which is the just reward of any one that knows how to make himself useful, and knows whom, where, and how

The influence of Western powers in November, 1861.

to serve. He was, otherwise, much favored by circumstances. We had just passed that period of troubles and conflicts when it was almost a superhuman task to obtain anything, and had entered into that phase of the history of China, when, after the burning of the Emperor's palace, and the signing of the treaty of Tien-tsin, we had only to ask, and our demands were instantly gratified. You will remember that it was only the day before, when, on the 7th of November, 1861, the Prince of Kung having in view the double purposes of protecting himself against his enemies and of soothing the barbarians, had two princes of the blood condemned and executed, together with the president of the council, most exclusively under plea "that they had dishonored China before Europe by having countenanced the treacherous act that had been committed at Tang-chow."

Mr. Hart's tactics.

We may well imagine that, with a people so thoroughly under the influence of terror, it was not very difficult for Mr. Hart, during the two years that he spent in Peking, after the departure of his chief, Mr. Lay, from the beginning of 1862 to the

end of 1863, when he was created inspector general,* to obtain such trifles as those, which, it is claimed, were conceded at his urgent request. Among them are quoted: Pin-Tayen's mission to Europe, and the banishment of Tien-Titon which, by the way, was insisted on by France, then omnipotent; the Peking college, a scheme supported by Mr. Burlingame, and which (we should not lose sight of the fact) has not yet been thoroughly carried out; the opening of Swatou, insisted on by England, I believe.

In this way, being rather favored by what I should consider a much usurped reputation for *savoir faire* and influence with the Chinese, he slowly but steadily went on with what I shall call his work of circumvallation of the diplomatic body, without which he knew he could not gain his ends. In this he was much assisted by our lamented countryman, Mr. Burlingame, who was then the leading man in Peking. One can easily understand the influence which in his new position Mr. Hart must have gained with the United States minister.

Why Mr. Burlingame gave his support to Mr. Hart.

Mr. Hart was indebted for all he was to Mr. Burlingame,* and Mr. Burlingame had every reason to believe in Mr. Hart's honesty of purpose. Again, the long residence of the then inspector general in China, his great experience of the natives, his late so-called successes, and his perfect knowledge of the court dialect, which Mr. Burlingame did not speak, and which the secretary of legation, although well versed in the Canton dialect, and one of the ablest Chinese scholars living, spoke with difficulty, all convinced Mr. Burlingame that he could not do better than to trust his protégé and sail the ship of state under such an able pilot's guidance. This took place in 1862.

We all know the events that followed. The American minister was easily persuaded that China had been wronged by ambitious politicians and calumniated by unscrupulous diplomatists, and that, although yet very suspicious of us, she was willing to listen to argument, and, in fact, she needed but the pacific assistance and guidance of a man of honesty of purpose, ability, and perseverance, to be reconciled with western influence, and initiated, before she could acknowledge it, in our religious faith and civilization. Mr. Burlingame adopted this policy, and his colleagues, with one or two exceptions, gave all their support to it.*

Mr. Burlingame was justified in substituting fair diplomatic action for force in China, Jan. 15, 1864.

The result of this first phase of Mr. Hart's administration was what was then called "the co-operative policy," which itself resulted in the absorption, by the inspector general and his associates at the treaty ports, of almost all the powers which properly belonged to the foreign ministers, the consuls, and the Chinese; and, as a premier in England would act with the Crown in the government of the British empire, he used both the western representatives and the native power for the administration of affairs. Under his rule our tonnage-dues fund has been long wasted in paying large salaries to idle functionaries, instead of being wisely spent in the improvement of the coasts.† The imperial maritime customs service became almost untenable to many of its members.‡

All the appointments to and dismissals from this service were left to the discretion of the inspector general, who claimed that he owed an account of his acts to no one.‡ In politics the result was not better. It was admitted that we enjoyed certain privileges under the article of the British treaty of Tien-tsin, and the supplementary rules signed at Shanghai, in 1858, by the United States, but great care was taken to give no effect to the terms of either articles of the treaty or of the rules. The result of this was that the interior of the empire, which otherwise might have been open to missionaries and merchants, remained closed to both. When, in spite of the obstacles thrown in their way, a few courageous men made the attempt to engage in the trade, they were driven away from the country by means of occult influences, and, if they resisted, a price was set upon their heads, as it was done in the case of Mr. Pickering, in Formosa. Our missionaries were not much better treated. The result was conflicts and scenes of disorder which the Chinese declared themselves unable to repress. Once a foreign consul made the attempt to restore the peace, on treaty basis, in Formosa. But he was reprimanded for not having obtained the same "at any price," and an apology was tendered to China by a great power for the acts of her too daring official. Yet, as something must be done, a report made by the commissioner of customs at Shanghai, dated May 9, 1868, (and which I will give in Appendix No. 6,) was taken from the inspector general's office, and served in framing the "still-born, Rutterford-Hart plan of revision of the British treaty." The British minister having gone home, most unjustly Mr. Burlingame was made responsible for the late deceptions.§ Soon after the massacres of the 21st of June, 1870, followed, after

Result of Mr. Hart's administration as Chinese premier.

Revision of the British treaty of Tien-tsin, April 1, 1869.

* See Appendix No. 3.

† See Appendix No. 4. See also Appendix No. 5.

‡ See Appendix No. 5.

§ See appendix No. 6.

which we had the Chinese Missionary Circular and the crisis we have just gone through in Southern China.*

How Mr. Hart, with his great knowledge of the language, with his hundred assistants stationed all along the coasts from Peking to Canton, and on the Yang-tse-kiang, from Shanghai to Han-kow, enjoying, as he does, the familiarity of most of the rulers of this empire, could have been so deceived as to the true intentions of China, is more than I can imagine.

For, indeed, the truth came to him from every quarter: from the millions, from the ruling classes, the literati, and those who compose the ruling power in the empire—Tsen-Kwo-fan, whose secret memorial is well known, Lee-Hang-Chung, Ting, the governor of Kiang-su, who is said to have been in favor of a strong popular feeling being got up against foreign intercourse, Inn, the governor of Fuh-kien and Che-kiang, whose memorial I have submitted, and many others which I might name.

I will quote but one of those papers, the famous Tsen-Kwo-fan's memorial, which has become an official document with us, and therefore its authenticity cannot be disputed. Tsen-Kwo-fan says: "The first dispatch and the secret letter from the foreign office have both been carefully considered in every point. The design is to firmly maintain our own views, without hazarding the safety of the present situation, connected with the desire to wipe out our shame and redress our wrongs, without giving those parties reason to suspect our plans. A scheme like this is really doing what the times require and our resources allow; and I have most painfully labored to carry out the duties committed to me." (Diplomatic Correspondence, China, 1863, part I, page 519, the middle of the page.)

Such are the political views of this great man, the most influential, I am told, of all the provincial rulers in the empire. As regards his religious considerations of the subject, he plainly tells us that he has such a contempt for our faith and civilization that he does not think it is worth while to prevent us from proclaiming what we call their merits before the people.

It is so inferior and so weak that it cannot possibly make any impression upon the black-haired Chinese. He says, in respect to affording facilities for the propagation of religion, "I may be allowed to observe that the Roman Catholics began their work by tempting men to join them from mercenary motives; but, latterly, most foreign missionaries have been poor, and as they could not hold out so many advantages, their doctrines have not been believed. From the days of Tsin and Han dynasties, the doctrines of Confucius and the sages have been rather obscured, so that Buddhism has got gradually the ascendant; yet Buddhism has been very greatly supplanted in India, its original country, by Mohammedanism. So, too, Romanism, which arose in the Roman empire and obtained the supremacy; but, subsequently, Protestantism has vigorously opposed it. From these facts it is evidently plain that all those different religions fluctuate, having their rise and fall, while the doctrines of Duke-Chau and Confucius suffered no attrition during the lapse of ages, but still suffice to regulate the government of China, correct the manners of the people, and exalt the dignity and institutions of the land. If, therefore, the adherents of these other doctrines take every method to promulgate them, they will, after all, get but few supporters and converts." (Diplomatic Correspondence, 1868, part I, China, page 521, beginning of page.)

In this Tsen-Kow-fan is not supported by the literary classes, who see in the missionaries the pioneers of a civilization which, they believe, the day from which it begins to progress among the people, both their government and cast will be lost; and therefore they oppose missionary labor on principle. But this opposition, the advocates of peace at any price claim, can in time be overcome. In support of their views they argue the great esteem in which Mr. Hart is held, and his ability, if we only give him time, to exercise it. They say that no man in the empire enjoys more the liberty of free speech with the Chinese than the inspector general of customs. They quote his various reports to the Tsung-lee-Yamên, which were presented to the Emperor in the shape of memorials, and were afterward ordered by imperial decree to be sent to both the governors general and governors of the provinces to be reported on. In reply, I would say that we have no evidence that all this was done. But if it was done, the effect produced by Mr. Hart must have been very little, since none of the important questions of internal reform and enlightened foreign policy have as yet met with the practical acceptance they deserve.

As to his being allowed to speak, represent, and remonstrate, there is not one in office in China that cannot do the same. In this respect this land of despotism and routine is the land of liberty; and as long as the freedom of speech does not interfere with the action of the authorities in maintaining order, it is never opposed. And, besides, not to listen to the man who is understood to be the mouth-piece of the foreign

Facilities offered Mr. Hart for collecting reliable information on Chinese affairs.

Tsen-Kwo-fan's memorial to the throne.

What the policy of China is.

What Christianity, as compared with Confucianism, is.

The literati's opposition to Christianity.

Mr. Hart's influence; what it amounts to.

* See my dispatches Nos. 144, 149, 153, to the honorable Assistant Secretary of State.

element in China would be considered by the Tseng-lee-Yamên as a breach of etiquette which the much-feared western powers must greatly resent; and therefore the Chinese will never fail patiently to listen to whatever he may have to say in behalf of foreigners. And why, after all, would they impede his freedom of speech? Is it not their plan to favor any discussion that would enable them to gain time? (Diplomatic Correspondence, 1868, page 521, quoted above.)

"The policy of China," says a man who has spent ten years in their service as commissioner of customs at Foo-chow, "is to isolate us one from the other, and to lead us to believe that she is disposed to act; that she has placed her destinies in the hands of one and the other, while in reality she only desires to remain in a normal state of immobility. And she would cast to a distance her most appreciated and renowned favorite as soon as his services ceased to be of necessity." The only influence Mr. Hart has, besides that which he gains from the various ministers, is to have admirably served these people in the carrying out of their policy of procrastination; and the day he shall be found unsuccessful, like his predecessor, Mr. Lay, he will be removed. And if not this, what else can we infer from those bold words addressed to the Emperor by Tsen-Kwo-fan? "If, however, the foreigners press for their adoption"

Tsen Kwo-fan again.

[in this he alludes only to railroads and extension of trade, for, being somewhat a military man, he is said to have realized the importance of telegraphs, and seriously thinks, in spite of the irrepressible 'Fang Shuey,' to establish an electric line between Shanghai and Hankow] "unceasingly, it will be desirable to let them know that even if they should be able to force the authorities at Peking to consent, the provincial rulers, like myself and others, would still resist their introduction with all our strength; and if by some means we, too, should be compelled to give our consent, there would still remain the myriads of common people, who, in the extremity of their poverty, would see how they could better themselves, and rise to oppose the foreigners in a manner that all the authorities in China could not curb or repress.

"The princes and magnates of the Middle Kingdom need have no lack of argument in pleading for the lives of their people; and even if our course should bring about a rupture, and we resort to force to preserve the rights and employments of our people, the struggle would not be owing to a mere empty discussion on things of no importance. On the one hand we could appeal to Heaven, earth, and our sainted emperors, and on the other to the inhabitants dwelling within every sea. We, in fact, between these parties, ought to fear nothing as to the result, as after it we would have nothing to repent of." (Diplomatic Correspondence, 1868, part II, China, page 520.)

While thus endeavoring to demonstrate the weakness of the policy of conciliation and peace at any price, I must not be understood to say that I am an advocate of the opposite extreme policy, which has been so much urged of late years. For no one better than I knows that the dream of compelling China, however easy the conquest of the country, in the present weak state of China, might be, is one that we must range among those of the past. And should even Russia, which, of all nations, is the best situated to give effect to the scheme, make an attempt, I do not believe that she could accomplish more toward effecting the desired changes in the condition of the laws and manners of the Chinese than the Mongols have done in their days, or even the Tartar of the present age will do. And, indeed, let us suppose that the conquest has been attempted and accomplished, what would be the position of the invaders? I suppose, in imitation of the Tartars, they would simply garrison the towns. Inasmuch as, to satisfy the expectations of the other western powers, the annexation would be announced to have been made with a view chiefly to favor foreign intercourse, the troops that should occupy the most important ports would, from time to time, make reconnaissances in the interior of the country to enforce obedience to the new laws, insure the free circulation of goods in transit, and the collection of taxes; nothing more. Such a state of affairs, however practicable it may seem, could not last long. One hundred and fifty thousand men are too few to rule three hundred and sixty millions, especially while the people are united in their feelings, their interest, their wants, their opposition, as the Chinese are.

What western powers would accomplish by the conquest of China, or the result to be expected from a policy of violence and force.

Therefore to the army of occupation must soon be added the influx of foreign elements that will follow in the path traced by the conquerors. With the first generation, the foreign army, much exposed to revolts and attacks, in self-defense will keep much together, and, therefore, must carefully preserve the integrity of their energy of race, and, without much difficulty, will overcome the difficulties incumbent upon the first half century of the occupation. They will spend their time in forcing upon the conquered race their own notions of government and administration. Being western people, they would look with contempt upon the assumed superiority of the native system, the science, the cowardice of their soldiers, which is the result of defective military institutions, and, unlike the Manchus, who, when they first arrived, so much admired Chinese wonders, they would again begin the crusade which Che-Hwang-le, (B. C. 220,) and Mr. Hart after him, through other means, however, but also unsuc-

cessfully, decreed against the literati and their books. With the second generation they will be, as a matter of course, much stronger in numbers, a large addition of half-breeds, born from native women, having furnished them with valuable mediums of communication with the Chinese, and their children, on one side inclined to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, and on the other much influenced by a tender feeling for their mothers. Native women will modify whatever, in the new order of things, would tend too much toward western notions, and they will shape it more in accordance with local ideas. But with the third generation, the modifying element must already have become weaker, inasmuch as, instead of issuing from pure blood, it would be from that which has already been affected by the first mixture, and so on till both the Chinese and the western civilization, being much transformed, there would be comparatively nothing left of either. But we cannot anticipate anything very remarkable from the result if we judge of what it might be by what the population of Macao is. It is almost exclusively composed of half-breeds between Westerners and Chinese, who are decidedly inferior to either of their ancestors. And even if the country were covered with railroads and telegraphs, connecting it with western empires, and favoring the influx of immigration, I doubt if the general race would ever come up to our level; and why? Simply because, to accomplish the transformation of three hundred and sixty millions of people, all the blood of England, France, and America, would not suffice, and the half-breeds would never come to the level of their fathers.

What now takes place in India, which, it is true, has been occupied by England, but is far from having begun to be transformed, would practically demonstrate the correctness of these views. So, from whatever point of view we consider the subject, we perceive the impracticability of an enterprise which would have for its object the transformation of the Chinese civilization into a Christian civilization; and, besides, considering that the conquest of the country, in this century, must be considered nothing less than a monstrous iniquity, the scheme both of Mr. Hart and of his predecessor, Lord Clive, who was the first, I believe, to submit a plan for the conquest of the Middle Empire, should be given up, on one side, as a childish fancy, and, on the other, as an unjustifiable wrong.

But, then, again, comes the question: How shall we solve the problem before us? To answer that, I must go still deeper into the subject and examine what the compound elements of the race are.

The Chinese race has its basis in the Malay element, modified by the addition of what has, subsequently, become predominant, the yellow type with a slight touch of white. Therefore it must inevitably be set towards what is materially useful. (Gaubie, *Chronologie Chinoise*, page 28; A. de Humboldt, *Asie Centrale*, t. 1, page 27.) In this manner, while, in the West, the careful adjustment of a mechanism to serve in the administration of public affairs, and the question of police were long considered as matters of secondary consideration, it was from the start, in China, the object of much inquiry and experiment. But matters connected with war and diplomacy, which, with us, were considered as being essential, were much neglected by the Chinese. On principle they held that, to have peace and quiet in the state, provisions must be plenty and cheap, that the people may easily procure food, shelter, and raiment; agriculture must be encouraged; industry as well. But this could not be, unless there was great stability in the institutions; therefore much care is taken to remove all causes of excitement or dissatisfaction among the natives.

The yellow element which, as I have said, has become predominant in the Chinese type, was well calculated to promote those principles; and, indeed, the population of the Middle Empire, fully appreciating the importance of an order of things founded upon such a theory, bent all its energies towards preserving it.

Philosophical ideas and religious opinions, which, with the white race, have been the pretext, if not the cause, of so many revolutions and discords, never made the slightest impression upon them. Well fed with rice, and with their cotton jackets on their backs, they never even thought of facing the bamboo of the police for the greater glory and advancement of a theory or of an idea, and the government could, with impunity, allow people to preach on any possible subject, or to teach, even, the most monstrous absurdities, the most daring novelties, provided they should contain nothing subversive of their present social organization, or of the principles of moral philosophy on which it rests. But so soon as one went beyond the extreme limit, the authorities, without mercy, and by the means, the cruelty of which would be repugnant to us, have repressed the innovators, and in this they have always been sustained by public opinion.

The Jesuits and the Dominicans have been the means of doing serious harm to the cause of missionary interests in China. It is to be hoped that we shall profit by their example, and that merchants will take care that they do not, also, bring irreparable injury to the trade by showing

What the Chinese race is. The spirit of Chinese institutions.

The experience of the Jesuits and Dominicans must be a lesson for trade.

that their presence, too, on the sacred soil of the empire, conceals dangers to the native social organization, against which the Chinese would not be slow in guarding. As for us, in the diplomatic intercourse which we have with the eastern rulers, when we ask for any privileges, we must remember that it is in the genius of that race to acquire whatever may prove of benefit to them, provided it does not conflict with its fundamental laws, nor shock too rudely the superstitions of the people. I am convinced that the inland trade will become possible, if the subject of the reforms to be introduced into the system of administration of foreign affairs in the interior of the empire, and of additional legislation, which I have sketched in memorandum No. 5, being inclosure No. 1, with my dispatch No. 139, to yourself, were seriously taken up by competent persons, and a conclusion arrived at in connection with it. We are aware that they are inclined to adopt certain appliances of foreign origin for the working of coal-mines, and, if they are yet opposed to the introduction of steam navigation, and the extension of trade conducted by foreigners, or to a system of electric telegraph all over the empire, it is because of the fear they have of the foreigners' designs on their country, and of the facilities it would afford western powers for invasion and annexation. And, besides, as a matter of course, they are prejudiced against innovations which the greatest statesmen of Europe themselves opposed, when railroads and telegraphs were first spoken of; and if their prejudices are stronger than ours, it is because of a conservative disposition which is far more developed in them than in us. But certainly these prejudices are not insurmountable, and the inclinations of the people toward looking after what is useful and beneficial to them, will serve, if timely taken advantage of, to overcome them. They just commence to see that the transformation of human labor into one which is more mechanical, is not, after all, to be so much apprehended; and it will not take very long to show them that all the rebellions which have desolated the empire were not caused by the throwing out of a certain employment of the thousands which were engaged in the carrying of goods on the Yang-tse-kiang, which is, now, almost entirely monopolized by Americans; and they will not be slow in realizing the advantages to be derived by the gradual introduction of steam navigation in their interior waters and on their coasts.

What China will be willing to receive from us, and why she refuses to accept it now.

We must not forget that, under the present system, the carrying of foreign trade and the extension of missionary labors, by foreigners, in the interior, are, practically, an impossibility. But it will not offer the same obstacles, when provisions are made by which both the merchants and teachers of the gospel, traveling or residing in the interior, may be placed under certain control; and this, certainly, can be done without giving up a single letter of the ex-territorial clause. If such be the case, then, also, is the problem solved, for intercourse is all we can rightly ask for; it is all that is needed, and that will make it possible.

Intercourse between the two races having been once fairly inaugurated, the civilization of the East necessarily comes in contact with that of the West, and, by a simple process of nature, without shock or violence, or even effort, will, of itself, work the exchange which must take place between the two, and for the commencement of which many are anxious, as likely to result beneficially to mankind. I firmly believe that if we show ourselves just on the missionary question, by granting them all they are entitled to under the treaties, they will not make any serious opposition to the intercourse, as, in their pride, they do not suspect that they have so much to apprehend from it, and the advantages which they will derive from it may induce them to favor it in the course of time. I am sure we must cherish no hope of ever seeing them do this, so long as the policy of persuasion (which has never accomplished anything except to put them on their guard) shall remain in force, or the policy of violence (which, in the long run, would simply serve in the dismembering of the empire, and teach its population how to resist us efficiently) shall be again resorted to. I know that, in the beginning, we shall have to show much firmness. But, should this be repugnant to our feelings, it should cause no fear as to the ultimate success. For, on one side, we have the treaties, which give to us the right, and, on the other, the power that furnishes us the means. Although without a common frontier, like Russia, the coast is at our mercy, and we may lay our hands on that portion of China's public revenue which arises from the coast trade, whenever we may think fit.

The policy of intercourse.

Results to be expected from the policy of persuasion or of violence.

The Chinese are not apt to forget what it is for their interest to be remembered; and they know that the phantom of rebellion which once threatened ruin to the present dynasty, and which could not be made to vanish till we came, may now be caused to return and disturb the rest of the young emperor, anxious to retain the throne which he is about to ascend. That may be accomplished without resort to acts of war or traitorous machinations, whenever the ministers should think fit, by simply blockading the ports and stopping the coast trade, and causing the natives to know why this is done. And if we make good use of these means, and otherwise remain guided, in our diplomatic dealings with those people, by the principles of justice and equity which

should never be lost sight of by a Christian nation, I doubt not that we shall not be long in making a good start in the right direction, and that, by the time the Chinese shall become strong and able to resist us, they will have realized the folly of their past policy of exclusiveness and isolation, and we shall have no cause of apprehension from them. For it is not in the nature of that race to seek for conquest or military glory beyond the seas, and their love for quiet is proverbial.

Pacific genius of the Chinese race.

I have before me, while I write, a native picture of happiness which shows, more eloquently than I could by words, the true genius of that race. It represents a dish of boiled rice placed before an unusually healthy looking and corpulent man, who stands with an open mouth, ready to receive the food sent to him by Heaven. So much for the masses. As to the rulers, how they will act when they shall have regained the power of old, and be able again "to soothe and bridle all the world," (a letter of the Emperor of China to the President of the United States—see Diplomatic Correspondence, 1863, part II, China, page 923, inclosure B to No. 33; Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Seward,) we may judge by the following lines, being the remarks, in conclusion, of Tseng-Kwo-fan's secret memorial to the Emperor, quoted above:

"Should the day return when China gets the ascendant, and foreign nations decay and grow weak, we then should only seek to protect our own black-haired people, and have no wish for military glory beyond the seas. Although they are crooked and deceitful, they yet know that reason and right cannot be gainsaid, and that the wrath of a people cannot be resisted. By employing a frank sincerity on our part we can no doubt move them to good works, and then everything will be easily arranged to satisfaction." (Diplomatic Correspondence, 1868, China, part I, page 521.) Having come to this, I must now pause and pass to another subject.

SMUGGLING THE GREAT DRAWBACK AGAINST TRADE.

As I have reported in 1868 and 1869, the great drawback against trade is smuggling, and this will not be checked until a uniform tariff of duties on imports and exports and of internal taxation is adopted throughout the empire.

The taxation of which the merchants complain does not consist solely in the Li-kim which, in both Foo-chow and Amoy, was first imposed in 1856, but of many different imposts which were decreed, most of them, after that date, by the various governors general. Li-kim means mill tariff or small tariff, and is ¹⁰⁰/₁₀₀₀ part of a tael, or Chinese ounce.

In Swatow, where the people resisted heavy taxation by force of arms, there is but one tax, which is collected on a single article of import, that is opium, and it is very light. In Amoy the taxation affects almost every article of import and export. There is, on opium the Wah-shui, a tax equal to \$53.33 per chest; it was established in 1860. The Wah-shui is a government impost.

The Wah-shui is an impost that was intended to be collected on goods entered or cleared in Chinese junks by opposition to the Yang-shui, or treaty customs duty, which is levied on goods, whether imports or exports, carried in foreign vessels. It was decreed a little over one year after the signing of the convention of Shanghai of 1858. The Pih-chin, or Piao-shui, decreed in 1862, and equal to \$22.22, is a revenue derived from certificates. The Li-kim, which amounts to \$7 per chest, was first collected in 1863.

There are also the Orphans' Home, or tax for officers, equal to \$8.02 per chest, and what is called the meltage fee, equal to \$7.55 per chest.

On tea there is the Li-kim, established in 1860, and equal to 75 cents per picul in some districts and \$1.40 in others; the Wah-shui and the imperial tax, or Shang-shui, known to have been collected from immemorial times, and equal, the first to 22 cents per picul, and the second to 8 cents. The imperial tax, or Shang-shui, is a regular or permanent impost.

On all articles of import and export there are but two taxes levied, the Li-kim, established in 1858, and the imperial tax, which has always been in operation. For further details I beg to refer to my report on trade for 1858-'59, United States Commercial Relations, 1869, page 58, and following.

In Foo-chow five taxes besides the tariff duty are laid on opium, viz:

1st. The Wah-shui, collected by the farmer of the Li-kim, imposed in 1856, and equal, including a certain premium of one tael eight mace (1.8 tl.) and a meltage fee of 8.4 tls., to 40.2.0 tls.

2d. A fee called the Koon-hang, established in the winter of 1865, and equal to 1.4.4 tls. per chest.

3d. The Li-kim, imposed in the summer of 1857, and equal, including a meltage fee of 3.2 tls., to 19.1 tls.

4th. The military tax, imposed in 1861, equal to 5 tls. per chest. The military tax, or Kum-yang, is a tax for the support of the army.

5th. The Piao-shui, for the Osborne flotilla, imposed in 1861, and equal, including

the premium of 1.6 taels, to 17.6 taels. (Confidential and unpublished report by Mr. Commissioner Dick to the inspector general of customs, dated May 9, 1858.)

Of all these different taxes the only one that is reported to the board of revenue (Hoo-Poo) is the Chang-shui, or imperial tax, and, together with the Li-kim, or war tax, they constitute the duties which should be levied on foreign or native goods in transit, unless the same have been cleared by prepayment or agreement to pay the half-tariff duty, as per treaty stipulation, on all imports and exports to the foreign branch of the Chinese imperial customs. The other imposts, the tariff of which is not to be found in any written regulations, and owe their existence to, and are collected from, behind the scene, in virtue of long-established customs, and not the Li-kim, as Mr. Wade says in his memorandum on the revision of the British treaty, and the taxes which I have enumerated above, are a portion of the squeezes, which are levied or remitted at the will of the governors general. And that is just where the fault lies. I should think that when the central government needs funds to meet public expenses it should impose an extraordinary and uniform tax throughout the empire. If this were done, all the provinces would stand on an equal footing, and the balance of trade would not be disturbed as it now is. It is said that the Prince of Kung objects to a uniform system of taxation, on the ground that certain provinces which have more or less suffered from the effects of rebellion must be exempted from the taxes which the other provinces, that have remained free from similar calamities, are made to pay in addition to their own quotas by way of transfer. If ever made, the objection is more specious than real; for it seems to me that the proper way to give aid to such provinces would be to exempt them from the land-taxes that tell so much on agriculture; and this, even, is not always done, viz, the district of Chang-chow, which was almost ruined during the last rebellion, and where, if we believe the accounts given by the people, freedom of taxation is far to prevail.

Advantages of uniform taxation.

A financial reform based upon the principle of uniform taxation would not exclude wise exemptions in favor of the devastated districts. As it now is it often happens that the local officers make no returns to the Fan-tai of the taxes they collect, because of the misery prevailing among the people in certain districts, and of the exemptions granted thereon in consequence thereof. And the alleged deficiency is made good, in the provincial treasury, by means of requisitions on the neighboring provinces where, in turn, the extra burden serves as an excuse for the establishment of the most oppressive imposts. With a system of uniform taxation which could be rendered more efficient by means of preventive measures, decreed in conformity with the ancient laws of the empire, all such abuses might be by degrees removed. For while under it a more just assessment among the prosperous provinces of the deficiency arising from the exemptions decreed in favor of others would be secured, the squeezes, for which the alleged exemptions in the former provinces are too often but a pretext, would be dispensed with.

As I have already stated in my series of memoranda, being inclosure No. 1, page 3, with dispatches No. 149, to the honorable assistant secretary of state, the causes of rebellion in China are less to be found in the people than in the nest of corruption that exists at Peking, and from where all the abuses complained of spread throughout the empire. The reforms which I have recommended would afford, I believe, the means of purifying the official atmosphere in the capitol, and thereby become a source of benefit, not only to our trade but to the Chinese people and their rulers. At all events they would do more toward strengthening the hands henceforth made pure of the ruling power than all the armies it keeps or is supposed to maintain in the field. For, indeed, the heavy expenses which the large agglomeration on and the passing through given points of the soldiers involves, is another but too frequent excuse for the exactions the people complain of; and those exactions cause dissatisfaction which culminate in the thousand revolts which ultimately must result in the upsetting of the present dynasty and dismemberment of the empire.

I am aware that it is argued that this catastrophe is inevitable, and that the regeneration of China is ranged among the dreams of the past; the empire being now, as they say, so decayed that it can no longer be cured of the cancer that preys upon it. I cannot concur in these views. It is not very long ago when China was both powerful and prosperous. If it is now suffering and weak, it is owing to the imbecility of the present rulers, the selfishness shown by Chinese officers who, since the conquest by the Tartars, have ceased to take any interest in the welfare of the country. But my conviction is strong that the disease is yet at the surface; the bulk of the people is capable of treatment, and under a powerful and enlightened rule it could be removed. What has China not gone through for two hundred years past? After such trials most nations would have sunk in despair. These people have not; far from it; and whenever for a while they have found themselves comparatively secure of the freedom from wars, they have rallied with a rapidity which has seldom been equaled. If this is evidence of decay, then I do not know what vitality is.

Mr. Dick, an able officer of the imperial maritime customs, has devoted much time and labor in devising means to remedy the evils arising from this oppressive taxation.

In one of his confidential reports to the inspector general of customs, extracts of which appear in the customs returns, and which, as I have already stated, has furnished much contribution to the plan of revision of the British treaty devised by Sir Rutherford Alcock, with the assistance of the inspector general of customs, Mr. Hart, Mr. Dick proposed: 1st, the increase of the tariff rate, provided that the Chinese abolished or reduced and defined the inland imposts, and established at each treaty port an effective system for refunding the charges illegally levied in the interior. 2d. The collection of both the import and export duties, together with the proposed increase on the same, by the maritime customs, and the postponement of the payment of the duty, in all cases, until the time of sale of the merchandise, and, as a natural consequence, I suppose, the institution of bonded warehouses at all the treaty ports. 3d. The establishment of a branch of the Chinese customs at Hong-Kong for the purpose of taking an account of and a bond for all goods imported, of passing, under cargo certificates, all opium exported in foreign vessels to treaty ports, and of collecting duties only on such goods as were taken over by the Chinese purchasers, for shipment in junks, whether to treaty or non-treaty ports; and, in case this could not be done, the surrounding of Hong-Kong and the blockading of Macao by customs cruisers.*

I will be very brief in the discussion of the first part of Mr. Dick's plan, having already demonstrated, I believe, the impracticability of a scheme in a paper previously submitted, (Inclosure No. 1, pages 106, 107; revision of the treaty as proposed by Sir Rutherford Alcock and Mr. Hart, with dispatch No. 149 to the honorable Assistant Secretary of State.) Suffice it to say, therefore, that there can be no advantage to be derived from an increase of duty on opium or any other goods, since all the benefit we may derive from it would depend upon the good faith of the Chinese in carrying out their part of the agreement, and we have no reason to believe that they will better respect a convention in 1872 than they did 1842 or 1858; and against their bad faith Mr. Dick's scheme is inadequate to protect us. Lord Elgin, at least, however defective his treaty of 1858 may be said to be, had foreseen the possibility of the agreement being evaded, and, therefore, he left it optional with our merchants to pay the duties at the office of the foreign customs or at the inland barriers. With Mr. Dick they have no option; they must pay both the duties and the taxes to the foreign commissioner of customs against the promise that their goods shall be permitted to circulate free of further taxation throughout the empire. Now, setting aside the opposition made by the native officers to the collection of duties by the customs, and which, as we know, is irrepressible, I do not well see how the Chinese will be able to keep their part of the contract, if the internal taxation on goods in natives' hands is maintained; and we all know that it must be maintained. How, then, will the distinction between native and foreign goods be made? I am well aware that a certain protection must be derived from the refunding system. Yet how, unless other means of redress are provided for, will the merchants prove that they have been wronged in cases of squeezes for which, we well know, receipts are never given? Indeed, if this scheme were ever adopted, it would likely result simply in the mercantile community in China having to pay transit dues three times as great in amount as they do at present.

The Chinese had no sooner heard that Mr. Hart had persuaded Sir Rutherford Alcock to recommend that the British treaty should be revised according to the plan as laid down by Mr. Dick, than, in anticipation that it would be generally indorsed by the western nations, they endeavored to have it carried into effect in Formosa, and they were very indignant that I dared to oppose them; but I stood firm, and, as I told them at the time, sooner than to see our people subjected to such a legislation I would rather see them fated to forever live under the protective stipulations of the treaty of 1858.

As regards the advisability of organizing a cruising force in the neighborhood of Hong-Kong and Macao, I agree with Mr. Dick, and I doubt not, as he says, that, if the Chinese government guaranteed to fulfill its obligations to trade and applied to the discharge of its most important duty on the coast a portion of the funds collected under the tariff, it is likely that the

British Government not only would welcome the presence of the Chinese revenue cruisers in the neighborhood of the colony, but would afford such co-operation to the squadron as would, without interfering with the freedom of the settlement, render the task of the revenue officers more effective and less difficult. Those who have opposed the intended step on the ground of international right, have done so, I believe, in ignorance of the law. Both England and the United States of America, in time of peace, have exercised a territorial jurisdiction for the protection of their revenue by prohibiting foreign goods being transhipped within a distance of four leagues of their coasts; and there is no reason why China should not do the same.

It cannot be argued that, although Hong-Kong is made use of by unprincipled operators as a point from which to carry on smuggling operations into the empire, the grievance is not a new one, and it is less owing to the circumstances of the colony than to China's own neglect in repressing their own people, their corruptness and bad government, and that it is not more active to the damage of China to-day than at any

* Cruising force in the neighborhood of Hong-Kong and Macao; its advantages.

* See Appendix No. 1, pages 80 to 85.

time before or since the signing of the treaties of 1842 and 1858, and, therefore, since it cannot be removed without, in a measure, striking at the welfare of the colony, it should be maintained. For we consider that, although injurious for the time being to the interests of Hong-Kong, the proposed step must, in the long run, prove more beneficial to it than otherwise, because of the protection it will afford to the legitimate trade on the coast of China. In the prosperity of that trade the welfare of Hong-Kong, to a great extent, depends, and, in this as in all matters belonging to commerce and the maintenance of good order on the sea, as Mr. Dick justly remarks, the interests of the coast and the colony are identical. But, then, I should not certainly blame Great Britain if, basing her objections upon the proverbial bad faith of the Chinese, she should decline fulfilling, so far as she is concerned, her part of obligations to trade before it has become apparent that China will observe a fair reciprocity by adopting corresponding measures for the suppression of smuggling on the coasts, without which the steps taken both at Hong-Kong and Macao would prove entirely inoperative.

Regarding the establishment of a branch of the custom-house at Hong-Kong, or the establishment of a native consular authority there, I cannot but disagree from Mr. Dick, for a customs agent in Hong-Kong, under the present system of administration in China, could be nothing more than a spy. It cannot be argued that England could not, with good grace, refuse what the United States have, to-day, no reasons to regret to have granted by treaty to China; for no one can change the geographical situation of the place, and Hong-Kong being so near Canton, if the imperial authorities were allowed to send an agent into the colony, the Chinese established at the port, having their families and interests in the city, or province, of Canton, would, thanks to the elastic nature of the Chinese usages and authority, find them entirely at the caprice of the Kwan-Tung viceroy, or his officers, whose avarice and cupidity they might have failed to satisfy.

A branch of the imperial customs at Hong-Kong. Why it should not be conceded.

During the eleventh century the means of civil regeneration, the revolutionary mainspring, if I can so express myself, was the confederate association, the guild derived from the German usages, and it was employed under the religious inspiration and authority of the supporters of the new faith. Its object was almost solely to reconstitute society, in the cities of refuge, from its foundation; to institute a mutual assurance in behalf of all interests and all rights; to lay down the basis for a public right that would emanate from the association of the citizens, and from those forces of liberty spread out, over large tracts of land, the first teaching of modern civilization. Hong-Kong, more than any other point on the coast, is called to be, in China, what the communes have been in old Europe during the middle ages. She is calculated, through the flux and reflux, so to speak, of her large native floating population, to carry to the shores of Southern China the seed of the revolutionary spirit of our age. We know by the experience of our own times what a part the incessant intercourse of man with man plays in political events, and how the flames kindle step by step when the fuel is prepared.

From the colony of Hong-Kong, every year, several thousand Chinese return to their friends and relations on the main-land, taking with them more or less, (according to their capacity,) of a Christian civilization, their place in the colony being supplied by others, to go back also in their turn with a like result. And they will contribute, in no less degree and in a specific way, towards perfecting, within a certain radius, the work of initiation by intercourse which it has been the dream of others to perfect through force or persuasion. The presence of an agent of the Emperor of China in the colony could not but interfere with the workings of this, a slow but sure process, and on this ground we could not but applaud England to resist it.

I say more, if, owing to the semi-civilized forms of procedure in judicial cases yet in vogue in eastern countries, the western powers, being intrenched, as they are, behind a principle of eternal right, were justified in extorting from the Chinese the exterritorial clause, then there is not only no call on Great Britain, but she should not even be justified by the international code in granting to the Emperor a privilege of investigation and scrutinizing over such of his subjects who have come to Hong-Kong, there to become, unconsciously it is true, but surely, initiated to a civilization which it is the aim of all western powers to engraft on that of the middle empire.

TONNAGE-DUE FUNDS.

The advisability of erecting light-houses and laying down buoys, clearing obstructions, and taking such other measures as will render navigation less difficult and hazardous on the coast of this district, has long ago become apparent to the Chinese. To this effect they have increased, much beyond their obligation under the existing treaties, the funds which, at first, they had placed at the disposal of the inspector general of customs for that purpose. By the terms of the treaties the tonnage-due funds ought to be expended under the joint supervision of the consuls and the superintendent of trade. But this has not been done either at this port or in Formosa. Mr. Wade, the present minister for England, in his last

The advisability of erecting light-houses, &c., has become apparent to the Chinese.

The tonnage-dues fund and the treaties,

memorandum on the revision of the British treaty of Tien-tsin, has given it as his belief that the consuls derive a clear right from article 32 of the British treaty to a consular voice in all matters connected with the expenditure of this fund, and that they have, by virtue of their office, the fullest right to urge, remonstrate, and represent in such matters. Although I do not hold that we are bound to take the construction of a treaty from the power through which, under the favored nation clause, (article 30 of our treaty with China,) we derive a privilege, still, a desire for uniformity has suggested to me the propriety of calling for some information from the administration of Chinese native customs respecting the use made of the tonnage-due funds at the port of Amoy. I am officially informed by the native officer that it appears from a dispatch, in answer, which was sent to him by the foreign commissioner of customs, that a sum *between* twenty and thirty thousand taels, in all, has been spent in improving the port and its approaches. The accounts of the officers under whose direction, at different times, those improvements were made, have not been adjusted yet, and no exact figure could be furnished by Mr. Hughes, the present commissioner, to his Chinese chief.

Although, in April, 1868, the proportion of the tonnage-due funds was increased to seven-tenths, and, therefore, the amount paid in April this year must have been equal to about \$700,000, it was only in June, 1871, that any improvements of any magnitude were commenced. At that date the foundations of a light-house were laid down at Chapel Island, and the work was brought to a successful completion on the 15th of November following.

What the tonnage-due funds must have been equal to this year.

Captain Bisbee, an American citizen, of our merchant navy, who was intrusted with the erection of the tower, furnished me with the following statement:

The light-house at Chapel Island off Amoy.

"The tower, keeper's dwelling, and out-houses are substantially built of Amoy red bricks, with granite foundations and door and window facings. The parapet of the tower is also of granite. All of the materials employed in the construction of these buildings, with the exception of most of the stone-work for the tower, has been landed on the island this season.

"The landing of materials on the island has been difficult, and much of the time impossible, owing to the fact that the least swell causes a heavy surf to break on all sides of the island.

"All the water for the men's consumption and for mixing mortar had to be brought from Amoy, there being no fresh water on the island.

"The lighting apparatus by Messrs. Chance Bros. & Co., near Birmingham, England, is dioptric, of the first order, showing allround the horizon a fixed white light, varied by flashes every half minute. The tower is 63 feet high from base to vane; the focal plane is 227 feet above the level of the sea, at low water, and the light is visible twenty-two nautical miles. The light was first lighted on the 15th of November, and the works were entirely completed on the 25th of the same month."

Nothing, or next to nothing, has been done toward improving the Formosa ports, and the light-house erected two hundred and forty-three years ago, by the Dutch, at Litsihtah Point, in the Pescadores, but which since has become much damaged, has not been repaired. It is true the Chinese of the locality, at times, place a lantern in the tower; but instead of helping navigation it is a source of danger to it. I believe Litsihtah Point must be sighted by vessels seeking for refuge in making Makung Harbor, the only safe port in the Formosa Channel, which, for storms, thick fogs, and other dangers, stands almost without rivals in the East. The absence of a regular light there, as well as other points within the limits of the Formosa circuit visited by foreign and native shipping, has been the cause of more than one disaster. I shall give here a list of the wrecks which have occurred on the coast of Formosa and the Pescadores since the 1st of October, 1870:

Nothing has been done toward improving the Formosa ports or the Pescadores.

The *Escape*, (British,) with a cargo of bean-cake, and the *Vigilia*, (British,) in ballast, were lost—the first on the 2d of October, near Pacca Point, and the second on the 12th of November, seven miles to the south of Tamsui. The *Clarisse*, (French,) was driven on the Kok-si-kon Banks on the 5th of November, 1870, and subsequently abandoned; the *Despatch*, (British,) was lost on the same day off Taiwanfoo. On the 20th of February, 1871, the British ship *Andromeda*, bound to Saigon from Shanghai, in ballast, was totally wrecked on Bird Island, situated on the northeast of the Pescadores group. The crew were set upon by the Chinese and robbed of all they possessed, their boats being plundered and broken up. During the typhoon of the 9th of August, 1871, the *Batavia Packet* (Dutch) was lost at Cheung Kong, about sixty miles south of Tamsui; the *Westward Ho*, the *Anne*, (both British,) and the *Adele*, (French,) were wrecked in Kelung Harbor. In connection with the wreck of the last two named vessels, I cannot resist the temptation to record here a very gallant action performed by John Dodd, esq., at present our consular agent at Tamsui.

Nine foreign vessels in all were wrecked in the Formosa district proper from 1st of October, 1870, to September, 1871.

Gallant conduct of Mr. J. Dodd, our consular agent in Northern Formosa.

At 9 o'clock, on the evening of the 9th, Mr. Dodd swam off to render assistance to the British schooner *Anne*, and at 1 a. m. of the 10th he swam off to the *Adèle* with a rope, one end of which was held by the people on shore. He succeeded, after many narrow escapes from being dashed to pieces on the rocks and pieces of broken spars, in reaching the ill-fated vessel, whose crew were of course delighted to see him. After some persuasion on his part, four of the crew were induced to trust themselves to the rope, and reached the shore in safety. Mr. Mavgary, of the consulate, then swam off, with the assistance of the line, and he and Mr. Dodd took a man with a broken leg on shore between them. In about half an hour all hands, with the exception of two men in the fore part of the ship, were rescued; and, as the ship was rapidly breaking in two, it was exceedingly difficult to get at them; Mr. Dodd made an attempt, however, but at first was unsuccessful, he being washed overboard by a tremendous sea and sucked under a part of wreck. It seemed almost as if he must be lost; but after some little time he freed himself from the wreck, not until he had been most severely bruised and cut. Mr. Dodd, although in this sad plight, succeeded in reaching the ship once more, and by daylight of the 10th had saved the whole of the crew. Mr. Dodd of course suffered for some time from the exposure he had been subjected to, having been in the water for about eight hours during the night; but he has now entirely recovered. The French consul at Foo-chow has written to his government in most (deservedly) flattering terms of Mr. Dodd's bravery, and he has recommended that some recognition of his successful and humane efforts should be given to him.

On the 27th of July following the British ship *London Castle*, bound from Foo-chow to Manila, was driven ashore and totally wrecked on the southwest coast of Formosa, not far from the place where the *Rover* was lost and her crew murdered by the natives. The chief mate made his way to Takao with twelve men, and reported that the captain and the remainder of the crew, in all eleven men, had landed on the coast immediately opposite the scene of the wreck.

Wreck of the *London Castle* on the southern coast of Formosa.

On the 2d of August, Mr. Pelham Warren, the able assistant in charge of Her Britannic Majesty's vice-consulate at Takao, left in search of them, being accompanied by a Chinese officer deputed by the governor of the island. Having arrived at Pang-lee, Mr. Warren received intelligence that the messenger dispatched by him had discovered the whereabouts of the captain and crew, and had succeeded in obtaining the release of the captain and an apprentice with whom they had returned to Takao. The gentleman further learned that the captain and men had fallen into the hands of the chief or head-man of a small tribe nominally under Chinese rule, but actually independent.

This man, whose name is Chen-fu-zuen, had carried them some six or seven miles inland, and is said to have demanded a ransom of \$1,000 per man. And it was further stated that the captain and apprentice had been released on the understanding that they would forward the ransom for themselves and the remaining nine men. After nearly a week spent at Pang-lee, where he was detained by bad weather, Mr. Warren managed to get a small sanpan to go out, and he proceeded, in her, to Liang Kian Bay, a distance of about twenty to twenty-five miles.

The Chinese officer remained at Pang-lee, as he did not like to trust himself in a small boat. Having arrived, Mr. Warren landed there and found eight of the missing men, who had managed to effect their escape; but the ninth, the steward, had been so closely watched that he had not been able to get away. After several fruitless attempts made, through the Chinese, to obtain his release, Mr. Warren sent the consular linguist who accompanied him to Chen-fu-zuen, to demand the release of the man, and authorized his agent, in the event of it being absolutely necessary, to offer a reward not exceeding \$500. On this Chen-fu-zuen at once expressed his willingness to give up the man, as also the chronometer, clothes, &c., taken from the wreck, and left the question of reward to be decided by Her Britannic Majesty's consul; excusing his delay in giving him up by the plea that he did not like to trust him to the Chinese. The steward was sent on the following day, and Mr. Warren left for Takao, where he arrived on the 16th at noon.

As regards the ransom demanded, Mr. Warren says, in concluding the interesting memorandum of his expedition, sent to me by A. W. Hewlett, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's consul for Formosa:

"I believe that it was merely a little conspiracy on the part of the Chinese, who hoped to be able to get the men into their own hands, when, of course, they would have considered themselves entitled to a handsome reward for obtaining their release without ransom. This idea was considerably strengthened by the fact that Chen-fu-zuen made no mention of ransom while I was there, and, further, that the Chinese of the place, instead of assisting me to obtain the release of the steward, placed considerable obstacles in the way of my doing so. Chen-fu-zuen tribe is, as far as I can learn, not under the rule of Tau-ke-tok. I was informed at Sialiao that Tau-ke-tok had, on several occasions, inquired after General Le Gendre, and expressed a great desire to see him again, in order that they might renew the treaty."

The ruler of the eighteen tribes in Southern Formosa is anxious to renew the agreement entered into with the United States consul in 1867.

Although there is both considerable and personal expense connected with all such trips over the Formosa Seas, in foreign vessels or native junks, (there are no government vessels to be had for that purpose, and Congress has made no appropriation to cover the traveling expenses of consuls in such cases,) I would gladly have gone again to Southern Formosa if I had been in the possession of instructions of some sort from the minister. But until replies to the inquiries which I have made in my Nos. 43 and 53, dated March 31, 1869, and May 4, 1870, have been received, not only have I no further remarks to make on this subject, but I am prevented from taking any further action upon it in compliance with the request, as made known to me, by the ruler of the eighteen tribes through Her Britannic Majesty's consul in Formosa.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

As regards the question of emigration of Chinese to America, concerning which, lately, I had so many inquiries, it stands as follows:

No governmental arrangement between the United States and China. So far, no regulations for the business of furnishing Chinese labor to such of our States as may desire the same, and for affording facilities in providing outfit and passage and means of return, if desired, on the part of the Chinese voluntarily disposed to render such service, have yet been the subject of governmental arrangement on the part of the United States and China; therefore the native authorities in this province, acting under instructions from their superiors at Peking, opposed all attempts to bring their countrymen under any engagement to emigrate otherwise than a certain regulation, approved by the Prince of Kung on the 5th of March, 1866, provides. The contracts which are generally submitted, although answering all the requirements of the American law, are made without regard to the Chinese rule.

Chinese regulations and the act of February 19, 1862. The Chinese authorities in drawing up these regulations have had in view, exclusively, the protection of their own people against their own imprudence in their dealings with the native emigration-brokers. The proceedings of these brokers are often assimilated to kidnapping, and they are prosecuted to the extreme rigor of the law, the penalty of which, in this matter, is death. If the guilty parties are Americans, upon complaint filed by officers of the Chinese government, they are liable to be held for trial before the consular court under sections 14 and 23 of an act to carry into effect provisions of the treaty between the United States and China approved June 22, 1860. The certificate required by section 4, of the act of February 19, 1862, is generally taken to be for the protection of the ship against illegalities, which, being committed by the masters or charterers, might be the means of rendering her liable to confiscation, and not for that of the emigrant carried into foreign countries.

Although at the present time Chinese laborers generally emigrate voluntarily, they are shipped under contracts, made through Chinese agents, to be held to service for a term of years. They require an advance of money for passage to destination and for the sustenance of their families until they can supply their wants out of their own earnings. Except to Manila, the Straits, and San Francisco, California, a well-to-do Chinaman very seldom emigrates.

Chinese laborers emigrating to foreign countries are called "*coolies*." The word "*cooly*" is said to be Hindoostanee, meaning "hired laborer." It has been introduced, to some extent, into some parts of China where foreigners have had long intercourse. At Canton the sound is represented by two words, and is pronounced *Koo-lee*, which may be translated "hiring low persons," or by *cooly*, a Chinese term composed of two characters, *coo*, to hire, or to labor, and *lie*, low, abject, anything very common; and those who procure coolies for emigration are called "*koo-lee-ton*," which may be translated by "headmen of coolies."

The common phrase at Canton for *cooly* operations is *my-choo-tsy*, selling pigs, or *mai-choo-tsy*, buying pigs. And why? Because, as the Chinese say, no more than the pigs taken from their pens, coolies sent as emigrants to foreign countries, ever return. The coolie-broker is called "*my-choo-tsz-ton*," or simply "*choo-tsz-low*," head-man buying pigs. "*Choo-tsz-ton*" means great coolie-broker, and *sew-choo-tsy-ton* means small coolie-broker.

The "*sew-choo-tsy*" are mere traveling agents. They collect the men one by one; pay them small advances and send them to the "*choo-tsz-ton*," who arranges for their transfer, in bands, to the emigration operators, receiving their commission according to the rate of the day. There is no kind of deception the "*sew-choo-tsy*" do not resort to in enticing men to emigrate. Sometimes they will promise to provide them with good berths as apprentices in useful arts, or as servants or sailors on board a foreign vessel. Or they will tempt them by the prospect of making good contracts under which they may be held to service in foreign countries, with unusual good wages, and, besides, be afforded facilities to return at the end of their engagement. They often travel in company with dissolute women, through whose influence, or the fascination of gambling, they bring young men into difficulties or even ruin; after which there is no other resource

left for the unfortunates but to go to the "*choo-tsz-ton*" and sign contracts to serve as laborers in distant lands; and, in this manner, although foreigners in coolie operations are often ignorant of it, the Canton and Macao emigration-houses are too often the hells into which thousands after thousands of unfortunates are caused to fall by unprincipled Chinese.

In Amoy, and, in fact, all the sea-ports, at all times, there are to be found in great number, people who have no available means of support, who generally associate with bad women, pass their time at the gambling-table, smoke opium, are engaged in doubtful operations, and, in every respect, lead a lawless life. Such characters are apt to get into difficulties, or find themselves destitute, and when in that precarious condition they fall in the hands of the "*boey-lang-ton*," who leads them, by degrees, to go to the emigration-houses, where a premium, varying from \$30 to \$40 is paid to them. And that is the reason why, in Amoy, they denominate the traffic in coolies, "*boey-lang*," the buying of men; but these phrases are used by the people in almost the same sense as kidnapping.

Details concerning
Amoy.

The words "*koo-lee*" are sometimes used at Amoy in colloquial for common laborers, but they are never written. If they were written, they would require different characters from those used at Canton. The phrase "*koolie-ton*" at Amoy means a head-cooly—one who has other coolies under him.

There is this difference between the operations of cooly brokerage in Canton and Amoy, that in the latter region, when persuasion fails, force is often resorted to, and chiefly in the minor bays and creeks, where the victims can easily be kidnapped and put on board junks bound for Canton or Macao. Once in the barracoons, what can these wretched people do? They are unable to speak the local dialect, and, therefore, they are unable to seek for redress from the local authorities. Finding themselves far away from home, having no means of retracing their steps, not knowing what else to do, they make the best of their misery, or else, seduced by fallacious inducements which are held out to them, they finally consent to leave for distant lands.

The evils connected with the emigration to foreign countries of Chinese laborers, especially at Canton, Swatow, and Amoy, brought much misery on the population of the rural districts of Southern China. Hence all such schemes of emigration are yet held in great antipathy by the mass of the people, with the most bitter hatred to foreigners. It was those evils which attracted the attention of the central government at Peking, and led to the rules of the 5th of March, which I have already mentioned.

Whenever these rules have been applied honestly, under the joint supervision of the consuls and the native local authorities, the evils connected with the cooly trade have been greatly diminished. But, unfortunately for those engaged in it, and, it may be, for the cause of civilization, the operation of those having in view the promotion of voluntary and honest emigration of Chinese laborers are not distinguished, in the rules, from the former infamous traffic. Hence the business is subjected to so many formalities, restrained by so many onerous guarantees, and by other requirements, before the emigrant can put his foot on board ship, that it has not only ceased to be lucrative, but has been a source of ruin to those who have engaged in it at any of the treaty ports on the China coast except Swatow. In their original shape, and having this decided effect both for good and evil, the rules of the 5th of March were promptly transmitted by our minister at Peking to Washington, and in due time, I believe under the secretaryship of Mr. William H. Seward, they were submitted to Congress.

This high body understood well that their main object, in connection with the cooly traffic, had been attained, inasmuch as the evils which had attended the hiring of Chinese laborers were now prevented; and, seeing the difficulty in obtaining the information which it was indispensable to procure before a new set of rules, adapted to aid and stimulate the voluntary and honest emigration of Chinese laborers to America, could be made in conformity with the laws and customs of China, without renewing the odious trade in coolies, have, I suppose, designedly delayed acting upon this most important subject. Until such action be taken, the operations of emigration agents, which, under suitable rules, might easily be conducted everywhere in accordance with the terms of the act to prevent the cooly trade, approved 19th February, 1862, must, owing to the prohibitive regulations adopted by the Chinese, remain at a stand-still on this coast, and be confined to the British colony of Hong-Kong. There the local legislation concerning the free emigration of Chinese subjects to foreign countries has been found to harmonize with our own legislation. This cannot be said of the rules emanating from the Chinese authorities. If, therefore, our people cannot procure Chinese laborers for our States in Hong-Kong, I can assure them it would be time lost to come and look for them, and especially in the present state of affairs, at the port of Amoy.

Why Congress
could not act upon
the subject of
Chinese emigration.

PREPARATION OF OPIUM FOR EXPORT TO CALIFORNIA.

In his report upon the trade of Amoy for 1870, Mr. Vice-Consul Pye has reported the withdrawal of the license for the export of prepared opium at this port. To Mr. Pye's remarks upon this head I have nothing to add.

THE PASSENGER ACT.

It was suggested, last year, that some modification in the present passenger act, approved March 3, 1865, might be allowed in the case of American steamers trading with Manila. I still believe that the rules applying to steamers trading at home with ports contiguous to the territory of the United States might be adopted.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM AMOY AND NORTHERN FORMOSA.

At the date of my report ending September 30, 1870, shipments of tea, for the season, to the United States, amounted to about 3,200,000 pounds Oolong, and 400,000 pounds Congou, and from the 30th of September to the close of the season, at the end of December, finest kind of Oolong continued to advance in value, (the large part being taken for the English market,) while cargo grades gradually declined. The range of prices for the former was from \$35 to \$40 per picul, and for the latter, say for fair cargo, from \$20 to \$24. Total shipments to the United States amounted to 5,867,251 pounds Oolong, and 441,459 pounds Congou, including 861,289 pounds Formosa teas shipped from Tamsui, and from which must be deducted 170,868 pounds lost in the American ship Samuel Russell.

The present season commenced on the 23d June last, and from that time to the commencement of this month Oologs have been readily bought on arrival at the prices mentioned below. The quality of this year's tea is reported to be good.

Prices have ranged, for finest kinds, from \$35 to \$48 per picul, and for fair cargo from \$26 to \$22.

Shipments to the United States, to date, amount to 4,869,860 pounds Oolong, and 297,918 pounds Congou, including 937,460 pounds Formosa Oolong, and from which must be deducted 832,116 pounds Oolong lost in the British ship Taeping.

I would remark that a decrease of nearly 75 per cent. is shown this season in the manufacture of Congou, the leaf having been made into Oolong sorts; and this partially accounts for the large supplies of the latter, which are, to date, 147,884 half-chests, against 100,074 half-chests to the same date last year.

The import of opium, one of the two main articles of import at Tamsui, shows an increase of 27 per cent. for the last three months. This increase, Mr. Commissioner of Customs Deschamps believes, corresponds, in a certain proportion, to that in the exportation of tea, against which the drug is generally bartered. As regards the export of tea during the same period, Mr. Deschamps says that it shows an excess of 45 per cent. over the quantity exported during the corresponding period in 1870.

Export from Tamsui in Northern Formosa.

This is a gratifying confirmation of the rule of this market, which, since tea first made its appearance, has been a steady progress in the development of this important branch of trade. In adding the stock ready for shipment to the quantities exported to date figures are obtained superior to those of the whole exportation during 1870, so that the export to take place before the closing of the season, about the end of the year, will represent a net and it is hoped not inconsiderable advance over the transactions of last year. As it will appear from the last table of the series that the treasury fees for Northern Formosa show a diminution, although the export of tea has largely increased, I would mention that all those teas have been forwarded to Foo-chow, Amoy, or Hong-Kong, where their destination is decided, and where the consuls have collected the usual fees for the certification of invoices.

COAL TRADE AT KELUNG.

The coal trade of Kelung has been unusually active, owing to a stoppage in the working of some of the Japan mines. The export, as compared with that of the corresponding quarter in 1870, shows an increase of 190 per cent.

Large increase of the coal trade.

EXPORT OF SUGAR IN SOUTHERN FORMOSA.

Concerning the export of sugar, Mr. William Cartwright, the assistant in charge of the foreign branch of the Chinese customs at Takao, states, under date of the 30th September, 1870: "The export of sugar from the commencement of the year to the present date has been 548,000 piculs for the first three quarters of 1870. The total export for 1870 was 597,000 piculs. About 30,000 piculs are now awaiting shipment, which will bring the total for 1871 very nearly up to last year's figures. The falling off, if any, will be in the finer kinds. And this is probably to be accounted for by the rival operations of the refiners in Hong-Kong and Japan. The Chinese look confidently for a greater increased supply for next season. Much more ground than formerly has been devoted to sugar cultivation, and the appearance of the cane is everywhere reported excellent." The Formosa sugar has been analyzed in England by a leading chemist, N. E. Halse, esq., from samples of sugar sent this year, and an analysis bearing date of September 30, 1871, shows the following result:

Analysis of the Formosa sugar in England.

No. 472]

MR. HALSE'S ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.*Certificate of analysis—Concrete.*

Samples received from Messrs. Carry & Brown, marks E, packed in paper:

Crystalizable sugar.....	79.40
Uncrystalizable.....	7.00
Water.....	5.60
Ashes.....	2.57
Unknown organic matter.....	5.43
	100.00

Rendement au coefficient de 5. London, September 30, 1871.

Fee, 10s. 6d.

N. E. HALSE.

If this analysis, as I have every reason to believe, is to be relied upon, the day when the Formosa sugar, as it happened three years ago with tea, will find its way to the United States through San Francisco, is not far distant.

I should have liked to conclude these series of remarks with a sketch of the native process of manufacture of indigo and sugar in use among both the Chinese and Hakhas of Formosa; but lest this paper, already so full, should be unduly lengthened, I must come to a close, and for statistics upon the trade of this district I must, very respectfully, refer to the accompanying tables.

APPENDIX No. 1.

My investigations have led me to attach greater importance to the series of anti-foreign demonstrations, commencing with the Tien-tsin massacre, of the 21st of June, 1870, and ending with the Shan-Sin-fan riots in Southern China, this year, than some others have done. I have spoken at full length of the Tien-tsin affair in my memorandum No. 2, being inclosure No. 1 with my No. 139 to the honorable Assistant Secretary of State. I have nothing to add to what I have stated in connection with the Shan-Sin-fan excitement this year in my dispatches to the honorable Assistant Secretary of State, (see Nos. 144, 149, 153, and inclosure.) The written notes from which I have drawn my memorandum on the Tien-tsin massacre were furnished by Baron de Meritens. I had all reasons to place reliance in the baron's statements. He was at Peking during most of the negotiations which took place after the massacre, and had special facilities for obtaining a knowledge of the facts. He is an able Chinese scholar, has been Chinese secretary of the French legation at Peking, in which capacity he took part in the negotiations of the treaty of Tien-tsin, in 1858. For ten years he has been commissioner of customs at Foo-chow. He rendered great assistance to the Chinese during the rebellion of 1866. Mr. de Meritens had the rough notes which he gave me, on the massacre, printed and distributed in December, 1870, that is to say, long before I gave my memorandum No. 2 to the print, and I had evidence that both the French minister and Mr. Hart had read the same in April, 1871. Mr. de Meritens tendered his resignation of commissioner of customs at Foo-chow at the end of May, 1871, and it was accepted in the following terms by Mr. Hart:

[Duplicate No. 42, Foo-chow series.]

"INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,

"Peking, June 9, 1871.

"SIR: I am in receipt of your dispatch No. 42, of the 20th May, tendering your resignation of the appointment which you held as commissioner of customs, and inclosing a medical certificate.

"When you were in Peking, in September last, you handed to me, to be laid before His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, a petition, in which you prayed that, in addition to the year's salary granted to employés who resign and leave China in bad health, you might be allowed an additional year's pay, in recognition of services other than those connected with the customs, and which you had rendered to the Chinese government. That petition was transmitted to the Tsung-li Yamên by me; and I supported its prayer in an official dispatch of which Inclosure No. 1 is a copy, and the Yamên's reply, of which No. 2 is a copy, was to the effect, that, for the special services referred to by you, certain imperial gifts had already conferred on you by imperial decree; and that now, in addition, the Yamên had to sanction the issue of fifteen hundred taels, as an allowance for traveling expenses on your journey home.

"I find that your name has been on the customs list since the 22d November, 1861, on which date I appointed you commissioner of customs at Foo-chow. You took up, your appointment at Foo-chow on the 20th December, 1861, and left Foo-chow, on sick-leave, on the 18th day of May, 1865. You returned to Foo-chow on 23d January, 1867, and again left, on sick-leave, on 14th January, 1868. You again returned to Foo-chow on the 24th May, 1869, and you took a leave of absence, of some months' duration, during the summer and autumn of 1870. You intend to retain charge up to about the 26th June, 1871, the date on which you inform me you desire to place the deputy commissioner, Mr. Nostyle, in charge. Thus your name will have been almost exactly ten years on the customs lists; and, during that time, you will have served actively six years six months on full pay, and have been absent on leave for three years on half pay. Seeing that, for some two years past, you have been intending to leave the service and making preparations for quitting China, I, of course, know, now that you have tendered your resignation, that you desire it to be accepted; and I accept the resignation thus tendered by you, accordingly, while in doing so I put on record the preceding facts regarding your term of service. I also consider it my duty to state that you have always exhibited both energy, zeal, and intelligence in the performance of your duties, a lively interest in the welfare of the customs service, and the well-being of its individual members, and an enlightened conception of the duties, by that service, to the Chinese government and foreign powers. Personally, I have to thank you for the assistance, co-operation and sympathy you have ever been ready to afford me; while you have had your own opinions, and have given expression to them with frankness and fearlessness, you have, nevertheless, acted on your instructions, and been both loyal and subordinate. In bidding you an official farewell, I do so with a vivid recollection of your many services, and your excellent qualities, with regret at the loss of one so able, and with best wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity in the future.

"The retiring allowance and special grant for traveling expenses, amounting in all to 7,500 taels, (\$11,250,) will be sent for delivery to you, to the deputy commissioner, Mr. Nostyle, to whom in accepting your resignation, I am authorizing you to make over charge at Foo-chow.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"R. HART,
"Inspector General.

[Inspector General's seal.]

"BARON DE MERITENS,
"Commissioner of Customs, Foo-chow."

A true copy of the original in the hands of Baron de Meritens, 7th August, 1870.

C. W. LE GENDRE,
United States Consul.

Further comments are needless.

APPENDIX No. 2.

The mission was set out with the warmest sympathies of Sir R. Alcock, who regarded it as "full of promise." Is it to be believed that Mr. Hart had not furnished him with the programme thereof? But no sooner had the mission commenced operations than the British minister began forthwith to disclaim against its proceedings, and endeavored, with many of his colleagues, to "counteract the adverse influence of Mr. Burlingame's acts." (Sir R. Alcock to Lord Stanley, November 10, 1868.) In some cases the noble minister's allusions were such that they had to be suppressed in the printed correspondence. (See China, No. 5, 1870, correspondence respecting the revision of the treaty of Tien-tsin.) On page 398 of China, No. 5, 1870, mention of an episode is made, but the episode itself was left out. On page 270, I note a dispatch of Mr. de Rochechouard to the Russian ambassador, Mr. Vlangaly, in which the following passage occurs: "I shall not fail, however, to communicate this to my government, so as to bring before them the good will of the Chinese extolled by Mr. Burlingame." I could multiply the instances. While Mr. Burlingame was so attacked, Mr. Hart enjoyed the confidence of all. And this very year Mr. Wade, the present British minister at Peking, speaking of the tonnage-dues funds, says, * * * "By the desire of the Yamên the foreign inspectorate of customs has also his headquarters at Peking. I speak guardedly as to the extent of its action, because I have no statistics before me, but I repeat that, to my knowledge, the inspectorate has not been idle. So long as that establishment is constituted and directed as at present, I have full faith in the works called for proceeding as rapidly as if the consuls were formerly invested with more power than they now possess to interfere in the application of the funds in question."

APPENDIX No. 3.

"Initiated before," &c. In connection with this, I will quote a passage of Mr. Burlingame's dispatch to Mr. Secretary Seward, dated Peking, October 25, 1862:

"If it can maintain itself for a few years, the danger will be passed and order restored peacefully, without subjecting the whole empire to one of those gigantic struggles through which nations sometimes pass when moving from a lower to a higher form of civilization." (United States Diplomatic Correspondence, 1863, Part II, page 907. See also page 940, the last paragraph of the dispatch.)

The Chinese most ably led the minister to believe that they were in earnest in their promises, and what they did in regard to a visit of an American engineer to the coal regions of Northern China is worth knowing. (United States Diplomatic Correspondence, 1864, Part III, page 332; Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Seward, November 4, 1863.) In 1865 they told the minister that Wheaton's International Laws had been translated from the American language into Chinese, under the superintendence of Dr. Martin, aided by Chinese scholars designated by the Prince of Kung, and at the expense of the imperial treasury. (See Diplomatic Correspondence, 1865, Part II, page 438; Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Seward, April 25, 1865.) I have made it a point to inquire from both the provincial and local authorities whether they had any copies of the work. They knew nothing about it. The copy, which originally was sent to the foreign branch of the maritime customs, is in my office. It has been there for five years. How it came there I know not; it bears the official seal of the establishment. Later Tsung Tayen remarked to our minister that his government was convinced of the necessity of sending envoys to western nations, and that some of the youth in the government schools there receiving instructions from Tien-Sien-Hang (Dr. Martin) were expected to become qualified for serving as interpreters and secretaries to such embassies. (Diplomatic Correspondence, 1865, Part II, page 447, Mr. Burlingame's last interview with Prince Kung and other officers, February 24, 1865.) There is not this day a single officer in the civil service of the Chinese that can speak English, French, or German.

In 1867 Mr. Burlingame wrote to Mr. Seward that high dignitaries had already conferred with Mr. Hart, inspector general of customs, about inviting professors of western countries, on their behalf, to teach in the language-school of Tung-Wan-Kwan, established in 1862. His dispatch ends as follows: "Could there be a greater evidence of progress than is described by these papers? I marvel as I read them, and call your attention to them with infinite pleasure." (Diplomatic Correspondence, 1867, Part I, page 472 to 474, April 10, 1867.) During one of the interviews which Mr. Burlingame had with the foreign board, Wen Siang said: "Mr. Hart was originally recommended by your excellency, and, if he were removed, we should look to you to nominate a successor. But we know the value of Mr. Hart too thoroughly to think of superseding him. Fidelity always makes enemies." (See Diplomatic Correspondence, 1867, Part I, page 513; memorandum of an interview, &c.) Concerning the appointment of Mr. Hart to succeed Mr. Lay, removed, Mr. Burlingame wrote: "Mr. Hart had deservedly their confidence. For two years past he has acted in the place of Mr. Lay, and by his tact and ability had won the regards of every one. Our countrymen were particularly well pleased with him. I therefore felt no hesitation in commending him warmly to their favor." (Diplomatic Correspondence, 1864, Part III, page 349; Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Seward, November 23, 1863.) Later, and after Mr. Hart's elevation to his present position, Mr. Burlingame wrote: "You will perceive that we are making an effort to substitute fair diplomatic action in China for force, and thus co-operation. * * * * (Diplomatic Correspondence, 1864, Part III, page 426; Mr. Burlingame to Mr. Consul General Seward, June 15, 1864.)

APPENDIX No. 4.

I give hereunder a memorandum from Mr. de Meritens of the receipts and expenses of the service organized a few years ago for the purpose of lighting and buoying the coast; it is called the maritime department, and is placed under the commissioner of customs. Though I have no means of verifying the memorandum, I have all reasons to believe that it will be found correct in the main points. When Mr. de Meritens handed me the memorandum, on the 15th of April last, he was the senior commissioner of customs in China.

Mr. de Meritens' memorandum.

Works decided upon, or in course of execution: Light-house at Shanghai, 36,000 taels, estimated value in the report.

Light-ships and buoys at New-chang: Buoys at Foo-chow; one light-house at Amoy. * * * * I *

The total of the expenses incurred for work done as above will not be found to

exceed 140,000 taels. As a matter of course, we must take into account the salaries of marine commissioners, of the division inspector, two institutions perfectly useless, of the harbor-masters, of engineers of all grades and classes, * * * who, for years, have had to spend their time the best way they could, waiting for the happy day when they would have something to do.

In all justice we must acknowledge that the customs have three magnificent steamers, one transport, and two gun-boats. The same have been purchased with what the British government has paid back to China after five years' delay. * * *

APPENDIX No. 5.

Foo-CHOW, *August 2, 1871.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of both your circulars, Nos. 26 and 27, dated Peking, 31st December, 1870, and, at the same time, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the same have taken only seven months to reach Foo-chow. Being on the eve of my departure, having but forty-eight hours to adjust the accounts and settle the current business of this office, I have hardly time to reply to the several questions reviewed in your circular, yet I believe that, in justice to myself and to the service, I ought to submit the following considerations:

I hold it to be bad policy for the inspector general to retain in his hands the power to remove any agent from the service according to his caprice. In my last year's report, which had the good fortune to meet with your approbation, I have stated my reasons, and I went so far as to say that, in all such delicate and unfortunate cases, it would be preferable to leave the settlement thereof to a court of inquiry composed of the seniors of the service. I am aware that the concession of dictatorial privileges is one that must afford great satisfaction to the pride of the inspector general, but I am not less convinced that it will do much harm to the institution of the maritime customs in China. So long as our colleagues and officers shall find no security in their present position, shall have no assurance given for the future, the customs will not properly be a service. As to the remuneration which you grant upon very hard terms after five, ten, and twenty-two years' service, I shall not allude thereto. It is not a gratification; it is almost an alms. You are also pleased to assimilate the rights of the inspector general, in his relations with his officers of all grades, to that of a merchant or a banker over his clerks. There is here no possible comparison between the two. The banker or merchant aid their employés in bettering their position. They give them, from time to time, facilities for good speculations, instead of which, sir, you have but disheartened your subordinates. You have left them in oblivion, and, justly, you have interdicted to them all operations of trade. Therefore they had to come to this conclusion: that there is for them in perspective nothing but a summary destitution, as you are pleased to call it, or a perpetual exile in these distant lands, and this simply to obtain an honest living. I do not wish even to discuss here the excessive right which you are pleased to claim to remove those whose services you think are no longer needed, without regard to their years of service. Neither shall I allude to the indifference you show for those who have served many, many years under you. Suffice it to say, that such notions are in flagrant contradiction with the regulations annexed to circulars No. 25 and 26, 1869, and, what is worse, to all ideas of justice. From the beginning of the world both governments and institutions have failed to maintain themselves on such a basis. They have failed in consequence of the excesses of power vested in those called to take the direction thereof; and I greatly apprehend the same result for the administration of which you are the chief.

Again, I may be allowed to observe that nobody will ever think to doubt of what you say in relation to the various missions sent by the Chinese government to Europe and America. Yet such explanations, which none of us ever asked for, are far from being satisfactory. You first state that the credit of 748,000 taels allowed to cover the expenses of your administration, has been granted upon the express condition that it would serve in organizing a preventive service. In this I reply, sir, that you were wrong in admitting such an unreasonable claim. It seems to me that you should have had a greater concern for the officers serving under you, and if China needed a preventive service, it should open a special credit to you to organize it. This is at least what I should have asked if I had had the honor to be inspector general of customs.

In what concerns Mr. Lay you commit a great mistake. Search into your archives, try to remember, and you will see, sir, that he plainly stated to the Chinese that the sums deposited at the bank constituted a fund of reserve for the officers of this service; and he knew this so well that he required the payment into his hands of a considerable amount as a guarantee for the salaries or pensions to officers of the Osborne flotilla.

Finally, sir, you have the kindness to inform me that out of the 250,000 taels saved by you from the credit which is open to you, you have spent more than \$200,000 in purchasing steamers. To this, I may be permitted to reply that I have been informed by the person who has built and armed those vessels, that the same was paid with the proceeds of £120,000 which the British government paid to Chinese in final settlement of the Osborne flotilla I have alluded to above. It is true the total expenses amounted to £80,000, and I know nothing of £40,000 remaining. If I have been misinformed, pray say so, and I shall, without delay, retract all I have stated in this dispatch concerning the £120,000 voted by the British Parliament. I shall close this dispatch by a last remark. You have carefully avoided to touch upon the question of the tonnage dues fund, and of the use it has been put to, and I believe that in this you were perfectly right. For you would have been compelled to go into the details of the marine department, which has been certainly one of the most useless, and, at the same time, expensive of your administration. It is probably the last time I shall have the honor to address you, sir, concerning political questions. Therefore I have thought it my duty to express myself forcibly (too much so, I fear) upon all points touched upon in your circular.

I am, &c.,

BARON DE MERITENS.

A correct translation of a copy of a copy in French.

CHAS. W. LE GENDRE,
United States Consul.

APPENDIX No. 6.

I do not wish to be understood to say that the foreign representatives have been inactive. The 467 pages of printed correspondence concerning the revision of the British treaty of Tien-tsin bears evidence to what has been done. I wish simply to put on record that if the foreign inspectorate had not existed, our ministers would have had to depend entirely upon their own exertions to obtain information, and yet they might have possibly saved themselves a great deal of labor in the end. Almost all the objectionable points of the supplementary convention to the treaty of commerce and navigation of June 26, 1858, between Great Britain and China, were inspired by Mr. Hart through the Chinese.

This will not appear from the correspondence respecting the revision of the treaty of Tien-tsin presented to the House of Commons. By that correspondence I see that, in connection with the appointment of Chinese officials to reside at Hong-Kong, for instance, the proposition to Sir R. Alcock came from Prince Kung, (see page 390, inclosure No. 1 in No. 133; Governor MacDonald to Earl Granville, May 12, 1869.) But in reality the schemes originated with the inspector general. (See Mr. Dick's report, copy of which is given below.)

The same could be said of almost every article of the convention which was finally rejected by the Queen, (see China, No. 5, quoted above, page 428.) For instance, articles III, IV, V, and XII, except in the last, what relates to the working of coal-mines.

Mr. Dick's report.

No. 38.]

MAY 9, 1868.

SIR: The Li Kim committee, concerning which your dispatch, No. 13, of March 17, directs me to report, is presided over by an expectant Tantai, who acts under the order of the Tantai, and who is assisted in the collection of taxes on opium by a farmer. The present farmer is a Cantonese, who was once a *comprador* on board a receiving-ship belonging to Jardin, Matheson & Co.

Five taxes, besides the tariff duty, are levied on opium at the port, namely:

	Taels.
I. The Hwa Shui, collected by the farmer and handed to the Li Kim office, (imposed in 1856).....	30. 0. 0
Premium	1. 8. 0
Meltage	8. 4. 0
	40. 2. 0
II. A fee of \$2 a chest, formerly collected by a separate farmer, but now collected together with the Hwa Shui, (imposed in the winter of 1865).....	1. 4. 4
III. The Li Kim proper, collected by the Li Kim office, (imposed in the summer of 1857)	16. 0. 0
Meltage	3. 2. 0
	19. 2. 0

	Taels.
IV. Military tax, collected by the same office, (imposed in the winter of 1868).....	\$5. 0. 0
V. Piao Shui, for the Osborne flotilla.....	16. 0. 0
Premium	1. 6. 0
	17. 6. 0
Total	83. 4. 4
Amounting, on 4,000 chests a year, to.....	333, 600
Making, with the tariff duty on 5,000 chests.....	150, 000
A total revenue derived at this port from opium of	483, 600

I.

1. The farmer is bound to furnish the government with the sum due at the rate specified per chest, on 4,000 chests a year, the annual exportation being about 5,000, and the quantity which annually escapes the Li Kim office being about one-fifth of the importation. The farmer is remunerated by receiving 4.2.0 taels, a half of the meltage fee, per chest, equal to 16,800 taels on the whole quantity, and by such sum as he may be able to collect over and above the fixed amount. He keeps a staff of 178 clerks and watchers, who guard some eight streets and barriers in and leading from the neighborhood of the foreign hong, and also two or three stations on the river. This staff costs him, I am informed, about \$13,740, or 9,000 taels, a year, leaving him a profit out of his allowance of upward of 7,000 taels on the Hwa-Shui. On the Kuen Hang, for which he is said to pay 2,000 taels a year, his profit must be upward of 3,000 taels. The smuggling against which the farmer has to guard occurs between the foreign hong and the native purchasers. The Chinese employés in the hong find it profitable to carry out the opium in small quantities, and it is the ease with which this can be done that necessitates the large police force employed with such imperfect success to prevent the practice. The farmer cannot have much difficulty in ascertaining, either from the custom banker or the reports current in the market, the exact quantity of opium imported in each steamer and by each firm. It is in preventing the opium from leaving the foreign hong without being taxed, that his work lies; and it is this part of the business which has produced the regulation under which the seizures, now receiving consideration at Peking, have been made. It is not necessary to go further than this regulation in inquiring into the operation of the Li Kim committee, for all the other taxes depend upon the action of the farmer. As soon as a chest of opium comes under his cognizance, it is equally within the reach of the tax-gatherers.

3. The regulation in question (see inclosures) is the one requiring foreign merchants not to send opium from one foreign hong to another without permission from the Hwa-Shui branch of the Li Kim office; a regulation which has been applied to the transport of opium from Foo-chow to the Pagoda anchorage, as well as from one hong to another at Foo-chow. The Tung-Shang Tantai informed me that the regulations were, with the others, communicated to the consuls in 1865, on the occasion of the seizure of Mr. Harris's opium. The British consul informs me that "they have never been promulgated to the merchants, in consequence of the regulations not having obtained the sanction of the British minister." The United States consul states, "The consulate has ignored the existence of the Li Kim office so far as it laid claim to the right of collecting duty on opium sold to any one within the limits of the port." This was carried so far by Mr. Canfield, the late consul, that he informed an American firm that, in the event of their boats being stopped within the limits of the port by any Chinese boat not in the employ of the foreign customs, they would be justified in resisting by force of arms any attempt to board. I would remark, in connection with this, that the limits of the port have never been fixed.

4. The Chinese view of the case is that for the landing of opium the Pagoda anchorage is not part of the port, and that clause I of the regulations appended to the tariff, which says that the transit dues on opium "will be arranged as the Chinese government see fit," applies to the taxation of the opium not only in the interior, but also at the ports. The foreign view is, that the payment of tariff import duty entitles the opium to be carried freely about within the limits of the port, and that the Li Kim office has no right to interfere with it in that part of Foo-chow where the foreign hong are. Some, but not all, the foreign merchants hold that Pagoda anchorage is entitled to the same consideration, and the English, American, and French consuls have not advanced a contrary opinion.

5. My own opinion is that, under the sixth clause of the treaty regulations appended to the tariff, which specifies that the limits of the anchorage, within which loading and dis-

charging is permitted, shall be defined by the custom authorities with all consideration for the convenience of trade compatible with due protection of the revenue; the customs authorities have the power of deciding at what places within the limits of the port it shall be lawful to land cargo, either cargo generally or certain kinds of it; that they have the power of saying to what extent Pagoda anchorage is a part of the port; that, although goods must be shipped and unshipped there, and although such stores and dock-materials as are required by residents may be landed here, goods on which large portions of the revenue collected, which no considerable section of the mercantile community wish to sell there, and which can only be sold there profitably if they elude the Li Kim, shall be landed only at Foo-chow and entitled to the privileges, whatever they may be, of being in an open port.

6. It is out of the uncertainty of what these privileges are that the question of the right of the Chinese authorities to tax tariff goods at the port arises. Opium according to the first of the rules appended to the tariff, pays an *import* duty, but the Chinese authorities can lay on it such transit dues as they see fit. The taxes levied at the port bear as much resemblance to import as to transit dues; but it should be stated here, that they, or some of them, are, in effect, transit dues, for the payment of them entitles the opium to be carried, without further charges, throughout the province. Foreigners, however, have reason on their side, when they try to attach some meaning to the term import duty, and they are right in objecting to the surveillance placed upon their hong. But, then, how are the Chinese to get their dues, if they allow the article to become further scattered, since its first distribution among the importing hong already makes the business so difficult? The solution of the difficulties which underlie the whole question can only be found in a sound and rational treatment of the tariff.

7. Whatever may be the decision of the authorities at Peking concerning the manner in which the Li Kim office has been and is now entitled to act at Foo-chow, I think that, as the consuls have never accepted the Li Kim definition of importation and port limits, it would be wise and just on the part of the Chinese government to give up all such opium (or its value) as has been seized hitherto for merely being carried by the subjects of those consuls within the disputed limits, without violence or other offense.

II.

1. With reference to Mr. Lay's dispatch, No. 48, of 1867, to which you call my attention, I have to say that I cannot, at present, ascertain whether the pressure of the Li Lim and other taxes stimulate opium smuggling on the coast. If it has that effect it can only be to a small extent in comparison with the other causes at work and the opportunities in existence. It is alleged that because the Li Kim here exceeds the Li Kim at Swatow, Amoy, Ning-po, and Kiu-kiang, by about one-fifth, some parts of the interior which formerly drew their supplies from Foo-chow now draw them from those ports. It will take some time for me to obtain satisfactory information on the point. The annual importation here has certainly decreased very considerably since 1862.

2. But whether or not it be the case that these taxes cause smuggling on this part of the coast, and induce the native traders to supply those parts of the interior most easily reached from Foo-chow through other ports, it is quite certain that the system is open to most serious objections. It causes the largest possible amount of irritation to the persons taxed; it places large power in the hands of a body of police very badly qualified to have such power, and it fails, apparently, at this port, to reach more than four-fifths of the opium entered at the custom-house. These considerations, and the scope of the correspondence which has already passed between the office and yourself on the subject, led me to speak of the real difficulties which lie at the root of the whole business.

3. The tariff duty of 30 taels a chest on opium, about 5 per cent. of the value, is far too light. The only limit to the amount of import duty which the drug should be made to yield, is the care which ought to be taken not to make it so high as to encourage smuggling. The Chinese authorities have long found and acted upon the necessity of drawing more than 30 taels a pecul, but being bound by the treaty not to increase the tariff rate, have, at all the ports, imposed supplementary taxes under different names. Foreigners gain nothing whatever by limiting its tariff charges, while the Chinese lose much by being unable to collect the whole amount through our department. It would be to the interest of foreigners to agree to the increase of the tariff rate, provided that the Chinese abolished or reduced and defined the inland charges, and established, as could quite well be done, at each port, an effective system for refunding charges illegally levied in the interior. The amount to which the supplementary taxes have raised the revenue derived from opium, varies at the different ports from 80 to 120 taels per pecul. Foo-chow, 113.44 taels; Shanghai, 121.38, including the tariff duty of 30 taels. The whole amount could be collected by the maritime customs, with as much ease as if the tariff rate and the amount of the taxing officer would, with their many other faults, be done away with. Of course the increase of

the tariff rate would necessitate the postponement, under bond, of the payment of duty until the time of the sale of the merchandise.

4. It would, however, be dealing very imperfectly with the question to raise the rate in the tariff without taking some measure to enforce the operation of that instrument at Hong-Kong and Macao, which being, the one actually and the other virtually, foreign ports, are at present so circumstanced that Chinese purchasers carry their opium from both places, but chiefly from Hong-Kong, to the amount of about 20,000 chests, one-quarter of the whole quantity imported, annually, free of tariff duty to the neighboring places on the Canton River, and along the southwest coast, and to those places north of Hong-Kong, which are not too far distant to make it necessary for the safety of the article to have it carried in foreign vessels. There are two ways of dealing with the matter. Hong-Kong and Macao might, at a very large expenditure, be surrounded with custom cruisers, or some arrangement might be made with the authorities of these places whereby the customs should be able to reach the opium imported. If Macao alone refused to come to any such arrangement, its refusal could only do serious mischief, if it induced the Bombay and Calcutta steamers to land their opium there. It would be quite possible to prevent the refusal from having that effect. The location which the trade has already effected at Hong-Kong, the residence of all the consignees of the steamers and the importers of the drug, and the objections which are made to Macao as a port and anchorage, would make it possible for the Chinese government to prevent smuggling there by employment of a moderately large preventive force. The practicability of the arrangement may therefore be said to depend upon Hong-Kong.

5. The arrangement to be proposed might, roughly speaking, be to the effect that a branch of the Chinese customs should be established at Hong-Kong for the purpose of taking an account of, and a bond for, all opium imported; of passing under "cargo certificates," all opium re-exported in foreign vessels to treaty ports, and of collecting duty only on such opium as was taken over the Chinese purchasers for shipment in junks, whether to treaty or non-treaty ports, and that a percentage of the revenue gained by the arrangement, calculated with some reference to the proportion lost at present, should be handed to the Hong-Kong government. To avoid details I speak at present only of opium, and assume that if the Hong-Kong people agreed to let opium come under the action of the customs, suitable arrangements could be made for other goods.

6. It is quite possible, for the following reasons, that such a proposal might receive favorable consideration at Hong-Kong. A preventive service to suppress effectually the smuggling now carried on would be required for the suppression of piracy, and the Hong Kong government would not fail to see the mistake of perpetuating the cause of what would be such utter waste. By not levying the duty on opium landed at the port and then re shipped in foreign vessels to a treaty port, but only on opium shipped in Chinese junks, the present freedom of the port would not be in the least curtailed; its shipping interests would possibly be benefited by the effect of the measure in reducing the employment of junks. In the present financial condition of the colony the proposal to let it have a commission, so to speak, on the revenue derived from the trade in which it takes such an important part, might not be badly received. Lastly, as an indication of the manner in which the proposal might be taken by the public, I quote, from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s letters of last year to the governor on the revision of the treaty, a remark concerning the existing regulations, affecting the transshipment of Hong-Kong goods at treaty ports. They say, "This restriction, while directly inimical to the interests of Hong-Kong, is not really requisite to the protection of the Chinese revenue, because your excellency is doubtless ready to devise and enforce measures which would fully secure that object." If this remark would not bear application, in some such manner as I suggest, to the opium revenue, it would be destitute of meaning, but I do not think that either Jardine or the mercantile community generally (now well disposed to the customs) would seriously oppose the measure if they were assured that it would be applied without inconvenience to their business. While Hong-Kong makes such a large breach as it at present does in the tariff it is difficult for merchants to make the consideration of the maritime revenue, now collected by the Chinese government, as strong an argument as it ought to be for improving the condition under which trade is carried on at the treaty ports and in the interior. The closing of the breach might induce the Chinese government to enter willingly upon the necessary reforms, and would, as not the least important of its results, enable the custom department to adjust itself, with the creation of as few restrictions and the establishment of as few agents as possible, to the future opening of the whole coast to foreign shipping.

7. I have availed myself somewhat lengthily of the present opportunity to express opinions which I have for some time entertained on the subject. The opium duty is the import duty of China. And without dealing with the principal circumstances affecting its collection, no revision of the tariff and trade regulations can be worthy to be called a revision. I think there is reason to hope that the time has come for the two

governments concerned in this question to be able to act upon the fact that all matters belonging to commerce and maintenance of good order on the sea, the interest of the coast and the colony are identical. If the Chinese government guaranteed to fulfill its obligation to trade, and to apply to the discharge of its most important duty on the coast a portion of the funds collected under the tariff, it is not likely that the British government would refuse to change a state of affairs under which the operation of that tariff must be a business of great difficulty and expense.

The following is a comparative statement of the import trade of the port of Amoy from January, 1867, to January, 1871 :

From January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868.....	\$9,814,144
From January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.....	7,421,750
From January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870.....	9,136,900
From January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871.....	8,513,009

Statement showing the imports at Amoy for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Description of goods.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Shirting, gray.....pieces..	63,737	\$172,089 90	\$7,081 88	England via Hong-Kong.
Shirting, white.....do....	8,065	31,647 00	896 11	Do.
Shirting, dyed.....do....	1,362	4,086 00	283 75	Do.
Brocades.....do....	5,574	18,296 00	952 91	Do.
Damasks.....do....	684	3,420 00	190 00	Do.
Drills.....do....	5,031	2,113 02	524 06	United States and England via Hong-Kong.
T cloth.....do....	36,908	81,197 60	4,100 88	England via Hong-Kong.
Turkey red.....do....	13,606	37,416 50	2,695 69	Do.
Buntings.....do....	480	2,400 00	133 33	Do.
Camlets.....do....	3,190	64,395 00	3,167 84	Do.
Lastings.....do....	646	10,336 00	344 44	Do.
Sp. stripes.....do....	319	5,740 00	271 16	Do.
Wool and cotton, mixed.....do....	969	6,783 00	269 11	Do.
Iron, old.....piculs..	1,230	3,690 00	184 50	Hong-Kong and other coast ports.
Iron, manufactured.....do....	351	2,457 00	60 93	Do.
Iron, nail-rods.....do....	962	4,810 00	167 01	England via Hong-Kong.
Lead.....do....	5,922	38,493 00	2,056 25	Do.
Tin.....do....	5,186	191,882 00	9,142 36	Do.
Quicksilver.....do....	959	101,654 00	2,663 88	California via Hong-Kong.
Bêche de mer.....do....	5,611	84,165 00	11,689 58	Straits.
Cotton yarn.....do....	17,495	734,790 00	17,009 02	England via Hong-Kong.
Cotton, raw, and Indian.....do....	59,698	895,474 00	29,018 47	India via Hong-Kong.
Flour.....do....	737	2,948 00	147 40	United States.
Mangrove bark.....do....	8,973	9,870 00	373 87	Straits.
Oil-cakes.....do....	119,562	167,386 80	8,369 34	Formosa and Straits.
Oil-nuts.....do....	9,537	190,780 00	9,539 00	Formosa.
Rattans.....do....	3,802	19,770 40	792 08	Straits.
Rice.....do....	78,038	171,683 60	Free.....	Siam and Formosa.
Sapan wood.....do....	3,618	10,130 40	502 50	Straits.
Opium.....do....	4,725	2,835,000 00	196,875 00	India via Hong-Kong.
Bean-cakes.....do....	218,536	306,750 40	10,613 14	New Chwang and Che-foo.
Coal.....do....	48,039	36,029 25	208 33	England and Formosa.
Cotton, raw.....do....	23,793	404,481 00	11,646 87	Shanghai, Ningpo, and northern ports.
Ground-nuts.....do....	4,686	93,720 00	650 83	Formosa.
Manure-cakes.....do....	3,861	11,583 00	468 70	Do.
Medicine.....adv....	85,280	85,280 00	4,624 00	Coast ports.
Peas.....piculs..	218,817	459,515 70	18,234 75	Northern ports.
Samshoo.....do....	3,190	11,165 00	664 58	Ningpo and Tien-tsin.
Sesamum seed.....do....	1,408	4,787 20	402 75	Formosa.
Tobacco leaf.....do....	675	6,750 00	140 62	Formosa and coast ports.
Vermicelli.....do....	6,852	55,042 00	1,713 00	Northern ports.
Wheat.....do....	94,790	89,580 00	Free.....	Do.
Lily-flower.....do....	2,029	24,348 00	760 87	Do.
Total.....	1,178,933	7,493,935 77	359,630 79	

The following is a comparative statement of the export trade of the port of Amoy from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1871 :

From January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868.....	\$3,597,059
From January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.....	3,226,078
From January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870.....	4,147,893
From January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871.....	3,410,710

Statement of duties collected at the port of Amoy from September 30, 1870, to September 30, 1871, placed in comparison with that of the seasons 1868-1869, 1869-1870.

1868-1869.	1869-1870.	Increase.	1869-1870.	1870-1871.	Decrease.
\$673, 917 57	\$729, 466 07	\$55, 548 50	\$729, 466 07	\$727, 250 67	\$2, 215 40

Table showing the duties paid under each flag at the port of Amoy for the year ending December, 1870.

Flag.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage dues.	Coast trade.	Total.
American	\$9, 988 43	\$36, 281 07	\$2, 081 66	\$484 73	\$48, 785 89
British	294, 978 80	165, 985 77	11, 684 16	8, 766 65	461, 415 38
French	4, 570 62	1, 982 94	1, 416 66	1, 192 54	9, 162 76
North German	9, 114 39	29, 078 20	2, 255 55	8, 330 34	48, 778 48
Dutch	10, 304 92	22, 827 23	2, 767 22	2, 640 48	38, 539 85
Spanish	5, 599 94	20, 156 33	537 77	616 60	26, 910 64
Siamese	2, 726 07	9, 102 94	1, 160 55	1, 395 22	15, 384 78
Danish	714 35	17, 040 75	757 77	1, 653 00	20, 165 87
Norwegian	12 66	16, 255 82	462 22	689 72	17, 420 42
Peruvian	17 65	.....	15 27	40 71	73 63
Salvadorian .....	.....	.....	903 33	.....	903 33
Total	338, 027 83	318, 711 05	24, 042 16	25, 809 99	687, 541 03

Statement showing the exports from Amoy for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Description of goods.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.	Countries whither exported.
China-ware, coarse piculs..	30, 827	\$616, 540 00	Straits and Philippine Is lands.
Garlic	3, 022	63, 295 35	Do.
Grass-cloth, coarse do....	134	13, 540 97	Do.
Grass-cloth, fine..... do....	78	158 50	Do.
Hemp fiber	903	15, 802 50	China ports.
Hemp sacking..... pieces..	253, 860	18, 454 58	Formosa and northern ports.
Hemp bags..... do....	685, 660	36, 227 98	Do.
Iron ware piculs..	6, 191	44, 575 20	Straits and Philippine Islands.
Joss-sticks	1, 222	12, 253 94	Do.
Lung-gnans do....	2, 922	75, 944 80	Straits, Philippine Islands, and northern ports.
Paper, first quality..... do....	7, 402	118, 432 00	Do.
Paper, second quality..... do....	18, 842	105, 516 20	Do.
Preserves	2, 776	29, 842 00	Do.
Sugar, brown	138, 304	608, 537 60	Do.
Sugar, white	22, 775	165, 107 75	Do.
Sugar-candy..... do....	71, 161	683, 245 60	Straits, Philippine Islands, and India, via Hong Kong.
Tobacco, pressed do....	2, 674	84, 231 00	Straits, coast ports, and Formosa.
Tea, Congou..... do....	4, 462	116, 000 00	England and United States.
Tea, Oolong	81, 113	3, 500, 000 00	Do.
Tea, Souchong	54	600 00	Coast ports.
Tea, Punchong	504	14, 000 00	Straits and coast ports.
Vermicelli	6, 420	54, 570 00	
Total	1, 341, 306	6, 376, 874 97	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Amoy for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.				To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.			Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.			
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
American.....	Shanghai.....	3	1,692	.....	.....	Ningpo.....	1	509	2	226	3	735
	New Chwang.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Chwang.....	.....	.....	1	302	1	302
	Yokohama.....	.....	.....	1	302	Hong-Kong.....	4	3,010	.....	.....	4	3,010
	Ningpo.....	.....	.....	1	627	Singapore.....	.....	.....	1	627	1	627
	Hong-Kong.....	3	1,692	1	509	Shanghai.....	1	505	.....	.....	1	505
	Takao.....	.....	.....	7	791	Manila.....	3	1,867	.....	.....	3	1,867
	Manila.....	2	1,188	.....	.....	Takao.....	1	509	9	1,395	10	1,904
	Che-foo.....	.....	.....	4	1,293	Foo-Chow.....	.....	.....	1	387	1	387
	Swatow.....	1	509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Taiwan-foo.....	.....	.....	1	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	Takao.....	.....	.....	3	420	Singapore.....	.....	.....	1	257	1	257
	Saigon.....	.....	.....	4	1,110	Shanghai.....	.....	.....	2	878	2	878
	Shanghai.....	.....	.....	3	944	Taiwan-foo.....	.....	.....	1	359	1	359
	Batavia.....	.....	.....	1	257	Takao.....	.....	.....	7	1,159	7	1,159
	Taiwan-foo.....	.....	.....	5	885	Foo-Chow.....	.....	.....	1	369	1	369
	Sauraboya.....	.....	.....	1	319	Saigon.....	.....	.....	1	355	1	355
	Singapore.....	.....	.....	2	878	Jebu.....	.....	.....	1	429	1	429
	Hong-Kong.....	.....	.....	1	359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hong-Kong.....	47	28,892	.....	.....	Foo-Chow.....	75	42,209	4	1,297	79	43,506
	Foo-Chow.....	69	37,456	.....	.....	Swatow.....	74	39,728	2	596	76	40,324
British.....	New Chwang.....	.....	.....	6	1,936	Yokohama.....	5	2,797	.....	.....	5	2,797
	Taiwan-foo.....	2	1,073	.....	.....	Takao.....	2	741	16	3,236	18	3,977
	Che-foo.....	.....	.....	15	3,162	Shanghai.....	29	18,049	2	1,097	31	19,146
	Bangkok.....	.....	.....	1	306	Singapore.....	.....	.....	5	2,406	5	2,406
	Macassar.....	14	6,878	.....	.....	Hong-Kong.....	28	15,373	3*	1,044	31	16,417
	Shanghai.....	15	6,931	15	5,955	Tien-tsin.....	.....	.....	1	264	1	264
	Liverpool.....	.....	.....	1	685	Saigon.....	.....	.....	1	345	1	345
	Ningpo.....	1	784	5	1,523	Penang.....	.....	.....	3	1,288	3	1,288
	Yokohama.....	1	567	1	264	New York.....	1	567	9	3,587	10	4,154
	Nagasaki.....	1	282	.....	.....	Tamsui.....	7	3,312	4	744	11	4,056
Swatow.....	70	36,684	6	1,951	Iron.....	.....	.....	1	439	1	439	
Sauraboya.....	.....	.....	2	448	Taiwan-foo.....	1	458	13	4,265	14	4,723	
Takao.....	3	822	.....	.....	Osaka.....	.....	.....	1	159	1	159	
Kelung.....	.....	.....	2	361	Kelung.....	.....	.....	4	871	4	871	
Singapore.....	.....	.....	5	2,039	Ningpo.....	1	458	5	1,434	6	1,892	
Fremouth.....	.....	.....	1	94	Che-foo.....	.....	.....	3	481	3	481	
Sydney.....	.....	.....	1	744	Macassar.....	.....	.....	1	296	1	296	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Chwang.....	.....	.....	1	270	1	270	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Amoy for the year ending September 30, 1871—Continued.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.				To—	CLEARED.						
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.			Total.	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.			
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
British North German	New Chwang			7	1,456			2	564	1	380	3	944
	Tien-tsin			1	152					15	3,138	15	3,138
	Kelung			3	599					1	324	1	324
	Tamsui			2	360					1	152	1	152
	Foo-Chow			4	1,130					5	946	5	946
	Ningpo			2	560					1	416	1	416
	Hong-Kong			3	612					2	624	2	624
	Yokohama			4	1,181					4	926	4	926
	Che-foo			16	3,120					3	845	3	845
	Higo			1	198					4	899	4	899
	Shanghai			4	1,028					9	1,857	9	1,857
	Taiwan-foo			1	1,091					2	240	2	240
Danish	Macao	1	550	1	270			1		6	1,398	6	1,398
	Swatow			1	139					1	243	1	243
	Japan			1	298							1	550
	Saigon			3	811					1	146	1	146
	Whampoa			1	205					4	1,052	4	1,052
	Singapore			3	732					1	149	1	149
	Sauraboya			1	326								
	Tamsui			2	561								
	New Chwang			3	687					8	1,827	8	1,827
	Shanghai			2	638					2	454	2	454
	Hong-Kong			1	249					1	320	1	320
	Ningpo			1	229					2	431	2	431
Spanish	Taiwan-foo			1	191					1	201	1	201
	Sauraboya			1	201					1	256	1	256
	Che-foo			6	1,287					2	392	2	392
	Saigon			1	191					2	447	2	447
	Foo-Chow			1	256					2	636	2	636
	Bangkok			1	201					1	201	1	201
	Yokohama			1	269					1	269	1	269
	Shanghai	2	543	3	974			7	1,565				
	Hong-Kong	1	158							3	974	10	2,539
	Manila	6	1,303							1	231	1	231
	Takao			1	231					1	205	1	205
	Swedish	Swatow	1	510							1	372	1	372
Tien-tsin				1	155								

Norwegian.....	Saurabaya.....	145	1	145	1	Takow.....	145	1	1	145	1
	Yokohama.....	155	1	155	1	Taiwan-foo.....	155	1	1	155	1
	Amoor River.....	181	1	181	1	Takow.....	181	9	9	1,672	9
	Yokohama.....	507	2	507	2	Singapore.....	507	1	1	354	1
	Tamsui.....	1,149	7	1,149	7	Batavia.....	1,149	1	1	181	1
	Takow.....	683	4	683	4	Taiwan-foo.....	683	1	1	224	1
	Batavia.....	181	1	181	1	Ningpo.....	181	1	1	181	1
	Ningpo.....	415	2	415	2	Bangkok.....	415	1	1	181	1
	Che-foo.....	556	3	556	3	Tamsui.....	556	8	8	1,224	8
	Bangkok.....	181	1	181	1	Che-foo.....	181	1	1	181	1
Dutch.....	Saurabaya.....	4,391	9	4,391	9	Swatow.....	4,391	3	3	1,487	3
	New Chwang.....	835	3	835	3	Samarang.....	835	3	3	861	3
	Shanghai.....	581	2	581	2	Singapore.....	581	9	9	3,663	9
	Ningpo.....	358	1	358	1	Saurabaya.....	358	1	1	357	1
	Taiwan-foo.....	231	1	231	1	Takao.....	231	12	12	2,864	12
	Che-foo.....	2,280	10	2,280	10	Ningpo.....	2,280	1	1	196	1
	Foo-Chow.....	438	2	438	2	Saigon.....	438	3	3	748	3
	Bangkok.....	670	1	670	1	Taiwan-foo.....	670	1	1	196	1
	Yokohama.....	243	1	243	1	Bangkok.....	243	2	2	565	2
	Swatow.....	1,031	3	1,031	3	Batavia.....	1,031	1	1	462	1
Russian.....	Higo.....	338	1	338	1	Che-foo.....	338	2	2	669	2
	Saigon.....	410	2	410	2	Yokohama.....	410	1	1	241	1
	Singapore.....	401	2	401	2	Kelung.....	401	2	2	884	2
	Takao.....	208	1	208	1	Foo-Chow.....	208	1	1	214	1
	Batavia.....	343	1	343	1	.....	343	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hong-Kong.....	473	1	473	1	.....	473	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kelung.....	214	1	214	1	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shanghai.....	492	1	492	1	Takao.....	492	1	1	492	1
	Hong-Kong.....	704	2	704	2	Manila.....	704	3	3	1,268	3
	Ningpo.....	372	1	372	1	Shanghai.....	372	2	2	552	2
Hawaiian.....	Swatow.....	372	1	372	1	.....	372	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Manila.....	372	1	372	1	.....	372	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hong-Kong.....	150	1	150	1	Yokohama.....	150	1	1	150	1
	Taiwan-foo.....	150	1	150	1	Takao.....	150	1	1	150	1
	New Chwang.....	857	2	857	2	Hong-Kong.....	857	2	2	1,023	2
	Ningpo.....	1,103	2	1,103	2	Bangkok.....	1,103	4	4	1,669	4
	Shanghai.....	476	1	476	1	Saigon.....	476	1	1	299	1
	Che-foo.....	779	2	779	2	Siam.....	779	1	1	538	1
	Hong-Kong.....	176	1	176	1	Kelung.....	176	1	1	176	1
	Kelung.....	176	1	176	1	.....	176	2	2	613	2
Siamese.....	Bangkok.....	1,464	4	1,464	4	.....	1,464	1	1	537	1
	Total.....	249	277	78,216	526	Total.....	251	278	74,852	529	210,287

The following is a comparative statement of the import trade of the ports of Tamsui and Kelung from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1871:

From January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869	\$741, 671
From January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870	733, 508
From January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871	850, 026

A statement showing the imports at Tamsui and Kelung for the year commencing September 1, 1870, and ending August 31, 1871.

Description of goods.	Classifica- tion of quantity.	Quantity.	Value en- tered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Bêche de mer, black	Piculs	23	\$562	\$45 83	Hong-Kong and the coast ports of China.
Bêche de mer, white	do	3	40	1 50	Do.
Shirting, gray	Pieces	46, 550	139, 650	5, 172 22	Do.
Shirting, white	do	7, 598	19, 000	844 22	Do.
Turkey red	do	2, 770	8, 000	577 08	Do.
T cloth	do	2, 450	7, 350	272 22	Do.
Chintzes	do	245	637	28 82	Do.
American ginseng	Piculs	21	970	175 00	Do.
Iron rod	do	336	2, 688	58 33	Do.
Lead	do	1, 588	10, 500	551 39	Do.
Tin	do	22	528	38 19	Do.
Opium	do	1, 338	931, 800	55, 750 00	Do.
Cotton yarn	do	201	3, 000	195 41	Do.
Camlets	Pieces	1, 840	32, 000	1, 825 83	Do.
Long ells	do	1, 270	10, 070	676 66	Do.
Lasting	do	72	1, 200	38 47	Do.
Sp. strips	do	60	50	9 33	Do.
Wheat	Piculs	450	900	1, 800 00	Do.
Total	do	66, 837	1, 168, 875	68, 060 50	

The following table shows the duties paid under each flag at the ports of Tamsui and Kelung for the year ending December 31, 1870:

Flag.	Import.	Export.	Coast trade.	Tonnage dues.	Totals.
American	\$1, 000 00	\$3, 889 68	.....	.....	\$4, 889 68
British	26, 000 01	34, 413 11	\$194 87	\$399 44	61, 158 43
Dutch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	700 00	4, 380 06	184 93	.....	5, 264 99
French .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North German	3, 047 39	14, 945 01	90 24	612 22	18, 694 86
Norwegian .....	.....	2, 276 56	.....	.....	2, 276 56
Total	30, 747 40	59, 904 42	470 04	1, 011 66	92, 284 52

The following is a comparative statement of the export trade of the ports of Tamsui and Kelung from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1871:

From January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869	\$404, 321
From January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870	371, 762
From January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871	623, 797

Statement showing the exports from Tamsui and Kelung from September 1, 1870, to August 31, 1871.

Description of goods.	Classifica- tion of quantity.	Quantity.	Value includ- ing cost and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Agaragar	Piculs	70	\$150 00	Chinese ports and Hong-Kong.
Camphor	do	10, 122	101, 220 00	Amoy and Hong-Kong.
Coal	do	233, 978	56, 000 00	Shanghai chiefly.
Hemp	do	762	7, 000 00	Coast ports.
Pith-paper	do	35	3, 500 00	Do.
Rice	do	29, 441	58, 882 00	Coast ports and Hong-Kong.
Sugar	do	4, 200	12, 600 00	Coast ports, northern ports and Japan.
Tea	do	13, 154	500, 000 00	Chiefly to America.
Camphor-wood planks	Pieces	12, 960	6, 000 00	Hong-Kong and coast ports.
Total	do	304, 722	745, 352 00	

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Tamsui and Kelung from September 1, 1870, to August 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	Coast of China	1	505	3	801	4	1,306
British	do	19	9,035	36	10,967	55	20,002
Danish	do			4	918	4	918
Dutch	do			1	214	1	214
French	do			5	1,640	5	1,640
Norwegian	do			4	512		
Norwegian	Japan			2	534	6	1,046
North German	Coast of China			8	2,199	8	2,199
Siamese	do	1	176			1	176
		21	9,716	63	17,785	84	27,501

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	Coast of China	1	505	3	801	4	1,306
British	do	19	9,035	31	9,022	50	18,057
Danish	do			3	717	3	717
Dutch	do			1	214	1	214
French	do			3	907	3	907
North German	do			8	2,199	8	2,199
Norwegian	do			6	1,046	6	1,046
Siamese	do	1	176			1	176
			9,716	55	14,906	76	24,622

The following is a comparative statement of import trade of the ports of Taiwan-foo and Takao from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1871:

From January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869	\$985,037
From January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870	1,261,853
From January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871	1,125,922

A statement showing the imports at Taiwan-foo and Takao for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Description of goods.	Classifiers of quantity.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Opium	Piculs	2,011	\$1,206,600 00	\$83,791 66	Coast ports and Hong-Kong.
Shirting, gray	Pieces	50,450	113,512 00	5,605 55	Do.
Shirting, white	do	3,508	13,330 40	425 55	Do.
Shirting, dyed	do	1,000	3,000 00	208 33	Do.
T cloth	do	2,898	6,375 60	320 61	Do.
Cotton, raw	Piculs	1,363	20,445 00	666 73	Coast ports and northern ports.
Hemp bags		195,340	10,253 02	511 69	Do.
Nankeen		10,716	535,800 00	22,325 00	Do.
Tobacco, pressed		773	23,190 00	483 12	Do.
Turkey red	Pieces	3,570	9,817 50	757 63	Coast ports and Hong-Kong.
Camlets	do	3,091	64,911 00	3,069 51	Do.
Lastings	do	1,420	22,720 00	759 30	Do.
Long ells	do	3,090	28,175 00	1,019 86	Do.
Sp. stripes	do	174	3,132 00	147 83	Do.
Lusters	do	855	1,710 00	83 12	Do.
Total		280,259	2,062,971 52	120,175 49	

The following is a comparative statement of the export trade at the ports of Taiwan-foo and Takao from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1871:

From January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.....	\$938, 822
From January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870.....	1, 087, 591
From January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871.....	<u>1, 418, 829</u>

Table showing the duties paid under each flag at the ports of Taiwan-foo and Takao for the year ending December, 1870.

Flag.	Imports.	Exports.	Tonnage dues.	Coast trade.	Total.
American	\$70 55	\$4, 108 09	\$166 66	\$338 71	\$4, 684 01
French.....	1, 005 64	4, 044 19	154 44	64 86	5, 269 13
British.....	6, 483 07	33, 920 51	591 11	620 64	41, 615 33
North German.....	5, 733 33	59, 215 06	1, 740 50	1, 326 68	68, 015 57
Dutch.....		8, 394 35		18 75	8, 413 10
Danish.....	6, 732 56	10, 635 49	664 68	71 96	18, 104 69
Norwegian.....	4, 794 60	2, 986 04	331 11	159 13	8, 270 88
Peruvian.....		366 00			366 00
	24, 819 75	123, 669 73	3, 648 50	2, 600 73	154, 738 71

Statement of duties collected at the ports of Taiwan-foo and Takao from September 30, 1870, to June 30, 1871.

1868-'69.	1869-'70.	Increase.	1869-'70.	1870, 4 quarters; 1871, 1st and 2d quarters.
\$673, 917 57	\$729, 466 07	\$55, 548 50	\$729, 466 07	\$132, 238 15

Statement showing the exports from the ports of Taiwan-foo and Takao for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Description of goods.	Classifiers of quantity.	Quantity.	Value including cost and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Sugar, brown	Piculs	245, 681	\$1, 007, 004 16	Coast ports and Japan, Australia, and Great Britain.
Sugar, white	do	18, 585	121, 318 75	Do.
Sesamum seed	do	4, 003	13, 560 16	Do.
Ground-nuts	do	3, 631	65, 862 30	Do.
Oil-cakes	do	3, 691	5, 425 70	Do.
Hemp.....	do	18	315 00	Do.
Turmeric	do	8, 945	41, 710 66	Coast ports, Japan, Australia, Great Britain, and northern ports.
Lung-gnans.....	do	9, 112	76, 059 58	Do.
Rice	do	78, 880	173, 536 00	Coast ports, Japan, Australia, Great Britain, northern ports, and Hong-Kong.
Ground-nut cakes	do	12, 444	18, 453 18	Do.
		384, 990	1, 523, 245 49	

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Takao and Taiwan-foo, from January 1, 1871, to September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	Coast ports	1	509	9	1, 534	10	2, 043
Danish	do			11	2, 913	11	2, 913
Dutch	do			16	3, 686	16	3, 686
French	do			10	1, 898	10	1, 898
Russian	do	1	418			1	418
Swedish	do			11	2, 150	11	2, 150
German	do			31	5, 269	31	5, 269
British	do	4	1, 768	51	11, 298	55	13, 066
Total .....	.....	6	2, 695	139	28, 548	145	31, 443

To—	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
China and Japan	1	509	9	1, 534	10	2, 043
Do			11	2, 713	11	2, 716
Do			16	3, 686	16	3, 686
Do			10	1, 898	10	1, 898
Do	1	418			1	418
Do			11	2, 150	11	2, 150
Do			31	5, 269	31	5, 269
China and Australia	4	1, 768	51	11, 298	55	13, 066
Total	6	2, 695	139	28, 548	145	31, 243

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Taiwan-foo and Takao for the 4th quarter, 1870.

[From Chinese customs reports.]

Entered.	October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels	5	1, 132	6	1, 442	11	2, 431	22	5, 005
Steamers								
Total	5	1, 132	6	1, 442	11	2, 431	22	5, 005

Cleared.	October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels	7	1, 447	2	363	12	2, 839	21	4, 649
Steamers								
Total	7	1, 447	2	363	12	2, 839	21	4, 649

RECAPITULATION.

Sailing-vessels entered.	Steamers entered.	Sailing-vessels cleared.	Steamers cleared.
From Ningpo..... 1	None	For Shanghai 1	None.
From Foo-Chow 1	.....	For Che-foo 2	
From Amoy 13	.....	For Foo-Chow 1	
From Swatow 4	.....	For Kelung 1	
From Hong-Kong 3	.....	For Amoy 7	
Entered 22		For Whampoa 5	
		For Yokohama..... 2	
		Wrecked..... 1	
		Cleared 21	
		Remaining in port..... 7	

Treasury fees received at the consulate of the United States for Amoy and the dependencies thereof for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Port of Amoy, from September 30, 1870, to October 1, 1871..... \$1, 182 99
Tamsui and Kelung, from September 30, 1870, to September 1, 1871 25 03
Taiwan-foo and Takao. No consular agents have been appointed for said ports; therefore no fees are collected.

Total 1, 208 02

CANTON.

OCTOBER 10, 1871. (Received November 24.)

In transmitting the annual statement of exports from this port to the United States, during the year ending on the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to state that it is made out wholly upon data in this office; and, hence, does not include the considerable quantities of raw silk sent to Hong-Kong, and thence shipped to New York and elsewhere in the United States, or the less important shipments of tea, matting, &c., also sent there for transhipment. The steamers leaving this port every day for Hong-Kong convey to branch houses in that place more or less of these important articles of commerce, to be there differently prepared for the vessel in which they are to be sent forward to markets in the United States.

In order to arrive at a correct estimate of the raw-silk trade at this port, therefore, I add, in a foot-note, one-third to the total on record at this office, which portion (properly belonging to the trade of Canton) will have been certified in the records of the consulate at Hong-Kong. I need not here further remark upon the minor articles. Raw silk (more especially rereeled to suit American manufacturers) has become the most important article of shipment from this province to the United States; and, so long as our present fiscal laws (by which raw silk is admitted free, while manufactured silks pay a duty of 60 per cent.) remain in force, there is no doubt that the demand for it will increase. It is, besides, the most valuable product of the province of Kwangtung of late years. The districts in which silk demands most attention have enjoyed much prosperity since 1864, the crops showing a steadily increasing average, while the foreign demand has kept pace in assurances of lucrative returns to this branch of industry. In the mean time the area of the cultivation of the mulberry has been constantly extended, so that

with an average of favorable atmospherical influences the product may be expected to maintain its character of the past, if not a considerable increase of quantity in the future.

It may be interesting to note here that the total of raw silk from this port during the season, ending about the middle of May, which period is the natural termination of the silk year or crops, was 16,150 piculs, or 2,153,300 pounds. Of this the shipments of the article were, to England, France, America, Bombay, and other markets, as follows:

	Piculs.
England and France.....	9,417
America.....	2,935
Bombay and other markets.....	3,798
Total.....	<u>16,150</u>

MATTING, CASSIA, AND FIRE-CRACKERS.

Each of these outranks tea in value, and each marks an increase of consumption. That is, apparently, a correlative of a more general prosperity in our country.

TEA.

The diminution of the export of this article from this port, which diminution has been continuous for a decade and a half or more, had its origin in political vicissitudes and fiscal changes; and the question of a recurring accretion is now also a geographical one, the solution depending upon it, is thought to be the construction of a railroad hence to the heart of the empire. I may notice, as a new feature in the tea trade, the commencement in January last of shipments hence direct to Chicago by the Pacific mail steamers and the railroads, thus pointing to new competitors in our own land for the more valuable articles of our commerce with China.

SHIPPING.

Our tonnage is constantly declining here, as elsewhere, in competition with British and German vessels, chiefly; and, were it not that the bulk of the raw silk and a portion of the tea serve as valuable contributions to the freight of our Pacific steamers and railroads, we might regret that our flag does not participate more largely in the cheap freighting of the bulky articles of this trade, such as matting, cassia, fire-crackers, fans, straw hats, and sundries generally.

R. G. W. JEWELL.

Exports from Canton to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Description of the goods or merchandise.	Quantity.	Value.
Raw silk* boxes..	†4, 559	\$1, 196, 875 72
Floss silk do..	5	1, 415 50
Sewing silk do..	1	321 22
Waste silk do..	†10	576 25
Manufactured silk cases..	4	16, 524 93
Assorted silk goods do..	9	5, 744 13
Silk sashes boxes..	2	1, 453 45
Cassia packages..	17, 393	220, 745 60
Cassia pounds..	66, 666	10, 350 00
Cassia mats..	19, 200	12, 177 10
Cassia buds cases..	380	6, 639 86
Matting rolls..	74, 136	368, 701 66
Fire-crackers packages..	174, 557	203, 286 36
Tea boxes..	13, 284	102, 568 74
Tea pounds..	326, 860	73, 259 65
China-ware boxes..	1, 125	27, 929 15
Sundries do..	1, 595	41, 970 86
Preserves cases..	476	6, 020 04
Tea-mats bales..	49	448 24
Palm-leaf fans boxes..	3, 315	16, 219 11
Assorted fans cases..	518	3, 126 67
Straw hats boxes..	2, 263	69, 053 36
Drugs do..	701	9, 585 12
Lacquered-ware do..	4	367 30
Chinese manufacture do..	5	6, 001 07
Crape shawls do..	1	110 50
Embroidered crape do..	1	38 50
Total		2, 401, 510 09

* Including shipments sent to Hong-Kong and certified there by the American consul, I estimate the total at one-third more, say 353,274 pounds. †Equal to 261,955 pounds. ‡Equal to 1,000 pounds.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Canton for the year ending June 30, 1871.

From—	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamships	132	79, 519	140	62, 895	739	266, 959
River steamers	467	124, 545				
	599	204, 064	140	62, 895	739	266, 959

To—	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamships	120	73, 902	153	60, 322	740	258, 769
River steamers	467	124, 545				
	587	198, 447	153	60, 322	740	258, 769

HANKOW.

OCTOBER 24, 1871. (Received December 27.)

I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of the trade of this port for the nine months of 1871, ending September 30. I inclose—

Table A.—Statement showing the commerce at Hankow from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1871—imports.

Table B.—Statement showing the commerce at Hankow from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1871—exports.

Table C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Hankow from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1871.

I am greatly indebted to the kindness of the commissioner of customs at this port, A. MacPherson, esq., for the information contained in these complete and accurate tables, as that official has placed at my command every facility for obtaining the statistics required by the Department from the records of his office.

As the records of this office do not show that there has ever been a yearly trade report made to the Department by any of my predecessors in office, I submit the following comparative tables of the trade of Hankow for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, which I have obtained from the yearly reports of the commissioner of customs at this port.

Comparative value of the import trade.

	Taels.
1868	14,988,614
1869	16,273,223
1870	19,323,325

Comparative value of the export trade.

	Taels.
1868	15,481,567
1869	14,840,037
1870	14,780,433

Vessels entered and cleared during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Nationality and class of vessels.	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American steamers	114	*91,970	143	130,994	173	155,210
American lorchas	11	614	21	1,249	24	2,053
American junks	22	1,850	34	3,045	20	1,660
British steamers and ships	92	79,211	56	46,980	61	53,589
British lorchas	54	5,120	61	6,084	65	6,001
British junks	18	1,819	30	2,597	18	1,821
German lorchas	6	371	2	176	.....	.....
Danish lorchas	8	312	2	44	4	136
Total	325	181,267	349	191,169	365	220,470

* The tonnage here given is according to the register of the vessels in the Chinese customs.

Comparative table of the principal native imports for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Description of goods.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Silk piece-goods piculs..	1, 584	1, 388	1, 179
Bamboo shoots..... do.....	10, 854	19, 033	9, 791
Betel-nuts..... do.....	1, 495	2, 471	1, 040
Cuttle-fish..... do.....	18, 116	32, 314	10, 351
Galangal..... do.....	1, 123	1, 481	565
Glue..... do.....	876	796	718
Lung-ngans..... do.....	2, 718	2, 669	2, 304
Medicine..... do.....	23, 697	25, 625	22, 869
Paper..... do.....	871	811	773
Pea-oil..... do.....		44, 986	28, 834
Vermillion..... do.....	330	666	453

Comparative table of the principal exports for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870.

Description of goods.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Tea..... piculs..	335, 530	368, 250	369, 160
Tea-brick..... do.....	57, 052	74, 761	51, 800
Tea-dust..... do.....	11, 349	7, 295	761
Silk, raw..... do.....	1, 906	1, 403	1, 972
Opium, native..... do.....	110	433	22
Fungus..... do.....	11, 580	11, 274	9, 477
Grass-cloths..... do.....	485	921	557
Hemp..... do.....	37, 260	45, 379	40, 800
Medicine..... do.....	53, 683	60, 135	60, 002
Nut-galls..... do.....	15, 421	16, 069	14, 231
Oil, tea..... do.....	2, 903	1, 702	715
Oil, wood..... do.....	175, 258	171, 189	169, 983
Wax, white..... do.....	4, 346	6, 060	6, 115
Tallow, vegetable..... do.....	47, 808	61, 655	48, 104
Tobacco..... do.....	61, 126	51, 743	45, 513
Rhubarb..... do.....	2, 866	3, 398	3, 370
Safflower..... do.....	3, 211	5, 089	3, 310
Steel..... do.....	9, 729	7, 375	3, 490
Spelter..... do.....	1, 060	4, 263	1, 650
Varnish..... do.....	5, 583	4, 288	5, 149

The following were the direct shipments of tea from Hankow during 1870 for foreign ports :

	Piculs.
To London per Erl King.....	11, 187
Diomedes.....	15, 248
Agamemnon.....	18, 127
Titania.....	9, 490
United Service.....	7, 075
Oberon.....	8, 334
To Melbourne per Albion's Isle.....	3, 377
Total.....	72, 838

The following were the direct shipments of tea this year:

	Piculs.
To London per Erl King.....	12, 389. 41
Craigforth.....	9, 306. 21
Ulysses.....	16, 160. 17
Enterprise.....	11, 261. 64
Lord of the Isles.....	9, 778. 08
Cheops.....	11, 816. 70
Agamemnon.....	17, 940. 03
To Odessa per Tchihelchhoff.....	14, 879. 99
To London per Oberon.....	9, 856. 69
To Melbourne per Peter.....	2, 952. 79
Rose of Australia.....	1, 987. 71
Total.....	118, 329. 42

These vessels all cleared from this port between the 2d of June and the 10th of July, and the above table shows the order of their departure between those dates. Freights to London, via the Suez Canal, were £6 per ton of forty cubic feet with 10s. extra for the first ship to England. This price was paid to the first ships leaving the port with new teas, while those departing at a later date loaded at £5, and some as low as £4 per ton.

During the years 1869 and 1870, Hankow was visited by disastrous floods, causing great suffering to the native population. On my arrival at the port in October, 1869, I found the native city and the foreign settlement with water several feet deep in their streets, and the only means of navigation was in small boats.

The destruction caused by the flood of 1870 was more serious than that of 1869, although the water did not remain over the banks of the river for so long a time, but it reached a greater height. During the prevalence of the flood the native population were driven in vast numbers from their homes to the hills and high ground in the neighborhood, and the foreign residents were compelled to take refuge in the upper floors of their houses. Although the Chinese officials issued large quantities of rice daily to the refugees, many of them died from starvation.

These repeated floods are not only destructive to the crops of this immediate neighborhood, but for miles above and below this port the river passes over its banks, and at times the water covers vast tracts of the most productive land in China. Hankow itself is unfortunately situated for a commercial port, being built upon a flat, on a neck or point where the Han River makes a junction with the Yang-tse.

The native city of Hankow is built with a frontage both upon the Han and Yang-tse Rivers, while the British concession, or foreign settlement, is below the native city on the Yang-tse. Why this site was ever selected for a foreign settlement is a mystery to those residents here who have learned by experience that this flat, marshy piece of ground on which all the foreigners are now living, is liable to be inundated every summer. I inclose herewith (D) a metrical table showing the rise and fall of the Yang-tse River at Hankow for the year 1870; also a comparative table (E) showing the rise and fall of the river from 1864 to 1869, inclusive. By this latter table you will observe that the river passed over its banks in 1866, 1869, and 1870.

This year we were blessed with having no flood, although at one time the aspect was very threatening, as the water rose to a level with the top of the bank.

There is a defense wall to the rear of the native city of Hankow and also the British concession. It is about four miles in length and runs from a point on the Han to a point on the Yang-tse River, about one-half mile below the settlement. This wall was built in 1864, at a cost of 250,000 taels. It is constructed of stone and brick, is about eighteen feet high, and the time consumed in building it was only ten months. This wall was built for the protection of the city against Honan, or other rebels, whose reported advances on this port always caused panics in the days of the Taiping rebellion.

Hankow, unlike most other large cities on the Yang-tse River, has no wall or other protection on the river frontage.

The number of foreign residents at the port is about one hundred and twenty-five.

There are twenty-two business firms in Hankow, viz, sixteen English, three Russian, one German, and two American; but all the principal

business houses of Shanghai have agents at this port during the tea season. There are also three foreign banks located here. The most important American interest on this river, and probably in this part of China, is the American line of steamers known as the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Messrs. Russell & Co., of Shanghai, general agents. This company have eight steamers (with an aggregate of 14,413 tons) plying on the river between Shanghai and this port. Three of these steamers leave Shanghai each week for this port, and a like number are dispatched from here for Shanghai. This fine line of steamers fully meets the requirements of the traffic on the Yang-tse.

During the past year, and since my arrival at this port, my intercourse with the Chinese officials, as well as the officials of other countries, has been of the most pleasant nature. The best of feeling exists between the foreign and native residents.

Immediately after the Tien-tsin massacre, last year, some of our residents were fearful of trouble here; a defense corps was formed, and such other measures adopted by the community as would tend to our safety in case of any attack. After experience, however, proved that all such precautions were unnecessary, and it was but a short time until the feeling of safety and security returned.

In March, 1870, his excellency Minister Low visited this port.

In November, 1870, the United States steamship Alaska arrived here and remained five days.

In the succeeding month of the same year Ex-Secretary of State William H. Seward, also, Inspector of Consulates Keim, paid flying visits to Hankow.

During September of this year the United States steamship Benecia visited this port and remained ten days.

R. M. JOHNSON.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
COTTON GOODS.				
Gray shirtings.....	1, 594, 965	<i>Hankowtaels.</i> 3, 429, 175	<i>* Haikwan taels.m. c. c.</i> 127, 597 2 0 0	From London.....pieces... 14, 500
White shirtings.....	79, 126	166, 165	6, 330 0 8 0	From London.....do..... 5, 900
T-cloths.....	640, 558	1, 056, 920	51, 244 6 4 0	From London, (English) .....do..... 1, 740
Drills, American, English, and Dutch.....	279, 793	877, 492	27, 979 3 0 0	
Chintzes.....	26, 589	37, 225	1, 861 2 3 0	
Brocades, white and dyed.....	15, 844	43, 314	2, 179 2 0 0	
Damasks.....	8, 099	33, 335	1, 619 8 0 0	
Velvets, velveteens, and fustians.....	16, 593	82, 965	3, 318 6 0 0	
WOOLEN GOODS.				
Lustres and Orleans, plain, figured, and crape.....	70, 298	261, 790	14, 059 6 0 0	From London, (English) .....do..... 60
Camlets, English, Dutch, imitation, and bombazettes.....	32, 394	387, 050	22, 495 9 0 0	
Cloths, broad, habit, medium, and Russian.....	6, 615	207, 280	4, 585 8 0 0	
Lastings, crape lastings, and imitation lastings.....	13, 228	126, 523	5, 134 7 1 1	
Long ells.....	54, 945	274, 725	14, 835 1 5 0	
Spanish stripes.....	9, 032	90, 320	5, 419 2 0 0	
METALS.				
Iron, manufactured, as nail, rod-iron, &c.....	4, 814. 62	24, 073	601 8 2 8	All imported from Shanghai with the exception of sundry importations from Ning-po, Ching-kiang, and Kiu-kiang; and the quantities specified in the adjoining column received direct from foreign countries and Hong-Kong.
Lead, in pigs.....	21, 288. 30	95, 795	5, 322 0 7 5	
Tin, plates and slabs.....	771. 63	20, 834	964 5 3 8	
Quicksilver.....	819. 63	61, 472	1, 639 2 6 0	
OPIMUM.				
Malwa.....	2, 527. 00	1, 288, 770	75, 810 0 0 0	From Hong-Kong.....piculs.. 3, 939. 91
Patna, and all other kinds.....	137. 40	65, 265	4, 122 0 0 0	From Hong-Kong.....do..... 7, 357. 31
SUNDRIES.				
Sugar, white, foreign and native.....	93, 995. 16	511, 598	18, 799 0 3 2	From Hong-Kong.....do..... 811. 90
Sugar, brown, foreign and native.....	145, 006. 41	515, 695	17, 400 7 6 9	From Hong-Kong.....do..... 1, 932. 86
Cuttle-fish, foreign and native.....	9, 204. 33	63, 064	1, 656 7 7 9	From Hong-Kong.....do..... 86. 44
Sandal-wood.....	12, 645. 28	75, 872	5, 058 1 1 2	From Hong-Kong, (Black) do..... 268. 64
Sapan-wood.....	14, 595. 84	36, 490	1, 459 5 8 4	
Sea-weed, long, cut and red, foreign and native.....	50, 165. 84	178, 620	7, 509 8 6 5	
Pepper, black and white.....	12, 117. 78	133, 296	4, 362 4 0 1	
Cotton.....	250, 248. 31	3, 753, 725	87, 586 9 0 8	
Medicine.....	17, 881. 17	178, 812	8, 940 6 0 0	From Hong-Kong.....do..... 337. 51
Silk piece goods.....	892. 81	714, 328	10, 714 9 2 0	
Tea, (Kiu-kiang).....	26, 879. 27	860, 137	67, 198 1 7 5	
Total of values and duties.....		15, 652, 125	607, 807 2 5 7	

N. B.—1 Hankow tael = \$1.33; and 1 Haikwan tael = \$1.45.

* These duties represent the sums leviable by the tariff on the various articles enumerated, but were, in accordance with the Yang-tse regulations, paid principally at Shanghai, as the commodities on which they were collected were, with few exceptions, imported in river steamers from that port.

B.—Statement showing the commerce at Hankow from January 1 to September 30, 1871.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges, <i>i. e.</i> , full export duty.	Countries whither exported.	
			Principally exported to Shanghai; in comparatively small quantities to—1st, Chin-kiang; 2d, Ningpo; and 3d, Kin-kiang; with the exception of the quantities specified in the adjoining column, shipped direct to foreign countries, and in the case of tea for probable re-exportation thereto, via Shanghai.	To London.....piculs..
		<i>Haikwan taels. m. c. c.</i>		792.71
Dye-stuff.....piculs..	4,185.14	5,737 2 0 0		
Fungus.....do.....	8,842.38	162,656 4 2 8		
Gypsum.....do.....	17,840.00	5,360 2 0 0		
Hemp.....do.....	23,971.71	176,572 0 9 9		
Lily-flowers.....do.....	9,447.88	75,985 9 2 7		
Medicine.....do.....	49,905.16	241,613 4 0 0		
Nut-galls.....do.....	9,862.53	54,935 2 6 5		
Oil, wood.....do.....	244,340.99	1,560,028 2 9 7		
Opium, sze-chuen.....do.....	4.90	1,703 5 0 0		
Paper, 1st and 2d quality.....do.....	5,190.10	28,875 5 2 8		
Rhubarb, shensi.....do.....	888.11	27,517 1 3 8		
Rhubarb, sze-chuen.....do.....	2,270.50	31,952 1 2 5		
Safflower.....do.....	3,167.10	206,316 6 0 0		
Silk, sze-chuen.....do.....	2,480.74	550,811 1 8 0	To London.....do...	90,066.13
Steel.....do.....	3,952.80	20,157 2 0 0	To Odessa.....do....	6,114.75
Tallow, vegetable.....do.....	60,428.25	620,432 4 7 5	To Melbourne.....do....	4,424.47
Tea, black.....do.....	402,651.85	14,522,597 6 2 5	Total direct export to foreign coun-tries.....piculs..	100,605.35
Tea, black, brick.....do.....	45,743.32	328,468 9 9 2	Balance, via Shanghai, for uncertain des-tinations.....piculs..	302,046.50
Tea, green, brick.....do.....	6,609.01	40,015 4 0 6	Total tea, black.....do....	402,651.85
Tea-dust.....do.....				
Tobacco, prepared and leaf.....do.....	31,991.07	556,603 5 3 3		
Varnish.....do.....	2,807.42	91,845 7 1 0		
Wax, white.....do.....	6,825.47	483,991 2 0 5		
Total value.....		19,794,177 0 3 3		

(N. B. One Haikwan tael = \$1.45.)

NOTE.—Re-exports: Of the tea imported from Kin-kiang, *vide* Table A, piculs 8,442.80 were re-exported to London direct.

piculs 8,765.24 were re-exported to Odessa direct.

piculs 516.03 were re-exported to Melbourne direct.

and piculs 7,009.20 were re-exported to Shanghai, ultimate destination unknown.

Total tea re-exported piculs 24,733.27

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the Port of Hankow from January 1 to September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	*Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	Shanghai and river ports.	145	131,281	.....	.....	145	131,281	146	131,990	.....	.....	146	131,990
	Shanghai .....	.....	.....	18	1,896	18	1,896	.....	.....	20	1,976	20	1,976
	Ningpo .....	.....	.....	5	318	5	318	.....	.....	9	621	9	621
	Chin-kiang .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1,522	18	1,522
	Kiu-kiang	1	709	1	40	2	749	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (a) .....	.....	146	131,990	24	2,254	170	134,244	146	131,990	47	4,119	193	136,109
British	Shanghai and river ports.	46	37,035	.....	.....	46	37,035	46	37,035	.....	.....	46	37,035
	Shanghai	6	6,989	46	4,530	52	11,519	1	317	32	3,077	33	3,394
	London	1	1,845	.....	.....	1	1,845	8	9,856	.....	.....	8	9,856
	Ningpo .....	.....	.....	22	1,898	22	1,898	.....	.....	31	2,592	31	2,592
	Chin-kiang .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2,638	27	2,638
	Melbourne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	261	1	261
	Hong-Kong	2	1,339	.....	.....	2	1,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (b) .....	.....	55	47,208	68	6,428	123	53,636	55	47,208	91	8,565	146	55,776
Russian	Shanghai	1	1,544	.....	.....	1	1,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Odessa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,544	.....	.....	1	1,544
Total (c) .....	.....	1	1,544	.....	.....	1	1,544	1	1,544	.....	.....	1	1,544
North German	Shanghai .....	.....	.....	1	241	1	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Melbourne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	241	1	241
Total (d) .....	.....	.....	.....	1	241	1	241	.....	.....	1	241	1	241
Danish	Shanghai .....	.....	.....	3	138	3	138	.....	.....	4	184	4	184
	Kiu-kiang .....	.....	.....	1	46	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (e) .....	.....	.....	.....	4	184	4	184	.....	.....	4	184	4	184
Total .....	.....	202	180,742	97	9,107	299	189,849	202	180,742	143	13,112	345	193,854

NOTES.

(a) These totals comprise: 1st. Under river-steamer pass, 10 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,566 tons, which (with the exception of the Millet, 181 tons, to assist in conveying goods from and to Hu-kou, the entrance to the Po-Yang Lake, during the winter months, when the Yang-tse is at its low stage, and the Chusan, 847 tons, additional for the press of exports during the tea season,) regularly ply between Shanghai, the intermediate River ports, and Hankow; 2d. Under Chin-kiang pass, 8 lorchas, tons 713, plying between Ningpo, Shanghai, Chin-kiang, Kiu-kiang and Hankow; 3d. Under special junk pass, 22 native craft, chartered here by foreign merchants, 18 of which, tons 1,522, were for Chin-kiang, and 4, tons 393, for Shanghai.

(b) These totals comprise: 1st. Under river steamer pass, 3 steamers, with a total tonnage of 2,659 tons, plying between Shanghai and Yang-tse ports, 2 of which, however, the Rona, 784 tons, and the Glengyle, 1,265 tons, are, from time to time, alternately transferred to the coast line from Shanghai to Hong-Kong and Canton; 2d. Under Chin-kiang pass 8 ocean steamers, 7 of which, with a total tonnage of 8,834 tons, cleared for Great Britain, via the Suez Canal, with the new season teas, and 1, tons 1,022, via the Cape, for the same destination and with a similar cargo, and 1 sailing-vessel, the Rose of Australia, 261 tons, cleared for Melbourne with tea, and 22 lorchas, representing a tonnage of 2,030 tons, plying between Ningpo, Shanghai, and river ports; 3d. Under special junk pass, 27 junks chartered here for Chin-kiang.

(c) Under Chinkiang pass, 1 steamer, the Tchihatchoff, which left, via the Suez Canal, for Odessa, the first direct communication from Hankow to that port, with new season teas.

(d) Under Chin-kiang pass, 1 sailing-vessel, the Peter, chartered in Shanghai to carry tea to Melbourne from Hankow.

(e) Under Chin-kiang pass, 1 lorcha, the Robin, 46 tons, trading on the river and from and to Shanghai.

* The tonnage here given is computed according to the system adopted by the Chinese customs.

KIU-KIANG.

OCTOBER 16, 1871. (Received December 27.)

The past year was begun under most unfavorable circumstances. For two consecutive seasons a large portion of the province of Kiangsi had been flooded by the Yang-tse overflowing the dikes along its banks. Many thousands of the natives were drowned and more than three hundred thousand took refuge on the high ground in this immediate neighborhood, where their numbers were greatly reduced by starvation and sickness, and Kiu-kiang was swarming with wretched beggars, whose hatred was being excited against all foreigners by the local officials. Notoriously vicious and incendiary pamphlets were distributed in large numbers from the yamên of the Tautai, and the flame that had been kindled among the refugees and native soldiers was so vigorously fanned by the mandarins that their schemes were soon matured, and the day was fixed on which the foreigners were to be attacked and the settlement destroyed. The plan was discovered through heedlessness of one of the principal plotters, in season for all possible precautions to be taken for the defense of the settlement by the foreign residents; but these even would have been of no avail had it not been for the presence of the British gunboat Firm, Lieutenant Commanding John Hext, who kept his men at quarters, guns shotted and run out, and boats manned and waiting to take off the foreign residents in the event of their being driven from the settlement. When the Tautai and other native officials were appealed to they declined to interfere, pretending they could not control the people. It is still thought by every resident here that the attack would have been made upon the foreigners but for the timely arrival of the British gunboat Firm. The Chinese, however, destroyed such missionary chapels as were found several miles away from this port. The unsettled state of affairs during the month of October, 1870, seriously interfered with the commerce of this port, but the feeling of safety was soon after restored somewhat by visits made to the river ports by several men-of-war, including the United States steamer Alaska, Commander Homer C. Blake.

From the 1st of January to the latter part of March, 1871, the navigation of the Yang-tse was seriously interrupted by an unusually low state of the water and the formation of dangerous sand-bars near Olyphant Island, ten miles below Kiu-kiang, and again at a point eighteen miles above here, near Hunter Island.

The cargoes of all steamers to or from Shanghai were obliged to be transhipped at Hukow, about sixteen miles below this port, at the mouth of the Poyang lake. It was at this place that, on the 7th of January last, about one hundred Chinese, dressed as laborers, engaged with the agents of the American steamer Kiang-loong for the transhipment of cargo, but who at night rose against the foreigners on board and attempted to get possession of the steamer, but were prevented by the timely assistance rendered by the officers and crew of the American steamer Shause.

Although the commerce of Kiu-kiang compares unfavorably for the past year with many preceding ones, in consequence of the extreme poverty to which a great portion of the inhabitants of this province has been reduced, frequent robberies in all parts of Kiangsi, and the local disturbances which cannot be, or rather are not, suppressed by the present corrupt representatives of the feeble Chinese government, it is to the surprise of all that the trade of this port has not suffered more severely.

Kiu-kiang can scarcely be considered else than a subsidiary port to Shanghai, having, as it does, almost nothing in direct trade with foreign countries. The carrying trade on the Yang-tse is chiefly in the hands of a local company under the management of the American firm of Russell & Co., who, with their fine fleet of river-steamers, give all possible facilities and fully answer the requirements of the river traffic.

The following statistics have been gathered principally from the customs at this port. The picul is equivalent to one hundred and thirty-three and one-third pounds. The local tael is valued at \$1.40.

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of steamers and sailing-vessels entered at Kiu-kiang during the year ending September 30, 1871.*

Nationality.	Class.	From Oct. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1870.		From Jan. 1, 1871, to June 30, 1871.		From April 1, 1871, to June 30, 1871.		From July 1, 1871, to Sept. 30, 1871.		Total for year ending Sept. 30, 1871.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American...	Steamers	96	93,291	61	56,678	82	77,067	81	76,268	320	306,304
	Sailing-vessels	6	468	9	753	6	568	2	130	23	1,919
British.....	Steamers	26	22,318	15	12,630	25	22,217	26	25,030	92	82,205
	Sailing-vessels	17	1,471	21	1,885	15	2,812	12	1,085	65	7,253
Danish.....	Steamers										
	Sailing-vessels	1	46	2	92					3	138
Total.....		146	117,594	108	72,048	128	102,664	121	105,513	503	397,819

* The tonnage here given is computed according to the system adopted by the Chinese customs. By their method of measuring, American tonnage is greatly reduced.

Statement showing description and quantity of exports from Kiu-kiang for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Description.	From October 30, 1870, to December 31, 1870.	From January 1, 1871, to March 31, 1871.	From April 1, 1871, to June 30, 1871.	From July 1, 1871, to September 30, 1871.	Total for year ending September 30, 1871.
Chinaware, fine.....piculs..	1,260	133	234	1,307	2,934
Chinaware, coarse.....do....	1,979	111	359	2,503	4,952
Coal.....tons.....	1,616	1,400	800	1,200	5,016
Grass-cloth, fine.....piculs..		54	109	1	164
Grass-cloth, coarse.....do....		110	1,580	133	1,823
Hemp.....do.....	6,350	4,019	814	11,994	23,177
Paper, first quality.....do....	858	1,880	3,615	1,660	8,021
Paper, second quality.....do....	5,180	6,928	4,503	8,504	25,115
Tobacco, leaf.....do.....	1,747	1,074			2,821
Tobacco, prepared.....do....	41	44	36		121
Tallow, vegetable.....do....	2,007	3,144	319	17	5,487
Treasure.....taels.....	322,533	485,398	103,680	163,309	1,074,920
Tea, black.....piculs..	13,213.79	6,991.01		56,836.64	77,041.44
Tea, leaf.....do.....	92.71			162.14	254.85
Tea, dust.....do.....				22.54	22.54
Tea, brick.....do.....	1,707.00		958.00	2,516.83	5,181.83
Tea, green, as follows:					
Gunpowder.....piculs..	3,158.59	233.62	10.78	2,131.29	5,534.28
Imperial.....do.....	2,307.71	178.02	3.63	1,443.37	3,932.73
Young Hyson.....do....	14,460.66	1,021.73	58.80	9,504.03	25,045.22
Hyson.....do.....	3,474.74	202.62	10.90	1,839.84	5,528.10
Twankay.....do.....	1,111.06	70.18	5.62	684.64	1,871.50
Hyson Skin.....do.....	215.79	6.34		64.55	286.68

Statement showing the description and quantity of imports at Kiu-kiang during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Description.	From October 1, 1870, to Decem- ber 31, 1870.	From January 1, 1871, to March 31, 1871.	From April 1, 1871, to June 30, 1871.	From July 1, 1871, to Sep- tember 30, 1871.	Total for year ending Septem- ber 30, 1871.
Gray shirtings.....pieces..	38, 100	48, 522	87, 453	50, 140	224, 215
White shirtings.....do....	1, 350	1, 200	4, 019	650	7, 219
White shirtings, figured, brocade, and spots...do....				50	50
Dyed shirtings, plain.....do....	40			8	48
Dyed shirtings, figured, brocade, and spots...do....	1, 215	750	400	1, 501	3, 856
T cloths.....do....	9, 540	32, 744	48, 920	21, 260	112, 464
Drills, English, Dutch, and American.....do....	8, 036	1, 995	255	11, 242	21, 528
Chintzes, furnitures, and prints.....do....	680	1, 130	1, 050	1, 572	4, 432
Velvets, velveteens, and fustians.....do....	1, 116	834	612	1, 406	3, 968
Handkerchiefs.....dozens..	3, 136	2, 051	3, 520	3, 937	12, 644
Camlets, English and Dutch.....pieces..	3, 181	2, 530	2, 780	2, 213	10, 704
Cloths, medium, broad, and Russian.....do....	272	140	57	788	1, 257
Lastings, plain and crape.....do....	970	891	460	831	3, 152
Lusters, crapes, figured and Orleans.....do....	2, 041	1, 400	930	1, 684	6, 055
Spanish stripes.....do....	2, 808	1, 104	510	3, 008	7, 430
Long Ells.....pieces..	7, 260	5, 922	1, 060	6, 946	21, 188
Lead, in pigs.....piculs..	1, 063	4, 051	3, 756	4, 899	13, 769
Tin.....do....	723	965	834	1, 150	3, 672
Pepper, black.....do....	1, 495	381	1, 378	1, 642	4, 896
Sandal-wood.....do....	1, 042	366	744	1, 452	3, 604
Sapan-wood.....do....	1, 092	67	23	102	1, 284
Sea-weed, long and cut.....do....	10, 680	6, 879	5, 864	6, 563	29, 986
Opium, Malwa.....do....	530	443	500	651	2, 124
Opium, other kinds.....do....	25	7	5	6	43
Cotton, raw.....do....	9, 591	5, 081	2, 882	995	18, 549
Cuttle-fish.....do....	4, 465	2, 651	672	4, 291	12, 079
Sugar, brown.....do....	5, 999	5, 115	3, 518	5, 533	20, 165
Sugar, white.....do....	6, 986	4, 860	4, 007	9, 806	25, 659
Treasure.....taels..	35, 330	42, 550	788, 571	570, 388	1, 436, 839

Statement showing value, in taels, of imports into and exports from Kiu-kiang, and flags under which they were received or shipped during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	Inward and outward.	From October 30, 1870, to Decem- ber 31, 1870.	From January 1, 1871, to March 31, 1871.	From April 1, 1871, to June 30, 1871.	From July 1, 1871, to Sep- tember 30, 1871.	Total for year ending Septem- ber 30, 1871.
American.....	Imports.....	766, 931	637, 601	670, 397	817, 856	2, 892, 785
	Exports.....	968, 108	324, 480	2, 399, 274	1, 848, 500	5, 540, 362
British.....	Imports.....	124, 469	87, 337	85, 838	78, 289	375, 933
	Exports.....	424, 047	15, 892	446, 175	530, 831	1, 416, 945
Danish.....	Imports.....		2, 295			2, 295
	Exports.....					
	Imports and exports.....	2, 283, 555	1, 067, 605	3, 601, 684	3, 275, 476	10, 228, 320

Kiu-kiang is the distributing port of this province in regard to both imports and exports, the large cities to the east south and west of the Poyang Lake being the markets to which most of the imports find their way. Nearly all the products of this province reach this place by way of this lake and the rivers that flow into it. The accompanying map of the northern portion of the province of Kiangsi shows the situation of the principal marts, and illustrates clearly the excellent water-communi-
cation between them and Kiu-kiang.

S. C. ROSE.

NEW-CHWANG.

JULY 1, 1871. (Received September 20.)

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1870.

The consul for this district herewith transmits the imperial customs' returns of trade of this port for the year ending December 31, 1870. The explanations which follow, taken with these returns, constitute his trade-report.

Every falling off in the values of imports and exports which is noticed in the comparative tables annexed to the returns is almost entirely owing to two causes: the war in Europe and the Tien-tsin massacre. The war checked the coast-trade, carried on in French and, more particularly, German vessels, as also did the massacre, the news of which reached us through Chinese sources on the 3d of July, as it threatened both foreign and civil war for some months. The well-to-do in this country are more at the mercy of their countrymen than of the invader at the time of war, and hence, as a result, are apprehensive and much given to panics.

EXPORTS.

The withdrawal of the German vessels from the coasting trade during the one-half of the year did not apparently leave the markets of the south unsupplied with pulse-produce, and so far normal trade did not suffer; but I have reason to believe that, had freights been lower than they were, and the competition of the German vessels would have reduced them to a minimum, the cheapening of the price would have increased the consumption, and by so much there would have been a greater export trade.

During the previous four years the export trade of the port found markets in Hong-Kong, Swatow, Amoy, and Shanghai exclusively, undergoing most singular changes as the local causes of each of those ports affected the demand; but last year there sprang up a sudden and remunerative demand from Japan. To it the increase in the export of oil, from 35,358 piculs, in the year 1869, to 135,458 piculs, in the year 1870, is owing.

The reason of the demand is not well understood. It is likely to have been the combined effect of internal troubles, which checked production, and of new habits, inclining the people to raise articles for export and to import their own supplies.

The large export trade of this port, employing about three hundred and fifty foreign ships and thousands of native craft, is likely to be permanent. The entire population of the three adjacent provinces of Manchuria, Shin-king, Kirin, and Tsi-tsi-har depends on it; for not merely the severity of the climate bars the cultivation of delicate articles of food, but the capabilities of the present thin population make it more advantageous to raise coarse grain to be exported to warm climates, either as food or as manure.

The production can be multiplied many times, and for this reason new markets are very welcome. I have heard that inquiries have been set on foot by oil-mill owners at Hull and other places in England, with a view of using the beans of this place to produce oil. It is very easy to see that, if the beans be sufficiently good for the purpose, and cheap, the speedy transit and small expense of conveying them to England by the Suez Canal will insure the success of the undertaking.

IMPORTS.

Little is to be said under this heading beyond a reference to the annexed tables, the figures and results of which will inform all who may comprehensively consult them of the direction of the trade of this port in cotton and woolen textures.

My previous reports have made special mention of the American fabrics, drills, sheetings, and jeans, which almost alone reach the Chinese markets.

The customs tabular statements, on which I base the deductions I am about to make, have classed together all the drills, as English, Dutch, and American, in one amount, representing the year's importation of those goods at 58,700 pieces.

The trade in American cottons, not only at this port but throughout China, presents this year a new and unpromising future. It is the first time during these many years, excepting during the period of our civil war, that large tea-ships arrived in China, from January to April, without their usual cargoes of American fabrics.

And it appears that the merchants and manufacturers engaged in the China trade have for the present abandoned the idea, which they entertained formerly, that the superior quality of American textures and the value in which the Chinese held mere trade-marks made these goods more salable than similar fabrics of other countries.

It is possible that the present cost of labor in the United States adds so much to the expense of manufacture, as compared with similar outlay in England and Holland, that the increase in the selling price is not compensated by the difference of acknowledged durability, and the result is that, while the British fabric is largely increasing in Chinese use and favor, drills from America meet with no exceptional demand.

It does not appear that a single piece of American sheetings reached this port during 1870, and I believe the explanation is that English gray shirtings are made so cheap as to substitute their use for the former goods.

The importation of jeans at this port, on the other hand, shows an increase of 14,779 pieces in 1870, against 1,560 pieces in 1869. But for the trade reasons I have given above respecting drills, I believe few or none of these goods were of American manufacture.

SHIPPING.

The trade season for the port of New-chwang for the year 1870 was opened by the arrival of a steamer on the 23d of March. The departure of the last vessels in port was hastened by the appearance of ice in the river Liau, on the 18th of November following.

The Tien-tsin massacre caused much apprehension at all the treaty ports.

In consideration of the utterly defenseless condition of this port during the winter months, the ministers at Peking were solicited by their consuls for armed protection.

Although all acknowledged the justness of the appeal, it so happened that the British government alone had a sufficient force in these waters to spare a vessel for a season, and to Her Britannic Majesty's government have we to return thanks for stationing throughout the winter, to the undisguised satisfaction of native and foreign alike here, the gun-boat Grasshopper. Although residents at other ports may with justice complain that insufficient expense and attention have been granted for the buoying and lighting of their harbors, no fault can be found with the government in their care for the safe approach of vessels bound here.

Since the loss of the light-vessel the West Wind, good substitutes have been provided, and a new English-built light-ship, for this port, is soon expected.

F. P. KNIGHT.

Statement showing the commerce at New-chwang for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.—NATIVE PRODUCE.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Anise-seed, star.....piculs..	18. 50	\$536)		
Anise-seed, broken.....do.....	133	1, 736		
Bags, hemp.....pieces..	131, 525	8, 635		
Bamboo-poles.....do.....	5, 200	1, 505		
Camphor.....piculs..	80. 38	1, 633		
China-ware, coarse.....do.....	378. 70	1, 647		
Cotton, raw.....do.....	117	2, 459		
Fans, paper.....pieces..	226, 105	16, 122		
Ginger, green.....piculs..	2, 067	2, 997		
Grass-cloth.....do.....	75. 40	2, 174		
Indigo, dried.....do.....	219. 54	8, 913		
Lichens.....do.....	328. 61	2, 764		
Metals, copper ore.....do.....	100. 61	1, 678		
manufactured brass.....do.....	326. 91	51, 655		
Nuts, betel.....do.....	269. 18	1, 756		
Opium, prepared.....do.....	3. 69	4, 795		
Paper.....do.....	23, 793	206, 956		
Paper, joss.....do.....	4, 398	140, 255		
Plums, black.....do.....	438	3, 165	Total..\$17, 202 77	Hong-Kong and Chinese ports, (Tientsin, Che-foo, Shanghai, Ningpo, Foo-chow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Taiwan, and Takao.)
Preserves.....do.....	293	4, 253		
Penholders.....do.....	301	1, 696		
Rhubarb.....do.....	99	2, 159		
Rouge.....do.....	32. 55	1, 579		
Samshoo.....do.....	1, 207	9, 624		
Silk, raw.....do.....	1. 03	438		
Silk, manufactured.....do.....	240. 36	200, 304		
Silk, manufactured.....pieces..	10, 211	2, 298		
Silk and cotton mixtures.....piculs..	8. 75	4, 831		
Sugar, brown.....do.....	20, 863. 53	108, 908		
Sugar, white.....do.....	696. 47	5, 050		
Sugar, candy.....do.....	1, 341. 35	14, 588		
Tin-foil.....do.....	47. 01	1, 908		
Tobacco, prepared.....do.....	2, 396. 55	62, 650		
Tumeric.....do.....	525. 66	2, 750		
Wax, white.....do.....	199	31, 883		
Woolen goods, as carpets, &c....pieces..	24, 765	3, 371		
Sundries.....do.....		29, 900		
Total.....		3, 232, 948		

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Bags, hemp.....pieces..	137, 690	\$9, 883)	
Barley, pearl.....piculs..	871. 99	1, 825	
Bean-cake.....do.....	767, 400	892, 502	
Beans.....do.....	973, 742	1, 553, 118	
Dates, red.....do.....	2, 000	3, 448	
Fungus.....do.....	220	3, 345	
Ginseng, native.....do.....	497. 11	120, 875	
Ginseng, Corean, first quality.....do.....	11. 45	19, 677	
Ginseng, Corean, second quality.....do.....	30. 25	33, 773	
Horns, deer, young.....pairs..	185	3, 950	Japan, Hong-Kong, and Chinese treaty-ports, (Che-foo, Shanghai, Ningpo, Foo-chow, Amoy, Swatow, and Canton.)
Horns, deer, old.....do.....	20. 95	7, 276	
Liquorice.....piculs..	1, 225. 55	6, 255	
Medicine.....do.....	4, 306. 18	17, 280	
Oil.....do.....	136, 068	793, 476	
Seeds, melon.....do.....	1, 613	11, 838	
Sinews, deer.....do.....	387	16, 194	
Silk, manufactured.....do.....	21. 57	4, 444	
Sugar, white, (re-export).....do.....	339	2, 705	
Shrimps, dried.....do.....	754	16, 842	
Tallow, animal.....do.....	166	1, 322	
Sundries.....do.....		25, 607	
Total.....		3, 545, 635	

Statement showing the commerce at New-chwang for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.—FOREIGN GOODS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Canvas.....	120	\$2,088		(Hong-Kong and treaty coast ports.
Cotton goods, all kinds.....	254,702	916,427		England, via Hong-Kong and treaty coast ports.
Woolen goods.....	28,957	297,163		Do.
Woolen and cotton mixtures.....	310	1,483		Hong-Kong and treaty coast ports.
Metals:				
Iron, nail, road, and bar.....	33,199	97,279		Do.
Copper and Muntz metal.....	97	1,710		Do.
Lead, in pigs.....	1,260	8,221		Do.
Quicksilver.....	16.25	1,177		Do.
Steel.....	922	4,680		Do.
Tin slabs and plates.....	591	10,490		Do.
Manufactured, iron, tin, steel, and brass.....		8,742		Do.
Sundries:			Most goods came here with customs exemption certificate. The balance paid..... \$19,224	
Sugar, brown.....	1,369	7,147		Do.
Anise-seed, star.....	96	2,777		Do.
Betel-nuts.....	383	2,503		Do.
Cardamoms.....	45	4,979		Do.
Indigo.....	37	1,493		Do.
Matches.....	11,285	16,697		Do.
Needles.....	25,000	6,815		Do.
Sandal-wood.....	359	1,821		Do.
Sapan-wood.....	5,065	17,528		Do.
Tea, Japan.....	213.20	2,146		Do.
Window-glass.....	2,058	7,760		Hong-Kong and treaty coast ports.
Gunny-bags.....	54,870	3,573		Do.
Sharks' fins.....	49.56	4,243		Do.
Tar.....	404	3,039		Do.
Unenumerated.....		6,161		Do.
Opium.....	2,444.90	1,845,235	104,933	
Total.....		3,283,377	124,157	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of New-chwang for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From—	Entered.						
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
American	Treaty coast ports and Japan..	3	1, 719	14	4, 920	17	6, 639	
British		15	9, 942	110	38, 696	125	48, 638	
Danish .....		.....	.....	18	4, 877	18	4, 877	
Dutch .....		.....	.....	13	3, 526	13	3, 526	
French .....		.....	.....	3	841	3	841	
North German		1	566	70	19, 000	71	19, 566	
Russian		1	270	.....	.....	1	270	
Siamese .....		.....	.....	12	5, 250	12	5, 250	
Swedish and Norwegian )		.....	.....	11	3, 208	11	3, 208	
		20	12, 497	251	80, 318	271	92, 815	
<i>Men-of-war.</i>								
British gun-boats	Che-foo, Tien-tsin, Shanghai...	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
Chinese	Che-foo, Tien-tsin	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
		6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	

Flag.	To—	Cleared.						
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
American	Treaty coast ports and Japan..	3	1, 719	14	4, 920	17	6, 639	
British		15	9, 942	109	38, 250	124	48, 192	
Danish .....		.....	.....	18	4, 877	18	4, 877	
Dutch .....		.....	.....	13	3, 526	13	3, 526	
French .....		.....	.....	3	841	3	841	
North German		1	566	70	19, 000	71	19, 566	
Russian		1	270	.....	.....	1	270	
Siamese .....		.....	.....	12	5, 250	12	5, 250	
Swedish and Norwegian )		.....	.....	11	3, 208	11	3, 208	
		20	12, 497	250	79, 872	270	92, 369	
<i>Men-of-war.</i>								
British gun-boats	Che-foo, Tien-tsin, Shanghai ...	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Chinese	Che-foo, Tien-tsin	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
		5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	

Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Grasshopper remaining in port for protection of foreigners.

NINGPO.

JANUARY 31, 1871. (Received March 28.)

Report for the year ending September 30, 1870.

SHIPPING.

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, and their nationality.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	233	154, 922	238	155, 125
British	83	18, 856	81	16, 331
North German	56	15, 237	55	14, 898
Danish	5	1, 078	3	549
Dutch	1	254	1	254
Portuguese	1	146	1	146
French	1	145	1	145
Siamese	8	4, 232	9	3, 961
Chinese	116	7, 370	119	11, 200
Total	504	202, 240	508	202, 609

The number of vessels entering this port during the previous year was 534, and for the year preceding 621. It will be observed that there has been a considerable falling off in the number of entries; but this does not indicate any falling off of trade, as it will appear from other parts of this report. It is to be accounted for, in part, by the fact that the vessels now entering are mostly steamers and of larger carrying capacity than the sailing-vessels formerly employed, and in part by the fact that more system and economy have been introduced, one steamer carrying now what two or three smaller steamers or sailing-vessels were employed to carry a few years ago.

The tonnage given in the above table is that noted in the custom-house records, which is much lower than the registered tonnage in the case of steamers, a large deduction being allowed them in the customs measurement for engine-space, &c. The registered tonnage of the American vessels alone, entering and clearing at this port during this past year, is 292,529, nearly one-third more than that of all the vessels, as given in the above table.

IMPORTS.

The principal articles of imports from foreign countries and Chinese ports during the past year have been as follows :

Description of goods.	1866-'67.	1867-'68.	1868-'69.	1869-'70.
COTTON GOODS.				
Shirtings, gray	216, 001	262, 555	264, 237	285, 548
Shirtings, white	6, 550	7, 883	14, 265	14, 814
Shirtings, dyed	721	1, 366	999	1, 050
Brocades, dyed	6, 290	4, 950	7, 138	4, 450
T cloths	31, 091	60, 969	159, 369	124, 590
Drills, American	6, 459	7, 163	8, 986	28, 651
Drills, English	1, 574	1, 509	8, 818	6, 833
Drills, Dutch	370	120	3, 020	20, 687
Jeans	3, 838	1, 050	8, 060	9, 514
Chintzes	5, 727	6, 602	8, 731	8, 837
Velvets	1, 616	1, 932	2, 091	2, 346
Velveteens	1, 267	937	1, 092	1, 460
Handkerchiefs	3, 300	3, 560	4, 957	5, 505

Imports from foreign countries and Chinese ports—Continued.

Description of goods.	1866-'67.	1867-'68.	1868-'69.	1869-'70.
WOOLEN GOODS.				
Camlets.....pieces..	4,561	3,230	4,011	4,862
Lastings.....do.....	959	480	1,605	2,550
Lusters.....do.....	11,212	6,443	8,414	13,661
Spanish stripes.....do.....	2,842	2,310	4,368	4,774
METALS.				
Iron—nail, rod, and bar.....piculs..	12,917	21,746	36,478	29,625
Lead.....do.....	6,438	6,765	20,552	17,403
Tin.....do.....	16,420	12,590	17,210	13,990
Steel.....do.....	759	1,358	6,718	2,919
SUNDRIES.				
Bean-cake.....piculs..	1,947	565	61,918	36,544
Beans and peas.....do.....	16,765	61,980	.....	6,910
Betel-nuts.....do.....	904	785	3,234	1,308
Hemp.....do.....	5,546	6,949	7,475	5,662
Indigo.....do.....	1,014	1,364	1,355	8,232
Mangrove-bark.....do.....	9,474	11,516	24,450	25,112
Medicines.....do.....	14,898	19,251	22,265	73,038
Pepper.....do.....	7,296	2,476	4,144	3,357
Rice.....do.....	289,000	204,885	63,880	82,488
Rattans.....do.....	8,564	8,673	7,813	6,008
Sugar, brown.....do.....	172,369	91,382	73,343	93,646
Sugar, white.....do.....	54,467	32,767	24,686	23,068
Sugar, candy.....do.....	6,224	3,362	7,116	6,012
Wood, red.....do.....	3,720	4,362	2,668	4,410
Wood, sandal.....do.....	1,175	1,348	2,339	2,885
Wood, sapan.....do.....	6,733	15,250	6,572	14,868
Wood, ebony.....do.....	11,731	8,139	14,034	10,763
OPIUM.				
Benares.....piculs..	327	249	47	1,059
Malwa.....do.....	3,613	4,301	4,466	4,391
Patna.....do.....	681	428	283	430

EXPORTS.

The principal articles of export to foreign countries and Chinese ports during the past year, as compared with the three preceding years, have been as follows:

Description of goods.	1866-'67.	1867-'68.	1868-'69.	1869-'70.
Alum.....piculs..	2,689	10,423	11,283	1,430
Bamboo-caness.....pieces..	12,495	6,584	14,713	27,610
Bamboo-brooms.....do.....	67,628	74,404	74,974	90,307
Bamboo-shoots.....piculs..	2,424	1,314	2,484	1,448
Charcoal.....do.....	5,023	6,793	11,669	6,494
Cotton.....do.....	64,557	51,203	48,117	44,525
Cuttle-fish.....do.....	44,170	34,054	49,471	39,419
Glue.....do.....	358	554	640	447
Joss-stick powder.....do.....	6,072	5,394	4,258	4,961
Kittysols.....pieces..	54,260	44,848	70,712	115,772
Mats, rush.....do.....	461,259	688,466	434,934	633,910
Medicines.....piculs..	27,448	26,921	26,455	22,842
Melon-seeds.....do.....	3,193	1,715	1,898	323
Nankeens.....do.....	1,022	1,238	658	575
Samshoo.....do.....	6,536	7,480	8,352	11,848
Silk.....do.....	1,103	1,474	717	1,505
Tea, green.....do.....	105,910	132,362	141,853	150,395
Tea, leaf.....do.....	733	1,714	1,959	3,837
Tobacco.....do.....	4,934	3,410	2,397	546
Wheat.....do.....	2,593	6,840	13,168	4,245

GENERAL REMARKS.

In reference to the above tables, it will be observed that, while in some articles, both of import and export, there has been some falling off, in others there has been a marked increase. Of imports, the increase of cotton goods has been considerable, especially of American drills, some 20,000 pieces more having been imported during the past year than any year previous. The increase in opium has also been considerable, being nearly 20 per cent. greater than any of the three preceding years. Of exports the increase has been most marked in tea, the advance being about 10,000 piculs, or 1,330,000 pounds. There has also been some increase in the amount of silk exported. It is a hopeful sign that the great staples of this province, tea, silk, and cotton, are gradually if not rapidly increasing; and I think that there can be little doubt that the increase will continue; for the productive capacity of the country has scarcely begun to be developed. Not one-hundredth part of the tea-growing soil of this province is under cultivation.

Foreigners at this port are complaining of dull trade. This is true, however, only of their trade. The trade of the port is annually increasing; but natives are learning to manage it themselves. The carrying-business is still mostly in the hands of foreigners; but all buying and selling transactions are gradually slipping away from them. But the loss they are suffering in this way will be compensated as the country becomes further open. When telegraphs and railways are wanted, as they will be by and by, as mines will need to be worked with machinery, and manufactories will be wanted, there will no doubt be business for foreigners.

EDWARD C. LORD.

SHANGHAI.

NOVEMBER 10, 1871. (Received December 27.)

I do not know any compendious description of the physical features and productions of China. Those persons who have written books on China have dealt with the empire, not as a whole, but province by province. Few readers have the time and disposition to study and generalize. This, indeed, is the work which authors are expected to do. I am unable to procure much time from the conduct of my office in which to read or to write, and cannot undertake to deal with so vast a subject otherwise than in a most imperfect way. I shall undertake, however, to present a sketch that will afford the cursory reader a general idea of the more prominent features and productions of the empire. This I proceed to do without further preamble.

A natural geographical description will divide the empire into eight several districts, as follows:

- 1st. The mountainous region of the southeast.
- 2d. The great plain of the northeast.
- 3d. Manchuria.
- 4th. Mongolia.
- 5th. The mineral region of the northwest.
- 6th. Central China.
- 7th. Szechuen.
- 8th. The southwestern provinces.

THE MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS OF SOUTHEASTERN CHINA.

The mountains of the southeastern part of China occupy a district one thousand miles in length and four hundred miles broad. They cover the southern and eastern portion of Kwang-si and Hunan, the whole of Kwang-tung, Fokiem, Che-kiang, and Kiang-si, and the southernmost part of the Ngan-kwei. They touch the sea-coast everywhere south of the Hang-chow Bay, and in the north occasionally reach the line of the Yang-tse, between the Tung-ting Lake and Chin-kiang.

Throughout this whole area of more than 300,000 square miles there is no table-land whatever, no extensive plain, and no mountain chain which is conspicuous by reason of altitude and continuity.

A careful examination shows, however, that these mountains have a trend which corresponds with the general direction of the coast. The ranges are short and irregular, permitting the streams which drain succeeding depressions to break through in a transverse way and to reach the sea without anywhere spreading into lakes.

These hundreds of streams are the highways of this part of China. No one of them, excepting the west river, which debouches near Canton, is fit for steam-navigation to any great distance. In nearly all exist dangerous rocks and shallows, which render necessary the transshipment of produce and merchandise in transit. But the Chinese, with a patience that characterizes them, and a lack of public spirit and of a capacity to organize for great purposes equally characteristic, continue to use them very much as would explorers those of a wild and unknown region. They are the only roads, if we except a few portages, such as those through the Che-ling pass, between Kwan-tung and Hunan; the Meiling, between Kwan-tung and Kiang-si, and the narrow foot-paths along which coolies bear their burdens.

Coal is found in different parts of this region, but it is mined largely only in Southern Hunan and east of the Poyang Lake, in Kiang-si. The conditions under which these two deposits of coal took place would seem to have been quite similar, but the extent of the deposit in the first instance is great compared with the latter.

There seems to be reason to believe that iron ores are widely distributed in this region of China. There are two belts where the Chinese now smelt them. One lies southeast of Ningpo, stretching away into the province of Fokien; the other is situated in Southern Hunan. The first does not seem to be of great value, but that of Southern Hunan is likely to prove important. It is to be said of the deposits of iron and coal that the failure of the Chinese to work them to any great extent indicates that they do not occur under favorable conditions, excepting in the one district which I have named.

The productions of the soil in the southeastern part of China are various and valuable. All the ports from which Chinese produce is exported are situated within or near its confines, and their supplies are received from its navigable streams. It exchanges products also with the northern provinces, taking from them cotton, cotton goods, hemp, pulse, pulse-cake, silks, medicines, and returning to them sugar, rice, tobacco, tea, paper, chinaware, and large quantities of fruit.

In an economical point of view, rice is the chief staple article of production. It is grown in all the valleys and on terraces far up the hillsides, and although the population is very great the quantity grown is greater than is consumed, leaving a fraction for exportation to the north. Sugar-cane is cultivated everywhere south of the thirtieth degree

of latitude. The center of production is in the province of Kwang-tung, from whence immense quantities are shipped north.

Tea is the leading article of commerce in which foreigners are concerned. Green teas are produced in Che-kiang, Southern Ngan-whei, and Eastern Kiang-si. Western Kiang-si, Northern Hunan, Fokien, and Southern Hupeh produce black tea. Kwang-tung produces both varieties, but chiefly the black.

The total exportation of tea for the year 1870 was 186,521,733 pounds. The value of the whole shipment was \$40,376,849, gold.

Another article of production in Southwestern China in which foreigners are largely interested is silk.

The silk of the mulberry is produced in all the southern and central parts of China, and as far north as latitude 33°.

The exportation for 1870 reached the value of \$30,688,583, gold.

The emigration from China to foreign countries flows almost exclusively from the south. It would seem that it is in this district, speaking generally, that consumption treads most closely on the heels of production. But perhaps we must award to the southern Chinese a greater spirit of daring and enterprise than to their northern brothers. They are taking possession of Siam, and the regions bordering the straits of Malacca. More than a hundred thousand are resident in the United States. There are perhaps fifty thousand in Cuba, ten thousand in South America, and forty thousand in Australia. I suppose that not five hundred Chinese from those parts of the Empire north of 30° are found in any lands in going to which they must voyage at sea.

Looking to the future, I do not anticipate that any of the great industrial changes which are impending in China will affect this region to the same extent that others will be affected. It has no great deposits of mineral wealth to be worked. The climate is comparatively mild. The productions of the soil yield the people food, and exchanges to purchase the opium and the other merchandise which their simple wants demand. The whole country is cut up by streams which afford outlets for produce and the means of intercommunication. The district is not subject to droughts or to floods. The food supply never fails.

We must turn them to other regions if we wish to promote developments which will raise the Chinese greatly in the scale of civilization, afford them facilities which are greatly needed, and make the Empire contribute more largely to the wealth of the world.

THE GREAT PLAIN OF THE NORTHEAST.

In striking contrast to the broken regions of Southeastern China is the level district which stretches away from the bay of Hang-chow to the mountains of Leau-tung.

The great plain of China, as usually described, has for its northern boundary, beginning at the gulf of Pechili, in latitude 40°, the great wall of China, the inner course of which it follows in a curving line to about the one hundred and fourteenth degree of longitude. Its western boundary strikes thence due south to the Yellow River, which it crosses in a southeasterly direction, and continues to the Yang-tse near Ngan-kin; from thence the line runs eastward to the Hang-chow Bay, which it reaches in latitude 30° 31'.

The mountainous part of the province of Shan-tung cuts down into the center of the great plain, and detached mountains near Nan-kin and Chin-kiang break in to a limited extent upon it.

The rivers of the great plain are the Yang-tse, the Yellow, and the

Peiho. These and their numerous confluent afford a system of inter-communication which has been somewhat improved by the artificial deepening of channels and the construction of canals.

The Yang-tse, in that portion of its course which traverses the great plain, is a broad, flowing stream, admirably fit for navigation either by large or small steam or sail vessels. Beyond the plain, it enters a country broken by mountains, but until the gorges beyond the Tung-ting lake are reached the hills only occasionally approach to the river bank, and sometimes can only be seen in the remote distance, or are lost entirely to view. The extreme point to which steamers have hitherto gone lies at the foot of the gorges in longitude $111^{\circ} 30'$, a distance of 1,300 miles from the sea.

The Yellow River is usually represented in our maps as debouching south of the promontory of Shan-tung. It now pours its waters into the gulf of Pechili, having lately changed its course and taken a channel which is marked on the maps as that of the Ta-tsing River. It brings down from the higher country to the west of the great plain great quantities of sedimentary matter, which it deposits over the lower country at the season of floods, until it has made itself inclosing plateau banks higher than the general level. In some year when the water rises higher than usual, or when less attention has been paid to the dikes, it breaks away and takes a new course to the sea, devastating immense districts on its way.

There are two salient features of the country westward of the great plain that should be mentioned to explain the fact that so great a stream is practically useless for purposes of navigation, even in its lower course where it traverses a level country.

Taking its rise at a point due west from its recent mouth upon the Yellow Sea, and not more than 1,250 miles distant, it flows in alternating courses north, east, south, then east again, traversing a distance of 2,000 miles before it finally breaks out of the elevated and broken lands which make its waters everywhere in their upper course turbulent and unsafe for navigation. Down through the alternating gorges and table-lands of this tract it pours floods which are charged with a peculiar soil that has been much noticed of late years. Mr. Pumpelly describes it as the "*Terrace Deposit*" of north China. Baron Richtofen calls it "*Loess*." It has been remarked at Chin-kiang on the Yang-tse; it covers a large portion of the great plain, and is spread over all the province of Shan-si. We may presume that extensive tracts of it are to be found in Shan-si and Kan-suh. Abbe Hue speaks of it in the country of the Ortous, at the northern sweep of the river.

The loess is a loamy earth of brownish yellow color. In its original state it is of such constitution that when a stream of water cuts down into it vertical banks are left. Throughout the districts where it is found the inhabitants make their houses in the cliffs, whole villages being constructed in this way completely out of sight of the traveler upon the plains above.

When a river washes the foot of a wall of the loess it softens at the water's edge, and then a cleanly cut section of the superincumbent mass drops into the floods to be carried along until first the sandy and then the finer particles are deposited upon the plains below. A more slowly moving stream would be less charged with the loess, and would deposit it more rapidly. But the Yellow River can only carry the mass to the level country and there struggle with the shallows and banks which it forms. The result, as I have said, is that the river is useless for navi-

gation, and, by reason of its floods and fluctuations, peculiarly dangerous to the inhabitants along its banks.

The navigable course of the Peiho lies entirely within the great plain, a considerable portion of which it drains. The Peiho is navigable for sea-going craft to Tien-tsin. By a northern affluent large junks go nearly to the walls of Peking. Westward another affluent affords communication with the country south of Peking. Still another affluent trends away southward nearly to the southern bend of the Yellow River.

The Grand Canal traverses the great plain from Peking to its extreme southern boundary. Of this celebrated work the remark may be made, as of all the canals of China, that it follows generally natural water-courses and in their channels. Such canals, if they deserve the name, are very cheaply constructed, but they have serious drawbacks. The water in them is seldom, if ever, quiet, and frequently, even when there is no special flood, boats can stem the current only with difficulty. When floods occur, they become useless for the time and liable to serious injuries. They are sometimes broad streams where the wind creates a sea. Sometimes the course of navigation lies across a lake. The tow-paths are seldom perfect, and very often the banks are not available for towing purposes. Transverse streams are not bridged by artificial water-ways, but the boat must venture upon their floods. In the cases of the Yellow and the Yang-tse Rivers, both of which the Grand Canal crosses, the transit of boats is attended with many difficulties. Locks, as constructed in the West, are unknown in China. Sluices which confine the current, and inclined planes up which boats are pulled by the application of rude windlasses, are used instead.

From near Peking to Tien-tsin the Grand Canal is simply the northern affluent of the Peiho. From Tien-tsin to Lin-tsing, three hundred miles, it follows the southern affluent, thence across to Tsining, at the head of the lake system, which it follows to the Yang-tse, the canal is chiefly artificial. In this portion of its course it is now out of repair and disused. South of the Yang-tse it traverses a low country, and is everywhere a broad and handsome stream, with hundreds of connecting canals, all of which are at the same level and usually from five to twelve feet deep.

Various streams pour into the Grand Canal in western Shan-tung and in Ngan-wei, affording water-communication that is greatly utilized by the population of these districts.

The soil of the great plain, from the bay of Hang-chow to the center of the province of Chihli, is a rich alluvial deposit of great fertility. Near Shanghai there is no apparent diminution in the productiveness of a country that has been cultivated for thousands of years.

The climate throughout this region is generally more mild and equable than in the same latitude on the eastern coast of the United States. There is no rain in the winter season, and but very little in the summer.

Floods occur not only along the course of the Yellow River, but sometimes, though rarely, in the neighborhood of the Yang-tse and of the Peiho. Droughts are very frequent in the north.

The government has done a great deal to protect the country against floods, but altogether less than it should. It appears to have taken the least possible trouble during recent years to keep the Grand and other canals open. They have fallen into such disrepair that the water-system yields only a fraction of the advantage which might be secured.

In the southern part of the great plain, and near the mountains of Southeastern China, are the most extensive plantations of the mulberry; and here the larger proportion of the silk grown in the Empire is produced. The silk-yielding variety of the oak and the alanthus are

chiefly found farther north. The zone of production of these varieties has Shan-tung on the east and Szechuen on the west.

Rice is the leading staple of the southern part of the plain. Wheat and barley are also grown, but to much less extent. Oats are seldom seen. In the northern part I think that millet may be said to be the leading staple. Sorgho is grown very extensively, but sugar is nowhere made from it. Wheat, barley, and rice, of two varieties, one of which grows in dry soil, are staple articles. Pulse, of many varieties, is found everywhere in the north.

Cotton is grown both in the south and in the north. The center of production is in the south and near the Yang-tse.

The fruits of the corresponding latitudes of the United States are found in this part of China. With the single exception of the grape, they are inferior, but I believe that this is the fault of cultivators, who do not exercise care and skill in the selection and culture of varieties. I have not seen berries (raspberries, blackberries and whortleberries) anywhere upon the great plain, and only a few specimens are to be met with in Southeastern China.

MANCHURIA.

Manchuria, as shown by maps, reaches from the gulf of Pechili to the Amoor River, and from the Palisade to the Usuri. It has Russian territory north; on the east also Russian territory (which reaches so far down on the coast of the Japan sea as $42^{\circ} 30'$) and Corea. On the west is Mongolia.

The Palisade is, however, an arbitrary boundary, which has been determined by a political process. For our present purpose it will be better to draw a natural geographical line.

Such a line may be traced on the map by including all the region drained by the Liau ho and the Sungari and by their affluents. It would follow the great wall to the neighborhood of Jehol, and then the mountains which, under different names, stretch away north. From latitude 47° north it would follow the course of the Argun River.

The physical features of this region differ from those of Mongolia in a marked way. They differ equally from those of Southeastern and Northeastern China, which I have already briefly described.

Manchuria is, generally speaking, a well-watered, undulating land. East of a line drawn northeasterly from Leau-tung promontory it is mountainous, but the valleys are numerous. West of this line and north of the Siramuren River, (Sanford's map,) there are extensive districts of rolling lands.

In former ages the people of Manchuria, unlike those of any part of China, procured their subsistence chiefly by hunting and fishing. They were permanently resident and claimed the soil. They were broken up into tribes, who, until a little before the time when they subjugated China, had no common head.

The merits of Manchuria have been little understood. It has been called a "howling wilderness." One writer says, "Of all savage regions, this takes a distinguished rank for the aridity of the soil and the rigor of the climate. Although it is uncertain where God placed Paradise, we may be sure that he chose some other country."

These statements are eminently unfair, and it is pleasing to turn from them and learn that the whole country is really very well favored. The productions of the soil will indicate this.

In Southern Manchuria, pulse, wheat, barley, maize, millet, rice, cot-

ton, hemp, tobacco, and the indigo plant are freely grown. Wheat and barley are ripe by the 1st of June. Peas and beans are then planted, and these are harvested in October. The rice is the dry variety. It grows well, and the quality is excellent. Silk from the worm which feeds on the oak leaf is abundantly produced. Near Jehol the mulberry is said to be grown and silk produced.

In Central Manchuria immense crops of pulse, a great deal of millet and maize, and more or less barley and wheat are grown; indigo, ginseng, and tobacco are staple articles, and the poppy has been much cultivated in late years. The tobacco is celebrated in the south of China. Mr. Williamson saw leaves of it twenty-four inches long and eight broad.

Northern Manchuria, called Tsi-tsi-har, reaches to the southern bend of the Amoor River; wheat, barley, oats, and rye grow well. The tobacco plant and the poppy are found. The tobacco plant is cultivated far to the north of the river, in the district now being largely colonized by Russia.

While thus rich in the productions of the soil, Manchuria has probably great stores of mineral wealth. Coal abounds in the mountains which range away from the promontory of Liau-tung to the northeastward. It is mined in Shing-king and Kirin, and also near the Pacific, in the district now under the dominion of Russia. Iron ores are abundant, and until the advent of foreigners at New-chwang Manchuria was self-supplied with this useful metal. The presence of gold and other metals is asserted in Chinese works.

Since the conquest of China by the Manchus the people of Manchuria have greatly abandoned the chase, and the better portions of the country are now more or less subjected to tillage. An unrestricted interchange of commodities is permitted with the districts of China proper. The immigration of Chinese, if not encouraged, is at least not greatly checked. As a consequence the land wears an improved aspect. It has been said that the change is so great that the Manchus have lost their former distinctive character, and that their language has been greatly replaced by that of China.

Foreigners are only admitted to one seaport in Manchuria. This is New-chwang, or, more properly, Ying-tse, which is below New-chwang, on the Liau River, and the head of navigation for sea-going vessels.

The Amoor and the Sungari would afford an excellent outlet for the products of Manchuria; but unfortunately their course is away from the track of commerce, and their waters are ice-bound for several months in each year. The seaports of Russian Manchuria are separated from the producing districts by high mountain ranges.

I suppose that there is hardly any part of China which needs railways more than Manchuria. When these shall be completed, and a port open throughout the year secured, its development will move forward very rapidly.

Ying-tse, like Tien-tsin, is closed by ice four months in each year. But, unlike the coast near Tien-tsin, the southern coast of Manchuria offers at least one excellent seaport; I mean the Ta-lien-wan Bay, which I believe will hereafter take the trade which now centers at Ying-tse.

The population of Shing-king (the southern of the three provinces of Manchuria) is probably six or eight millions. Kisin and Tsi-tsi-har have probably as many more. That part of Mongolia which I have classed with Manchuria has probably three millions.

MONGOLIA.

I have now spoken of the mountainous region of Southeastern China, of the great plain which is the distinguishing feature of Northeastern China, and Manchuria, a country broken by mountains, but having fertile valleys and plains. I come now to deal with a fourth great district, one as large as China proper, but very monotonous in the simplicity of its natural features.

The Argun River, the right geographical boundary of Mongolia on the east, is in longitude 120° . The mountains east of Lake Balkash, forming the western boundary, are in longitude 81° . The Altai Mountain, on the north, reaches 53° of north latitude, and the southern limit of Mongolia, where it touches the eastern part of the province of Kansu, is in latitude 38° .

All this length and breadth is, in general terms, one vast plain. It is like the ocean for its monotony and for the solitude which reigns on its immense stretches. Scarcely a city is to be found within its borders. The population, so scanty in numbers, fold their tents and glide from pasturage to pasturage as silently as the winged ships make their voyages on the great deep.

Unlike Manchuria, Mongolia is a high and comparatively rainless region. It lies from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, and the atmosphere has that dry clearness which is remarked in California, in Northern Australia, and on the pampas of Buenos Ayres. Farther north, in Siberia, the altitude is less, and the rains are more frequent. It is upon the borders of what is now Russian territory that the power of Timour and of Genghis Khan sprang up.

Mongolia is usually divided into two districts, which are called respectively, Inner and Outer Mongolia. The desert of Gobi lies between these, having a direction from west-southwest to east-northeast.

Inner Mongolia is a land of waving grass, excepting where the sands of Gobi encroach on the one side and the labors of Chinese agriculturists steal forward on the other. Cultivation is chiefly found in the eastern part. The west and south is still almost entirely occupied by pastoral tribes. The soil and climate admit of the cultivation of millet, sorghum, wheat, barley and oats.

It is difficult to obtain information of the extent and character of the desert of Gobi. My impression is that it is much more limited than is indicated on the maps. We know that grass grows everywhere between Peking and Kiachta excepting for about one hundred miles. The amelioration of climate which is effected by tillage of the soil and the growth of forests in regions where rain is insufficient, has now become well understood, and it may be that the so-called desert will disappear before the advance of cultivation.

The region north of the desert seems, considering its latitude, to be productive. Forests abound, wheat grows, and the country, where cultivated, bears a flourishing aspect.

Throughout Mongolia the winters are long, but when the spring comes the operations of nature are carried forward with great rapidity. The springs and falls are short and the summers longer than would be expected elsewhere in the same latitude and at the same elevation.

After the expulsion of the Mongols from China, in 1341, the Chinese devastated a great deal of Inner Mongolia, and until lately it has been the policy of the government, both under the Chinese and Manchu

dynasties, to cripple the power of the Mongolians. This fact will account somewhat for the lack of population and cultivation.

Like the Manchus the Mongols seem to be declining in vigor, but with the latter greater numbers are concerned and the process is slower. There can hardly be a doubt, however, that the quiet and practical Chinamen on the one side, and the more intelligent and well-organized Russians on the other, are encroaching upon Mongolia, and that in time the Mongols will be entirely subjugated, and perhaps displaced.

The jealousy evinced by China has declined with the declining power of the Mongols, until at last there is not a sentry on all the line of the great wall. Trade has opened with the north, the south, the east, and the west. Chinese merchants are established at points far distant from their proper territory. In their magazines articles of every variety await transport to every part of Asia. Kokonor, Thibet, and the Kirghis hordes depend greatly on this trade for their supplies of Chinese wares, which to them are what the wares of Birmingham are to the rest of the world. The embassies from Central Asia to the Chinese capital are often only great trading enterprises.

The exchanges between Mongolia and China are on the one side, camels, horses, mules, and other cattle, skins, feltings, cheap silk goods, and some chemicals, and probably an amount of grain. In exchange are given brick—tea and wares and manufactures of various kinds.

It is manifest that this trade is capable of vast extension. To give it the fullest measure of encouragement railways are needed, for now all carriage is done on the backs of animals.

THE MINERAL REGION OF THE NORTHWEST.

South of Inner Mongolia, and west of the northern portion of the great plain, lie the provinces of Shansi and Shensi, which, together with the eastern part of Kan-suh and the north of Hunan, make up the mineral region of Northwestern China.

Of the first of these provinces Richtofen says:

It will be seen that Shan-si is one of the most remarkable coal and iron regions in the world. Some of the details which I give will make it patent that the world at the present rate of consumption of coal would be supplied for thousands of years from Shan-si alone. Professor Dana, in comparing the proportions in which in different countries the area of the coal land is to the total area, says that the State of Pennsylvania leads the world; its area of 43,960 square miles, embracing 20,000 of coal land. It is very probable that on closer examination the province of Shan-si, in China, with an area of about 35,000 square miles will take the palm from Pennsylvania, by a considerably more favorable proportion. But this is not all the advantage on the side of Chinese coal-fields; another is afforded in the ease and cheapness with which coal can be extracted on a large scale.

It appears, from the statements of Baron Richtofen, that iron ores are found near the coal; that the deposits are very extensive, and the quality excellent.

Williams and Pumpelly mention other valuable deposits in Shan-si. Among these those of salt are remarkable, while copper, quicksilver, and silver are also noticed. There seems to be also quite a variety of precious stones found in the province. It is probable that the mineral region extends through Shen-si into the eastern part of Kan-suh, and southerly into Honan.

The Abbé Huc speaks of coal deposits in eastern Kan-suh. The Chinese works consulted by Pumpelly confirm the Abbé's statements, and show that coal is found so far west as 104° east longitude, and south as far as the thirty-fourth degree of latitude, corresponding with

the western and southern limits of the mountains which spread over Shan-si and Shen si, and the parts of Honan and Kan-suh, mentioned. The measures heretofore reported in Shen-si are few in number, but as Shen-si is in the midst of the region, I judge that it will be found rich in coal.

The parts of Kan-suh which I have named seem to possess extensive deposits of iron, and Chinese accounts speak of the presence of iron in various parts of Shen-si; silver, quicksilver, and copper are reported in Shen-si, Eastern Kan-suh, and Northern Honan; Richtofen has seen coal in the last-named district.

This region was the first home of the Chinese race, and the people retain much of their pristine vigor. The Shan-si men in particular are noted for their enterprise. They appear to find little scope for their efforts in their native province, but they are the bankers and traders of the north of China, and carry back to their mountain homes a great deal of wealth acquired in the districts to which they resort.

While rich in mineral resources, and possessed of a climate that has given rise to a vigorous race, the region mentioned is well favored in the fertility of its soil, of the particular character of which I have already spoken. Cotton abounds in the southern part, and the quality is particularly good. Rice, wheat, oats, maize, sorghum, and millet are grown.

The country spoken of would seem to be a broken region, with a sufficient rain-fall, a climate like that of Pennsylvania, and a fertile soil. It carries on a limited trade with Mongolia and with the surrounding parts of China, but this is done in the face of many difficulties. The Yellow River is turbulent, and is an obstacle rather than an aid to commerce. Between Shan-si and Chibli are mountains, the passages over which are such as to admit only of the use of pack animals. The mountains in the south of Shan-si, Shen-si, and Kan-suh are equally difficult, and form a complete barrier to trade for all the distance from Kung-chang-fu in the southeast, to In-chow in the southwest. The minor streams are of little use for purposes of transportation even to Chinese navigators, who, as I have remarked, utilize water-courses far more than is done in the west.

I know of no stronger indications of the incapacity of the Chinese government to foster the enterprise of its people, and of the incapacity of Chinamen to organize for purposes of enterprise than is afforded by the fact that this great mineral region remains undeveloped.

It is true that the Chinese have had no knowledge of steam-machinery until very lately, and that with only the ruder appliances known to them they could not have pushed mining operations on the scale familiar in western countries. But they might at least have constructed canals to the verge of the mountains, roads over them, and thus made the resources of these provinces available. They have done nothing of the sort, and so people of the richest district in China are forced from year to year to go abroad for fields of enterprise.

CENTRAL CHINA.

The district which I have so named embraces the whole of the province of Hupeh, the southwestern part of Honan, and the north of Hunan. It is crossed by the Yang-tse River. Its northern part is drained by the Han and its affluents. In the south and center are numerous lakes. These lakes form so prominent a feature of this region that the name Hu-kwang, meaning broad lakes, is applied by the Chinese to the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh.

Very nearly all this region is susceptible of cultivation, and as the soil is rich, the rains seasonable and abundant, and the climate warm, (it corresponds with that of Alabama,) its productive capacity is very great. It should at the same time be pointed out that the means of communication are excellent, and that the land has, as a rule, sufficient elevation to save it from the danger of inundations.

The people of Central China find their occupation in the tillage of the soil, and in the transportation and exchange of their own produce and of the produce of the surrounding districts.

Rice takes a leading place among the products of the soil. Other grains are, however, extensively cultivated. Tea, cotton, and silk are staple articles.

The port of Hankow lies at the center of this district at the junction of the Han River with the Yang-tse. It is the farthest point to which foreign steamers are allowed to go. As a consequence of this fact, and of its superior position, it is a port of great importance. It ranks first of all the ports as a consumer of foreign piece-goods, and second as an exporter of native produce.

I leave Central China with these few remarks, as the general features of the region are so simple, and pass on to mention the characteristics of the seventh great district.

THE PROVINCE OF SZECHUEN.

This is the largest and undoubtedly the richest province in China. Its size, its wealth, and its resources entitle it to be considered by itself, while, in fact, it is a region differing from any which surrounds it.

The area of Szechuen is 166,800 square miles. It is nearly as large, therefore, as all the Eastern and Middle States of the United States. Its population in 1812 was reported to be 27,000,000, and as it has escaped the devastations of recent rebellions, the population at this time may be set down as much greater.

The northern boundary of Szechuen is marked by mountains. It is doubtful, however, whether those which occur between Szechuen on the south and Shen-si and Kan-suh on the north form so perfect a barrier as those further north, of which I have heretofore spoken as the probable southern limit of the mineral region. I am inclined to believe that the great mountain ranges which form the western boundary of Szechuen extend north in an unbroken chain to the neighborhood of Kung-chang-fu in Kan-suh, and that, as I have indicated, a transverse and clearly-marked range strikes west from that point to the neighborhood of Honan-fu. The district of Szechuen thus considered would include a portion of Kan-suh and Shen-si—all that portion of them, in fact, drained by the Han and a second affluent of the Yang-tse called the Ki-a-ling.

On the east of Szechuen, longitude 112°, 119° is another range of mountains. The Yang-tse traverses these by a series of gorges which are likely to present an insuperable obstacle to steam navigation. Ichang, at the foot of these gorges, is seven hundred and twenty five miles from Hankow and about one thousand three hundred miles from the sea. Beyond the gorges the Yang-tse is known to be navigable as far as Suchow on the western confines of the province. South of Szechuen is the rough province of Kwei-chow, of which I shall speak further on.

Szechuen, then, may be described as a great inland district bound around by mountains. It is, however, in the main, either level or greatly undulating. It is well watered, the climate warm, and the soil fertile.

In this region, as might be expected, all the grains and other products of the soil usually found in the same latitude are produced with

greater or less abundance. Tea, silk, opium, insect wax, and sugar are also produced. Tea is apparently grown only for home consumption. The silk is known in foreign markets, but is chiefly consumed within the province or in the neighboring provinces. It is of different varieties.

Opium culture has become a very great interest in Szechuen, as well as in the southwestern provinces; so great, indeed, that the importation of the Indian drug has not augmented for few years past, although the consumption of opium throughout the Empire has increased in a marked degree. The drug of Szechuen is now sold at Shanghai for 350 taels a picul. This is about 70 per centum of the selling price of Malwa opium before it has paid duty.

Under such circumstances, the future course of the trade in Indian opium is decided, unless special circumstances shall intervene. I have no doubt that a change in the system of culture, and of exportation of the Indian article, would admit of a depreciation of at least 50 per centum in the price at Shanghai. But I see no reason to doubt that the exactions of Chinese officials will be lowered, from time to time, to meet changes in the Indian market, and that at last the native drug will supersede the foreign.

How important it is to China that her people should cease from using opium, or that they should produce their own supply, will be seen when I state that it requires nearly the whole exportation of tea and silk to balance the cost of the imported article.

The insect wax is secreted on the leaves of a tree which is designated the pring-shee, or insect-tree. It is used everywhere in China.

Sugar is produced to a very great extent. It competes at Hankow with the sugar of the southern coast of China. A great deal goes north into Kan-suh, Shensi, Shansi, and Honan.

The salt wells of Szechuen yield abundantly. The province is self-supplied, and was able to supply the markets of the adjoining provinces east and south, while the produce of the sea-coast was cut off during the rebellion.

The existence of coal in Szechuen has been much spoken of, but I am inclined to doubt that it will be found widely distributed. Chinese accounts speak of it as existing in the mountains near Yang-tse, in the eastern part of the province, but not elsewhere.

Iron, however, appears to be found in many districts. It is cheap and abundant throughout the province. Silver, copper, tin, and quick-silver are reported by Chinese authorities.

The province is thoroughly self-supplied with all the necessities and even the luxuries demanded by its population. Its articles of exportation are of a nature to admit of easy transportation. It cannot be said, therefore, that the region requires improved means of communication with other districts of the empire so much as do Manchuria, Mongolia, or the mineral region, which lies north of it. From the point of view of foreigners, however, it is extremely desirable that railways shall be built at an early moment, so that the resources of the province may become more available, and the market for foreign goods established.

THE SOUTHWESTERN PROVINCES.

These are Kwei-chow and Yunnan. Of all the provinces of China these are the least subdued to the Chinese rule, the least populous, and the least likely to ever add strength to the government, or to afford fields of legitimate enterprise to foreigners.

According to the census of 1812, the population of Kwei-chow was 5,288,219, and that of Yunnan was 5,561,320. The area of the former was 64,554, and of the latter 107,630 square miles.

Both provinces have been in a disturbed state for twenty years. In neither has peace been established, and it will require several years of warfare in Yunnan to reduce to allegiance the Mohammedan element, which has long claimed and exercised supremacy. The population in Kwei-chow is said not to exceed one million at the present time.

This region is in great part exceedingly rough and mountainous. In Yunnan, however, there are some extensive table-lands, and even some low-lying plains, marked by small lakes. Yunnan is perfectly tropical in the character of its productions. It is considered by the eastern Chinese as a very unhealthy region.

Rice is the leading staple. Silk is grown, and opium, as I have already said, is quite extensively produced.

Copper, tin, spelter, quicksilver, lead, silver, and gold are found in both provinces. The Yang-tse in the remote districts of Yunnan is called the Golden-sand River, and its shallows are annually washed for the precious deposit. The Yunnan gold-fields are greatly celebrated in China and India.

Some attention has been given of late to the project of opening up trade between British India and China by way of Maulmein and the Salween River. An enthusiastic writer in the London Saturday Review has characterized the whole project as one of the greatest moment, the object being to divert the exchanges between China and western states, from Shanghai and other ports on the Pacific, to the British India city named above. I do not doubt that at some distant date a railway will be constructed into Western China from some part of British India, and that an important trade will result, but the period is so remote that it needs no serious consideration at this time.

Having then completed a cursory survey of the most prominent districts of the Chinese Empire, I now proceed to offer some remarks pertinent to the subject.

The idea is prevalent in Europe and America that China is an overpopulated country, and that the soil is drawn upon to the utmost to support the teeming millions who live upon it.

We have seen, however, that the Chinese territories of Manchuria and Mongolia are very sparsely populated; that the southwest of China proper is at the present time almost depopulated; that the great plain is subject to floods which limit greatly the prosperity of those who dwell upon it and their numbers. It may be added that the great plain, Central China, and the northwest have suffered greatly from the ravages of rebellion, and that Szechuen and the southeastern districts are the only prosperous ones in the whole empire.

Whether China really contains the large population which has been ascribed to her is a question that has attracted much attention of late. There has been no census since 1812. Whether that one was carefully and honestly taken is very doubtful; and yet I have never seen any reasons given why misrepresentations were likely to be made that seemed at all satisfactory to me. Taking that census as a basis, and estimating an increase of only 20 per centum in sixty years, the population of China proper to-day would be nearly four hundred and fifty millions.

I am not prepared to declare positively that this would be an overestimate, but I certainly lean to the opinion that it is from 50 to 100 per centum greater than is really the case.

This opinion is based on my own observations and those of careful observers who have traveled in different districts of the empire. For instance, Baron Richtofen, in whose judgment I am disposed to place very great confidence, thinks that the province of Che-kiang cannot

contain more than eight millions. It is set down at twenty-six millions in the census of 1812.

I am fully aware, however, that it is dangerous to take arbitrary conclusions in such a matter. The traveler sees the country for fifty yards on either side of his track. He makes no count at all. To declare that a census is wrong from such evidence would be to throw aside a result which has been reached, as may be assumed, by actual enumeration, and to take up the scantiest evidence as more reliable.

But the question whether China is overpopulated does not turn upon an enumeration of the people. This much is known certainly, that there is hardly a considerable district in the empire where, having regard either to the extent of land brought under cultivation or to the methods adopted, tillage is carried to the furthest point. In all other districts, comprising more than two thirds of China, the population is far under the sustaining power of the territory, while in Manchuria and Mongolia, to say nothing of the less known and unpromising districts of Ko-ko-nor and Thibet, it is a mere fraction of what it might be.

The question whether the population of China is redundant has been spoken of without regard to any change in the industrial systems of the empire. But it is manifest that under an improved economy the soil would support far greater numbers than it does now, while at the same time the occurrence of great disasters would be attended by less injury, for the railways and the various appliances used in the states of the west stimulate productions, and at the same time insure the people of each district against the worst effects of catastrophies which befall them. An instance may be given in connection with the recent floods at Tientsin. The Grand Canal is out of order; the coast is unapproachable in the winter, and in the open season only small vessels can effect an entry. During the cold months, now beginning, the people of that part of the great plain will be entirely cut off by the ice from anything like adequate communication with the district south of them, and obliged to rely upon the inadequate stocks which they may have been able to accumulate and what they can draw from the surrounding districts by the aid of the very inadequate means available. I suppose that thousands must starve, while not three hundred miles away the crops are plentiful.

Such an argument should overbear fears that an introduction of improved appliances would occasion distress among certain classes, and lead western representatives to do more than has yet been done to present to China the wisdom of commencing a more liberal system.

And certainly the prospects of China under a wiser rule would be brilliant. She has vast natural resources, no mean amount of accumulated riches, and a large, industrious, and quiet population. Given a liberal development of the means of communication, of mines, and of manufactories, the great, disjointed, unwieldy, and weak empire would become compact and vigorous, with a harmony of parts as striking as their divergence is now remarkable.

The well-wishers of China will desire to see such a development effected. Those who have no desire touching the empire, excepting that she shall not pour her hungry millions down upon their fertile plains, will best struggle against that prospect by helping on the cause of progress here. Let this vast domain be only somewhat adequately worked, and the whole world will be richer and safer. But, like China, it will remain lacking in the harmony attainable until these results shall have been wrought out.

GEORGE F. SEWARD.

Statement showing the commerce at Shanghai for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Shirtings, plain, gray.....pieces..	154,576	Taels. 309,152	Per piece..... 0 0 8 0	Great Britain and Continent.
Shirtings, plain, white.....do.....	193,420	425,525	Per piece..... 0 0 8 0	Do.
Shirtings, plain, dyed.....do.....	12,934	31,038	Per piece..... 0 1 5 0	Do.
Shirtings, spots and brocades, dyed.....do.....	72,137	23,898	Per piece..... 0 1 0 0	Do.
Drills, Dutch.....do.....	193,557	216,411	Per piece..... 0 1 0 0	Do.
Chintzes and furnitures.....do.....	22,558	290,335	Per piece..... 0 0 7 0	Do.
T. R. cloths or cambrics.....do.....	6,685	50,756	Per piece..... 0 0 7 0	Do.
Velvets.....do.....	31,884	233,424	Per piece..... 0 1 5 0	Do.
Velveteens.....do.....	1,082	35,905	Per piece..... 0 1 5 0	Do.
Cambrics and jaconetts.....do.....	9,197	2,164	Per piece..... 0 1 5 0	Do.
Dimities.....do.....	434	1,084	Per piece..... 0 0 6 5	Do.
Twills.....do.....	2,338	13,796	Per piece..... 0 0 8 0	Do.
Taffachelas and gingham.....do.....	1,300	4,676	Per piece..... 0 0 3 5	Do.
Handkerchiefs.....dozen.....	24,526	13,781	Per dozen..... 0 0 2 5	Do.
Cotton-yarn.....piculs.....	783,63	23,508	Per 100 catties..... 0 7 0 0	Do.
Cotton goods, unclassified.....pieces.....	38,131	126,882	5 per cent. ad valorem.....	Do.
Alpacas.....do.....	82	410	do.....	Do.
Blankets.....pairs.....	9,769	29,306	Per pair..... 0 2 0 0	Do.
Bombazettes.....pieces.....	7,966	31,682	Per chang..... 0 0 3 5	Do.
Buntings.....do.....	132	660	Per piece..... 0 2 0 0	Do.
Camlets, Dutch.....do.....	1,774	30,802	Per chang..... 0 1 0 0	Do.
Cloths, broad, habit, and medium.....do.....	29,917	897,610	Per chang..... 0 1 2 0	Do.
Spanish stripes.....do.....	11,542	115,420	Per chang..... 0 1 2 0	Do.
Russian cloth.....do.....	1,125	33,750	5 per cent. ad valorem.....	Do.
Flannels.....do.....	4,870	43,830	Per chang..... 0 0 4 0	Do.
Lastings.....do.....	6,201	62,010	Per chang..... 0 0 5 0	Do.
Lastings, crape.....do.....	16,123	81,078	Per chang..... 0 0 5 0	Do.
Lastings, imitation.....do.....	1,490	8,940	Per chang..... 0 0 3 5	Do.
Long ells.....do.....	52,203	261,015	Per chang..... 0 0 4 5	Do.
Woolen goods, unclassified.....do.....	4,241	56,518	5 per cent. ad valorem.....	Do.
Linen and cotton mixture.....do.....	399	2,793	Per piece..... 0 2 0 0	Do.
Canvas.....bolts.....	1,965	11,790	Per piece..... 0 4 0 0	Do.
Silk, raw.....piculs.....	152,65	45,795	Per 100 catties..... 3 0 0 0	Japan.
Silk, waste and refuse.....do.....	81,27	4,075	Per 100 catties..... 1 0 0 0	Do.
Silk and cotton mixture.....pieces.....	76	243	Per 100 catties..... 5 5 0 0	Do.
Copper, bar and rod.....piculs.....	9,355,48	139,805	Per 100 catties..... 1 5 0 0	Do.
Copper, sheets, nails, and muntz metal.....do.....	3,039,90	60,177	Per 100 catties..... 0 9 0 0	Great Britain.
Copper, old.....do.....	88,62	422	5 per cent. ad valorem.....	Do.
Copper, manufactured and ware, unclassified.....do.....	225,22	5,780	do.....	Do.
Fish, dry and salt.....do.....	266,63	2,338	Per 100 catties..... 0 1 8 0	Japan.
Fish, skin.....do.....	122,30	971	Per 100 catties..... 0 2 0 0	Straits.

Flint, stones	do.	28, 717. 80	17, 231	Per 100 catties.	0 0 3 0	Great Britain.
Flour	do.	1, 747. 30	6, 990	Per 100 catties.	0 6 0 0	Hong-Kong.
Fungus	do.	322. 34	5, 344	Per 100 catties.	0 6 0 0	Australia.
Ginseng	do.	990. 36	100, 918	Per 100 catties.	6 0 0 0	Hong-Kong and America.
Grains and pulse	do.	5, 546. 09	8, 357	Per 100 catties.	0 6 0 0	Japan.
Gum, Benjamin	do.	190. 53	15, 242	Per 100 catties.	0 6 0 0	Hong-Kong and Straits.
Gum, olebanum	do.	256. 44	1, 639	Per 100 catties.	0 4 5 0	Do.
Hemp, twine	do.	644. 39	5, 800	Per 100 catties.	0 1 5 0	America.
India rubber	do.	26. 24	763	5 per cent. ad valorem		Great Britain.
Indigo, liquid	do.	22, 721. 68	90, 887	Per 100 catties.	0 1 8 0	Manila.
Isinglass	do.	930. 74	29, 922	Per 100 catties.	0 6 5 0	Japan.
Lacquered ware	do.	108. 87	4, 355	Per 100 catties.	1 0 0 0	Do.
Leather	do.	407. 45	8, 188	Per 100 catties.	0 4 2 0	Hong-Kong.
Looking glasses	pieces	914	2, 986	5 per cent. ad valorem		Great Britain.
Mangrove bark	piculs	12, 611. 72	12, 612	Per 100 catties.	0 0 3 0	Straits.
Matches	gross	23, 819	28, 101	5 per cent. ad valorem		Great Britain.
Matting	rolls	1, 705	1, 655	Per roll of 40 yards	0 2 0 0	Do.
Medicine	piculs	3, 363. 78	17, 720	5 per cent. ad valorem		Japan.
Mushrooms	do.	1, 877. 58	74, 022	Per 100 catties.	1 5 0 0	Do.
Musical boxes and instruments	pieces	14, 775	5, 568	5 per cent. ad valorem		Hong-Kong.
Musquito net	do.	522	1, 566	Per 100 catties.		Great Britain.
Mussels, dried	piculs	645. 75	3, 238	Per 100 catties.	0 2 0 0	Japan.
Needles	mille	122, 260	24, 452	5 per cent. ad valorem		Great Britain.
Oil, kerosene	gallons	249, 844	95, 938	do		America.
Oil, linseed	do.	3, 016	3, 237	do		Great Britain.
Oil, paint	do.	7, 693	3, 867	do		Do.
Oil, petroleum	do.	25, 746	7, 724	do		American.
Opium, Malwa	piculs	2, 078	1, 030, 688	Per 100 catties.	30 0 0 0	India.
Opium, Patna	do.	6, 488. 40	2, 705, 663	Per 100 catties.	30 0 0 0	Do.
Opium, Benares	do.	2, 534. 40	1, 011, 226	Per 100 catties.	30 0 0 0	Do.
Opium, Persian	do.	17	6, 120	Per 100 catties.	30 0 0 0	Do.
Orange peel	do.	785. 90	4, 918	Per 100 catties.	0 3 0 0	Japan.
Paint, assorted	do.	2, 496. 51	14, 978	5 per cent. ad valorem		Great Britain.
Paper, second quality	do.	2, 679. 56	26, 794	Per 100 catties.	0 4 0 0	Japan.
Pepper, black and white	do.	40, 934. 17	369, 225	Per 100 catties.	0 5 0 0	Great Britain and Siam.
Potatoes	do.	972. 29	1, 944	Per 100 catties.		Hong-Kong.
Pumps, wooden	pieces	5, 416	2, 332	5 per cent. ad valorem		Japan.
Rataus	piculs	10, 762	32, 290	Per 100 catties.	0 1 5 0	Straits.
Rope, Europe	do.	1, 347. 51	16, 264	5 per cent. ad valorem		Great Britain.
Rope, Manila	do.	415. 91	4, 153	do		Manila.
Iron, nail-rod and bar	piculs	176, 403. 05	352, 803	Per 100 catties.	0 1 2 5	Great Britain.
Iron, wire	do.	6, 591. 30	46, 562	Per 100 catties.	0 2 5 0	Do.
Ironware, manufactured and unclassified	do.	8, 284. 96	20, 731	Per 100 catties.	0 1 2 5	Do.
Iron, unmanufactured	do.	11, 037. 26	11, 340	Per 100 catties.	0 0 7 5	Do.
Lead, in pigs	do.	103, 389. 12	466, 471	Per 100 catties.	0 2 5 0	Do.
Lead, tea and sheet	do.	559. 23	2, 828	Per 100 catties.	0 5 5 0	Do.
Spelter and zinc	do.	786. 61	3, 316	Per 100 catties.	0 2 5 0	Do.
Steel	do.	10, 630. 85	30, 693	Per 100 catties.	0 2 5 0	Do.
Tin slabs	do.	8, 898. 32	213, 642	Per 100 catties.	1 2 5 0	Do.
Tin plates	do.	4, 527. 69	22, 637	Per 100 catties.	0 4 0 0	Do.
Metal, manufactured, unclassified, such as hardware, brassware, buttons, steelware, &c	do.		43, 319	5 per cent. ad valorem		Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Shanghai, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>Taels.</i>	<i>T. M. C. C.</i>	
Anchors and chains	526.54	2,625	5 per cent. ad valorem	Great Britain.
Aniseed, star and whole	177.68	2,132	Per 100 catties	Hong-Kong and Straits.
Bags, gunny	35,320	4,238	5 per cent. ad valorem	Great Britain.
Bags, hemp	29,650	1,779	do	Japan.
Bark, Japan	610.51	1,831	do	Do.
Barometers and thermometers	2,352	688	do	Great Britain.
Belts, elastic	1,245	828	do	Do.
Bêche de mer, black and white	3,855.24	84,059	Per 100 catties	Japan.
Birds' nests	232.65½	216,012	Per catty	Hong-Kong and Japan.
Camphor, Japan	173.42	2,414	Per catty	Japan.
Cassia, lignea	97.53	1,950	Per 100 catties	Do.
Cement	1,630.44	1,521	5 per cent. ad valorem	Great Britain.
Charcoal	3,944.53	1,972	do	Japan.
China, roof	349.46	1,398	Per 100 catties	Do.
Chinaware, fine	44.12	1,104	Per 100 catties	Do.
Clocks	1,548	6,371	5 per cent. ad valorem	Hong-Kong, America, and Great Britain.
Coals	71,728½	577,255	Per 100 catties	Australia, Japan and Great Britain.
Coffee	499.85	4,497	do	Hong-Kong.
Coir	284.99	845	Per 100 catties	Japan.
Coke	8,867.64	7,094	5 per cent. ad valorem	Great Britain and Japan.
Cotton, raw	133	1,995	Per 100 catties	South Sea Islands.
Dyes and colors	223	4,753	5 per cent. ad valorem	Hong-Kong.
Dye-stuff	20.28	1,185	do	Do.
Elephants' teeth, whole	76.69	6,902	Per 100 catties	Do.
Feathers, kingfishers'	84,828	10,160	Per hundred	Do.
Firewood	4,290	1,287	5 per cent. ad valorem	Japan.
Rope, wire	372.17	1,858	do	Great Britain.
Safflower	104.58	6,274	do	Japan.
Sandalwood	10,422.76	72,959	Per 100 catties	Australia.
Sea-shell	4,025.42	8,050	5 per cent. ad valorem	Hong-Kong.
Seaweed and agar agar	24,721.84	74,164	Per 100 catties	Japan.
Sharks' fins, black	463.75	13,920	Per 100 catties	Do.
Sharks' fins, white	337.27	16,863	Per 100 catties	Do.
Shell-fish, awabi and shrimps	1,050	21,570	do	Do.
Sugar, brown	106,498.44	319,496	Per 100 catties	Hong-Kong.
Sugar, white	45,041.30	225,207	Per 100 catties	Do.
Sugar, loaf	352.47	3,521	Per 100 catties	Great Britain.
Tea, leaf	1,877.80	5,334	Per 100 catties	Japan.
Telescopes and spy-glasses	11,156	993	5 per cent. ad valorem	Great Britain.

Timber, of all kinds	value.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Japan and America.
Tobacco, leaf	piculs.	279	.....	Per 100 catties	0 1 5 0	Japan.
Tortoise-shell, whole	do.	14.42	.....	Per catty	0 2 5 0	Manila.
Turpentine	gallons.	4,023	.....	5 per cent. ad valorem .....	.....	Great Britain.
Umbrellas, alpaca	dozens.	406	.....	Each	0 0 3 5	Do.
Umbrellas, cotton	do.	2,981	.....	Each	0 0 3 5	Do.
Umbrellas, silk	do.	114½	.....	Each	0 0 3 5	Do.
Umbrellas, paper	pieces.	17,636	.....	Each	0 0 3 5	Japan.
Varnish	piculs.	455	.....	Per 100 catties	0 5 0 0	Great Britain.
Watches	pairs.	3,493	.....	Per pair	1 0 0 0	Hong-Kong.
Wax, vegetable or tallow	piculs.	228.15	.....	Per 100 catties	0 6 5 0	Japan.
Window-glass	boxes.	12,447	.....	Per box 100 square feet	0 1 5 0	Great Britain.
Woods, unclassified	piculs.	6,254.77	.....	5 per cent. ad valorem .....	.....	Straits.
Sundries, unenumerated .....	.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....	Great Britain.
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					12,902,365	

1 picul=100 catties=133½ pounds; 1 tael=10 mace=100 tael cents=133½ Mexican dollar cents; 1 chang=10 feet.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Bow-strings.....piculs..	62. 78	\$1, 150	Hong-Kong.
Brass buttons.....do....	513. 97	18, 487	Japan.
Brass-foil.....do....	41. 73	1, 462	Do.
Brass-ware.....do....	1, 050. 51	30, 144	Do.
Camphor, native.....do....	346. 41	4, 848	Japan and Hong-Kong.
Caps, felt.....pieces..	22, 771	4, 568	Do.
Caps, silk.....do....	16, 293	2, 361	Do.
Capoor cutchery.....piculs..	1, 441. 84	10, 093	Do.
Cardamoms, inferior.....do....	1, 976. 21	69, 149	Do.
Cardamoms, superior.....do....	125. 94	6, 297	Do.
Carpets, native.....pieces..	55, 490	94, 096	Do.
Cassia-buds.....piculs..	170. 35	1, 703	Japan.
Cassia lignea.....do....	393. 89	5, 908	Do.
Cassia twigs.....do....	316. 96	1, 268	Do.
Chestnuts.....do....	644. 45	2, 564	Do.
Chestnut-water.....do....	1, 085. 22	1, 097	Do.
China-root.....do....	5, 106. 19	35, 707	Do.
China-ware, fine.....do....	4, 164. 12	104, 456	Do.
China-ware, coarse.....do....	8, 104. 05	127, 896	Do.
Chow-chow.....do....	530. 31	10, 216	Hong-Kong.
Cinnabar.....do....	27. 94	1, 257	Japan.
Cinnamon.....do....	298. 79	11, 951	Siam.
Coir.....do....	270. 90	1, 065	Japan.
Copper cash.....strings..	26, 914	16, 180	Japan and Hong-Kong.
Copper-ore.....piculs..	342. 34	3, 766	Do.
Copper-ware.....do....	53. 94	1, 631	Do.
Cornelian-ware.....do....	13. 91	5, 176	Do.
Curios.....packages..	92	3, 881	Great Britain and America.
Dates, red.....piculs..	8, 911. 57	22, 258	Japan.
Dates, black.....do....	2, 354. 52	8, 328	Do.
Dye-stuff.....do....	971. 85	6, 972	Do.
Earthenware.....do....	6, 313. 75	7, 409	Do.
Eggs, preserved.....pieces..	753, 405	6, 129	Hong-Kong.
Fans, palm-leaf, trimmed.....do....	474, 555	7, 222	Hong-Kong and Straits.
Fans, palm-leaf, untrimmed.....do....	595, 057	5, 382	Do.
Fans, paper.....do....	1, 779, 555	50, 439	Do.
Fans, silk.....do....	17, 634	3, 175	Do.
Felt.....piculs..	81. 97	1, 115	Do.
Fire-crackers.....do....	788. 23	6, 315	Japan.
Fish, cuttle.....do....	10, 767. 48	53, 854	Do.
Fish, dried.....do....	961. 82	4, 956	Do.
Fish-line, silk.....do....	5. 30	775	Do.
Fish-maws.....do....	521. 49	10, 440	Japan and Hong-Kong.
Fish, salted.....do....	1, 024. 77	3, 705	Do.
Flowers, dried.....do....	592. 81	4, 138	Do.
Flower-seed.....do....	389. 10	3, 860	Do.
Fruits, fresh.....do....	818. 44	1, 733	Do.
Fungus.....do....	3, 129. 82	78, 153	Hong-Kong and Straits.
Galangal.....do....	1, 701. 57	6, 663	Japan.
Ginger, fresh.....do....	13, 438. 80	19, 083	Do.
Ginseng, native.....do....	94. 30	28, 290	Do.
Ginseng root.....do....	16. 58	3, 316	Do.
Ginseng, Corean, first quality.....do....	5. 09	5, 090	Do.
Ginseng, Corean, second quality.....do....	5. 61	3, 927	Do.
Ginseng, reclarified.....do....	93. 54	18, 708	Do.
Glass lamps.....do....	120. 85	2, 417	Do.
Glass-ware.....do....	432. 69	6, 124	Do.
Glue, cow.....do....	622. 71	6, 850	Do.
Gold thread, imitation.....do....	17. 83	2, 910	Straits.
Grass-cloth, coarse.....do....	1, 627. 43	42, 619	Japan.
Grass-cloth, fine.....do....	85. 30	5, 128	Do.
Gypsum.....do....	14, 898	10, 428	Do.
Hair, camels'.....do....	181	905	Do.
Hair, goats'.....do....	915. 71	7, 207	Do.
Hams.....do....	2, 506. 79	26, 415	Hong-Kong.
Hats, straw.....pieces..	101, 765	5, 088	Japan.
Hemp twine.....piculs..	34, 476. 06	310, 441	Do.
Hides, buffalo and cow.....do....	49. 72	457	Do.
Horns, chamois.....do....	641. 69	7, 051	Do.
Horns, cow.....do....	19. 67	984	Do.
Horns, deers', young.....pairs..	180	1, 440	Do.
Horns, deers', old.....piculs..	745	7, 450	Do.
Indigo, dried.....do....	174. 78	2, 589	Do.
Indigo, liquid.....do....	779. 06	23, 351	Do.
Ink, Chinese.....do....	891. 45	6, 240	Do.
Iron, old.....do....	814. 10	1, 174	Do.
Iron-ware.....do....	386. 35	2, 424	Do.
Isinglass.....do....	658. 85	13, 463	Do.
Jade-stone.....do....	8. 76	1, 719	Do.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Jade-stone ware	piculs. 8. 17	\$746	Japan.
Joss-paper	do. 2, 536. 36	25, 384	Do.
Lamps, native	pieces. 3, 808	1, 743	Do.
Lamp-wicks	do. 105. 15	897	Manila.
Lead, red	do. 246. 16	2, 216	Japan and Hong-Kong.
Lead, white	do. 1, 417. 63	11, 341	Japan.
Lead, yellow	do. 2, 190. 13	17, 521	Do.
Leather	do. 1, 042. 33	15, 530	Do.
Lichens, dried	do. 1, 015. 08	5, 075	Do.
Lily-flowers, dried	do. 12, 533. 66	87, 685	Do.
Licorice	do. 2, 488. 07	9, 899	Do.
Lotus-nuts	do. 2, 422. 66	36, 341	Do.
Lung-ngans, dried	do. 4, 873. 90	38, 991	Do.
Lung-ngans, pulp	do. 1, 294. 45	15, 533	Do.
Manure-cakes	do. 8, 439. 85	18, 632	Do.
Mats, bamboo and rattan	do. 9, 564	1, 188	Do.
Mats, straw	do. 238, 538	13, 186	Do.
Mats, tea and silk	do. 21, 290	762	Do.
Medicine	piculs. 64, 433. 20	503, 828	Hong-Kong.
Melon-seeds	do. 2, 334. 64	11, 691	Hong-Kong and Japan.
Mirrors with frames	pieces. 6, 608	972	Japan.
Mushrooms	piculs. 137. 03	4, 164	Do.
Musk	do. 14. 28	64, 126	Do.
Mussels, dried	do. 2, 319. 47	18, 822	Do.
Nut-galls	do. 9, 920. 87	64, 485	Do.
Nuts, white	do. 386. 25	773	Do.
Oil, bean	do. 51, 033. 88	254, 861	Do.
Oil, castor	do. 1, 128. 86	4, 199	Japan, Great Britain, and America.
Oil, ground-nut	do. 756. 52	4, 387	Japan.
Oil, tea	do. 202. 26	1, 819	Do.
Oil, wood	do. 26, 742. 98	187, 195	Do.
Olives, fresh	do. 1, 155. 24	3, 477	Japan and Hong-Kong.
Opium, husk	do. 59. 63	2, 341	Japan.
Opium, Szechuen	do. 3. 06	918	Do.
Opium, prepared	do. 31. 38	31, 272	Do.
Oranges, dried	do. 653. 69	2, 291	Do.
Oranges, fresh	do. 4, 233. 63	6, 571	Do.
Paint, assorted	do. 62. 60	1, 011	Do.
Paper, first quality	do. 10, 437. 63	157, 599	Do.
Paper, second quality	do. 39, 974. 29	399, 839	Do.
Paper, oiled	do. 98. 46	1, 874	Do.
Peel, orange	do. 1, 787. 31	14, 346	Do.
Peel, pumeloos, first quality	do. 97. 10	777	Do.
Peel, pumeloos, second quality	do. 89. 51	537	Do.
Pens, native	pieces. 284, 906	6, 545	Do.
Pepper, red	piculs. 155. 37	1, 243	Do.
Persimmons, dried	do. 198. 55	794	Do.
Plums, black	do. 1, 285. 01	5, 024	Do.
Prawns, dried	do. 664. 09	9, 695	Do.
Preserves and sweetmeats	do. 2, 617. 77	21, 069	Japan and Hong-Kong.
Raisins	do. 225. 82	930	Do.
Rattans, split	do. 600. 91	3, 000	Do.
Rhubarb	do. 3, 122. 41	155, 580	Japan and Great Britain.
Rice	do. 128, 548. 85	176, 119	Japan and Hong-Kong.
Rice, red	do. 187. 66	1, 688	Do.
Rouge	do. 110. 12	3, 272	Do.
Safflower	do. 1, 143. 03	68, 562	Japan.
Samshoo	do. 389. 17	1, 003	Do.
Sea-blubber	do. 2, 603. 81	7, 466	Do.
Sea-shell	do. 204. 62	755	Do.
Sea-weed	do. 148. 65	1, 529	Do.
Sesamum-seeds	do. 2, 986. 81	8, 851	Do.
Shoes, satin	pairs. 3, 831	3, 832	Do.
Shoes, straw	do. 73, 138	2, 902	Do.
Skins, asses'	piculs. 118. 07	781	Do.
Skins, cat	pieces. 7, 504	854	Do.
Skins, clothing	do. 33, 889	38, 824	Do.
Skins, fox, and tails	do. 3, 018	2, 034	Do.
Skins, goat	do. 7, 246	811	Do.
Skins, rabbit	do. 30, 140	760	Do.
Skins, sheep and lamb	do. 75, 911	37, 805	Do.
Skins, squirrel, and tails	do. 5, 267	737	Do.
Snuff, native	piculs. 110. 81	2, 216	Do.
Soap, native	do. 940. 52	2, 354	Do.
Soap-seed	do. 669. 92	818	Do.
Spectacles	pieces. 8, 261	1, 126	Do.
Spectacle-cases	do. 9, 065	1, 257	Do.
Spelter	piculs. 3, 489	13, 938	Do.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Steel, native piculs.	4, 479. 43	\$17, 918	Japan.
Stick-lac do.	198. 03	1, 386	Do.
Straw braid do.	2, 386. 63	59, 665	Japan, America, and Great Britain.
Sugar, brown do.	374, 293. 53	1, 122, 880	Japan and Hong-Kong.
Sugar, white do.	229, 013. 41	1, 145, 067	Japan.
Sugar-candy do.	10, 992. 56	82, 449	Do.
Swans' down pieces.	4, 516	2, 130	Do.
Tallow, animal piculs.	553. 29	2, 772	Do.
Tallow, vegetable do.	2, 121. 62	18, 968	Do.
Tin-foil do.	125. 14	3, 751	Do.
Tobacco-leaf do.	3, 865. 18	19, 326	Do.
Silk, raw do.	30, 278. 21	15, 593, 275	Great Britain and Continent.
Silk, coarse do.	322. 89	79, 108	Do.
Silk, thrown do.	204. 43	99, 170	Do.
Silk, refuse and waste do.	1, 972. 23	108, 471	Do.
Silk, cocoons do.	121. 66	14, 592	Do.
Silk-worms' eggs packages.	64	4, 074	Do.
Silk piece-goods, fine piculs.	1, 736. 21	677, 406	Straits and Japan.
Silk piece-goods, coarse do.	2, 736. 37	679, 189	Do.
Silk and cotton mixture do.	135. 54	22, 465	Great Britain and Continent.
Silk ribbons do.	178. 94	67, 571	Do.
Silk thread do.	53. 21	8, 392	Do.
Silk collars pieces.	50, 159	2, 139	Do.
Silk clothing piculs.	8. 87	1, 110	Do.
Tea, black do.	409, 264. 47	9, 003, 816	Do.
Tea, green do.	217, 384. 72	7, 825, 853	America and Great Britain.
Tea, brick do.	33, 480. 81	301, 327	Russia.
Tea-dust do.	3, 524. 40	28, 194	Do.
Tea-leaf do.	785. 28	14, 156	Japan.
Cotton, raw do.	385, 300. 96	5, 779, 497	Do.
Cotton, waste and old do.	252. 70	945	Do.
Cotton rags do.	3, 031. 90	2, 959	Do.
Cotton-seed do.	1, 014. 80	2, 957	Do.
Cotton thread do.	32. 54	1, 785	Do.
Cotton clothing do.	24. 28	382	Do.
Cotton yarn do.	21. 46	710	Do.
Nankeens do.	17, 825. 86	669, 271	Hong-Kong.
Almonds do.	1, 675. 33	25, 631	Japan.
Alum, white do.	2, 162. 70	2, 252	Do.
Alum, green do.	380. 08	475	Do.
Aniseed, star do.	2, 026. 98	24, 325	Do.
Aniseed, broken do.	212. 97	1, 704	Do.
Arsenic do.	2, 235. 50	24, 612	Do.
Bags, hemp pieces.	63, 177	3, 068	Do.
Bamboo-shoots, dried piculs.	11, 324. 91	45, 302	Do.
Bamboo-ware do.	514. 09	3, 820	Do.
Barley, pearl do.	655. 31	1, 625	Do.
Beans and peas do.	155, 237. 64	220, 088	Do.
Beans, cakes do.	294, 591. 45	264, 368	Do.
Bones, cow do.	180	200	Do.
Bones, tiger do.	39. 62	1, 783	Do.
Bones, refuse do.	1, 644. 10	1, 073	Do.
Books with characters do.	286. 27	3, 737	Do.
Tobacco, prepared do.	8, 805. 84	132, 580	Japan and Hong-Kong.
Towels do.	291. 61	10, 661	Do.
Turmeric do.	155. 49	1, 082	Japan.
Turnips, salted do.	1, 383. 05	2, 268	Do.
Umbrellas, cotton pieces.	2, 138	710	Do.
Umbrellas, paper and kittysols do.	20, 150	1, 878	Japan and Hong-Kong.
Varnish, or crude lacquer piculs.	1, 947. 42	48, 680	Do.
Vegetable cakes do.	12, 392. 50	6, 186	Japan.
Vegetable, salted do.	356. 18	1, 046	Do.
Vegetable-seeds do.	444. 95	667	Do.
Vermicelli do.	7, 013. 08	28, 044	Japan and Hong-Kong.
Vermilion do.	752. 82	37, 641	Japan, Great Britain, and Hong-Kong.
Walnuts do.	297. 39	1, 043	Japan and America.
Wax, white do.	4, 155. 85	740, 036	Do.
Wax, yellow do.	58. 85	2, 648	Do.
Wheat do.	132, 043. 50	163, 518	Japan.
Wood-ware do.	250. 56	5, 761	Do.
Wool, sheeps' do.	1, 765. 74	13, 568	Do.
Sundries, unenumerated value.		97, 326	Japan, Great Britain, and Continent.
Total		49, 460, 927	

1 picul=100 catties=133 pounds avoirdupois; 1 tael=10 mace=100 candareens=\$1.33 gold; 1 chang=10 feet about.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Shanghai for the several quarters of the year ending December 31, 1870.

	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
First quarter.....	168	113, 169	164	52, 342	332	165, 511
Second quarter.....	226	157, 236	223	75, 608	449	232, 944
Third quarter.....	244	182, 653	205	71, 252	449	253, 905
Fourth quarter.....	234	172, 058	179	57, 286	413	229, 344
Total.....	872	625, 116	771	256, 488	1, 643	881, 704

	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
First quarter.....	172	111, 910	186	63, 463	358	175, 373
Second quarter.....	220	154, 994	168	47, 737	388	202, 731
Third quarter.....	249	188, 304	215	76, 919	464	265, 223
Fourth quarter.....	227	168, 285	198	71, 102	425	239, 387
Total.....	868	623, 493	767	259, 221	1, 635	882, 714

Statement showing the navigation, by flags, at the port of Shanghai for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		Duties.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
British.....	730	386, 902	723	385, 919	\$1, 514, 833
American.....	623	421, 363	629	426, 056	343, 102
French.....	36	19, 441	37	19, 645	84, 456
North German.....	79	29, 470	69	26, 026	42, 305
Chinese.....	118	7, 545	117	7, 496	1, 768
Danish.....	21	4, 460	22	4, 826	6, 980
Norwegian.....	5	1, 341	5	1, 382	1, 725
Dutch.....	16	5, 698	20	6, 685	9, 087
Russian.....	4	2, 546	3	2, 048	2, 576
Spanish.....	3	930	3	836	3, 212
Portuguese.....	1	118	.....	.....	.....
Belgian.....	4	716	4	716	495
Siamese.....	3	1, 074	3	1, 074	3, 687
Total.....	1, 643	881, 604	1, 635	882, 709	2, 014, 226

Statement showing the number of steamers and sailing-vessels entered and cleared at Shanghai during the year ending December 31, 1870.

ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
No.	From—	No.	From—	No.	To—	No.	To—
645	Coast and river ports.	451	Coast and river ports.	640	Coast and river ports.	535	Coast and river ports.
125	Hong-Kong	9	Hong-Kong	137	Hong-Kong	37	Hong-Kong.
65	Japan	108	Japan	60	Japan	77	Japan.
20	Great Britain.....	93	Great Britain.....	12	Great Britain.....	35	Great Britain.
1	Continent.....	6	United States.....	2	United States.....	26	United States.
2	Were re-entered ..	48	Australia	2	Changed flag.....	1	British Columbia.
14	Were tugs.....	1	British Columbia..	1	Was broken up ...	2	Philippines.
		9	Continent.....	14	Were tugs.....	6	Amoor.
		4	Philippines			4	Manila.
		5	Straits			2	Siam.
		1	Burmah.....			1	Singapore.
		3	Amoor... ..			3	Saigon.
		3	Singapore.....			1	Guam.
		13	Manila.....			4	Changed flag.
		4	Siam.....			1	Close charter.
		5	British America ..				
		2	New Zealand.....				
		3	Were re-entered ..				
		3	Were bought				
872	.....	771	.....	868	.....	735	.....

SWATOW.

NOVEMBER 7, 1871. (Received December 27.)

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The number of American vessels arrived during the year was 30, with a tonnage of 17,046 tons; the number of departures was 28. The arrivals were 19 more than the previous year, and exceed those of any year since 1863. Twenty-seven vessels brought cargo; 3 brought none. Nineteen vessels left with cargo; 9 left without any. One American steamer from Hong-Kong for Shanghai was wrecked within this consular district. During the year an American vessel loaded with sugar has cleared for San Francisco—the first clearance from this port for the United States. I am told that an English vessel is now under charter for the same port. An American steamer has commenced running between here and Bangkok, via Hong-Kong, and another is to ply between here and Shanghai. The steamer to Bangkok is a new feature in the trade of this port.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT UNDER FOREIGN FLAGS.

The quarterly returns of the commissioner of customs show that the trade of the port is in a very flourishing condition. The principal items of import and export in foreign bottoms are shown in table A, and a complete view of the foreign shipping is shown in table C. The books of the customs are not made up to show the entire trade of the port, imports and exports, with values, except at the end of the year. Freights have generally been good, and are especially so at the end of this quarter, but the shipping has suffered many losses owing to the frequency of typhoons on the coast.

There has been an increasing demand for many foreign manufactures, especially for cottons. But unfortunately the most marked increase in imports has been in opium.

Import of opium for the years ending September 30, 1869, 1870, 1871.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Malwa..... chests..	1, 319½	1, 418½	2, 397
Patna chests..	1, 797	1, 752½	2, 065
Benares..... chests..	659	983	1, 053½
	3, 775½	4, 154	5, 515½

This increase, however, is not to be attributed to an equal increase in the consumption of the drug, but to the enforcement of the laws regarding its importation at the non-treaty ports between here and Hong-Kong, which has in a measure prevented the smuggling to which I referred in my report for 1869.

It is more pleasant to note the increase in the export of sugar, thus :

Export of sugar for the years ending September 30, 1869, 1870, 1871.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Sugar, brown..... piculs..	316, 627	291, 264	447, 861
Sugar, white piculs..	275, 741	321, 649	493, 441
	592, 368	612, 913	941, 302

Perhaps the comparative increase of business is best seen by the following table, which shows the revenue derived by the imperial customs from the commerce carried on in foreign vessels :

Customs revenue for the years ending September 30, 1869, 1870, 1871.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Import duties.....	\$68, 460	\$88, 449	\$109, 288
Opium duties.....	165, 257	188, 150	255, 113
Export duties.....	169, 488	174, 690	239, 264
Coast-trade duties.....	38, 904	43, 998	49, 200
Tonnage dues.....	13, 852	16, 600	20, 141
	455, 961	511, 887	673, 006

It is to be regretted that so little of this large sum is devoted to fostering and protecting the trade.

Had a portion of the tonnage dues been devoted to the maintenance of a light-house on Breaker Point, the insurance companies would have saved \$80,000 on the hull of the one American steamer wrecked near that place, and the passengers and shippers probably an equal sum. It is only a few years since an English steamer was lost at the same place.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

The emigration to Singapore, Bangkok, and Saigon, always large, has been, the past year, unusually so. The whole number of Chinese passengers from Swatow by foreign vessels was 27,022; of these there went by sailing-vessels 25,764, and by steamers 1,258. Most of those by sailing-vessels went during the northeast monsoon. Thus there left in sailing-vessels, the last quarter of 1870, 18,430; the first quarter of 1871, 7,118; the second quarter, 216; and the third quarter none. The number of passengers leaving by steamers is largest when sailing-vessels are not available; thus there left, the last quarter of 1870, 235; the first quarter 1871, 263; the second quarter, 278, and the third, 482. The return of the emigrants is likewise, in a measure, regulated by the southwest monsoon; thus there arrived by sailing-vessels, the last quarter of 1870, none; the first quarter of 1871, 258; the second quarter, 617; and the third, 2,589. By steamers there arrived, third quarter 1870, 1,718; first quarter 1871, 1,375; second quarter, 1,689; and the third, 2,227. Most of the passengers who arrive by steamer, come via Hong-Kong, to which place they have found their way from Singapore, Bangkok, and Saigon, either by sail or steamer. The destination of the passengers was, to Singapore, 20,004; to Bangkok, 4,033; to Saigon, 1,719; to Hong-Kong, 1,231, and to various coast ports, 35. The arrivals were, from Hong-Kong, 6,304; Singapore, 2,887; Bangkok, 174; Saigon, 70; Viulau, 44; and coast ports, 994. The improved condition of the emigrants by their residence in Singapore and the other foreign fields of labor is shown by the large numbers who are able to avail themselves of a return passage by steamer. The numbers who go and come by junks is not noted. Only the very poorest now make use of the native craft.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The spring of 1871 was very dry. The first rice-crop suffered from this cause at the time of planting; many fields could not be planted at all. But the loss from drought was insignificant compared with that which ensued from the subsequent floods. Both fields and villages suffered to a terrible extent. In this immediate vicinity the destruction was not so apparent as in 1864, but the Tautai has informed me that the losses in dikes and houses far exceed those of that year, although the loss of life is not so great. From the time the rain commenced up to the change of the monsoon there has been a constant succession of heavy rains with much wind. In some districts the fields are still under water. Both rice-crops are a failure, but the sugar-crop promises well. Fortunately rain was abundant at other places; hence the large import shown in table A. The price is now low, but many are too poor to buy. Many persons have sold their children and even themselves, to buy food, and I am informed that the number of beggars in the city of Choo-Chow-foo has increased to 10,000. It is probable that the emigration to Singapore will be greatly stimulated from this cause.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

This department may be said to be more orderly than in years past, owing to the severe punishment which is still being meted to refractory villages by General Fang. Clan fighting and the levying of black-mail are for the present stopped, and the arrears of tax are paid. The villages evidently deserve the severe punishment they are receiving, but the

manner in which it is administered is shocking to western civilization, and the treachery by which possession of the culprits is obtained would brand any other than a Chinese general with infamy. A punishment equally severe, but so administered as to demonstrate the justice and honor of government, would probably be more lasting in its effects.

J. C. A. WINGATE.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Swatow for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Cottons—shirtings, gray.....pieces..	115, 946	Mostly through Hong-Kong.
shirtings, white.....do..	40, 332	
shirtings, dyed.....do..	3, 453	
T cloths.....do..	132, 331	
drills.....do..	26, 465	
chintzes.....do..	1, 066	
muslins.....do..	1, 133	
Turkey reds.....do..	2, 032	
Cotton—raw, foreign.....piculs..	41, 974	
yarn.....do..	17, 624	
Woolens—camlets.....pieces..	3, 439	Mostly through Hong-Kong.
lastings.....do..	1, 349	
long ells.....do..	2, 523	
Spanish stripes.....do..	2, 497	
Metals—iron, nail-rod, and bars.....piculs..	5, 892	Hong-Kong and coast ports.
steel.....do..	99	
lead.....do..	746	
tin, slabs.....do..	4, 511	
Opium—Malwa.....chests..	2, 397	
Patna.....do..	2, 065	
Benares.....do..	1, 053½	
Treasure.....dollars..	751, 764	
Bean-cakes.....piculs..	1, 070, 186	
Manure-cakes.....do..	3, 695	
Beans and peas.....do..	202, 909	Coast ports, Straits settlements, Cochin China, Siam, Java.
Cotton, raw, native.....do..	27, 662	
Nankeens.....do..	900	
Hemp.....do..	9, 392	
Woolens, native.....pieces..	687	
Goats' hair.....piculs..	110	
Vermicelli.....do..	11, 372	
Rice.....do..	505, 392	
Wheat.....do..	17, 226	
Barley, pearl.....do..	134	
Dates.....do..	2, 135	
Fungus.....do..	474	
Medicine.....do..	9, 799	
Lily-flowers, dried.....do..	648	
Oil.....do..	4, 539	
Samshoo.....do..	733	
Lead, red, white, and yellow.....do..	149	
Varnish.....do..	97	

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		
Sugar, brown.....piculs..	63, 529	Straits settlements, Cochin China, Siam, Hong-Kong, San Francisco, and Japan.
Sugar, white.....do..	20, 742	Hong-Kong, San Francisco, and Japan.
China-ware, coarse.....do..	4, 286	Straits settlements, Cochin China, and Siam.
Fire-crackers.....do..	4	Straits settlements.
Fruits, dried and salt.....do..	1, 647	Straits settlements, Cochin China, Siam.
Garlic.....do..	1, 568	Do.
Joss-sticks.....do..	1, 258	Straits settlements, Cochin China, Siam, and Hong-Kong.
Medicine.....do..	310	Straits settlements, Cochin China, Siam.
Olives.....do..	2, 454	Do.
Paper, first quality.....do..	2, 903	Straits settlements, Cochin China, Siam, and Hong-Kong.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Swatow, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued.		
Paper, second quality piculs..	619	Straits settlements, Cochin China, and Siam.
Pottery..... do..	2, 634	Straits settlements, Cochin China, Siam, and Hong-Kong.
Vegetables, dried and salt do..	48, 834	Straits settlements, Cochin China, Siam, Hong-Kong, and San Francisco.
Vinegar do..	1, 365	Straits settlements, Cochin China, and Siam.
Fish-shells..... pieces..	64	Straits settlements and Cochin China.
Cuttle-fish piculs..	318	Hong-Kong.
Fish, dried and salt do..	119	Straits settlements and Hong-Kong.
Treasure..... dollars..	3, 234, 397	
TO CHINESE PORTS.		
Sugar, brown piculs..	383, 332	} Coast ports.
Sugar, white..... do..	472, 700	
Paper, first quality do..	4, 943	
Paper, second quality..... do..	6, 085	
Paper, Joss do..	1, 271	
Betel-leaf do..	661	
Fish-shells..... pieces..	47, 670	
Medicine piculs..	417	
China-ware, coarse do..	6	
Pottery..... do..	144	
Preserves..... do..	2, 913	
Shoes pairs..	125	
Tobacco piculs..	9, 587	
Capoor cutchery..... do..	2, 147	
Grass-cloth, coarse do..	1, 873	
Potato flour do..	932	
Red rice..... do..	133	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Swatow for the year ending Sept. 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American..	Chinese ports	6	2, 756	18	8, 358	24	11, 114
	Hong-Kong	4	2, 336	1	581	5	2, 917
	Japan			1	353	1	353
	Singapore						
	Bangkok						
	Saigon						
British.....	San Francisco						
	Chinese ports	101	55, 295	117	46, 308	218	101, 603
	Hong-Kong	117	60, 804	10	3, 777	127	64, 581
	Singapore			5	2, 425	5	2, 425
	Saigon			1	558	1	558
	Quinhorn.....			1	382	1	382
	Penang			1	432	1	432
	Bangkok						
	Rangoon						
	Japan			1	194	1	194
Danish	Viulau			1	662	1	662
	Chinese ports			11	3, 248	11	3, 248
	Japan						
Dutch	Bangkok						
	Chinese ports			7	2, 899	7	2, 899
	Hong-Kong			1	348	1	348
	Japan			2	845	2	845
French	Singapore						
	Chinese ports			6	2, 580	6	2, 580
	Saigon			1	300	1	300
	Singapore			1	376	1	376
German.....	Hong-Kong.....						
	Chinese ports	2	1, 198	27	7, 932	29	9, 130
	Hong-Kong			9	2, 690	9	2, 690
	Saigon			1	174	1	174
	Singapore						
	Manila						
	Rangoon						
	Japan						

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Swatow, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian.	Chinese ports			5	1, 953	5	1, 953
	Japan						
	Singapore						
Russian....	Chinese ports	2	552			2	552
	Hong-Kong	1	524			1	524
Siamese....	Chinese ports						
	Hong-Kong			3	1, 536	3	1, 536
	Bangkok			3	1, 109	3	1, 109
	Saigon						
Spanish....	Chinese ports						
	Hong-Kong	1	447			1	447
Swedish ...	Chinese ports			1	218	1	218
	Japan						
	Total	234	123, 912	235	90, 238	469	214, 150

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American..	Chinese ports	4	1, 742	9	3, 563	13	5, 305
	Hong-Kong	4	2, 028	3	2, 081	7	4, 109
	Japan			1	270	1	270
	Singapore			2	1, 231	2	1, 231
	Bangkok	2	1, 322	1	596	3	1, 918
	Saigon			1	218	1	218
	San Francisco			1	314	1	314
British.....	Chinese ports	121	65, 921	88	31, 841	209	97, 762
	Hong-Kong	96	49, 612	17	6, 403	113	56, 015
	Singapore	1	566	21	11, 361	22	11, 927
	Saigon			7	2, 977	7	2, 977
	Quinhorn						
	Penang						
	Bangkok			2	1, 414	2	1, 414
	Rangoon			1	1, 094	1	1, 094
	Japan			5	1, 419	5	1, 419
	Viulau						
Danish	Chinese ports			7	1, 999	7	1, 999
	Japan			1	324	1	324
	Bangkok			2	582	2	582
Dutch	Chinese ports			8	3, 056	8	3, 056
	Hong-Kong			1	401	1	401
	Japan						
	Singapore			1	635	1	635
French	Chinese ports			2	669	2	669
	Saigon			1	432	1	432
	Singapore						
	Hong-Kong			4	1, 668	4	1, 668
German.....	Chinese ports	1	648	31	9, 337	32	9, 985
	Hong-Kong	1	550	4	1, 224	5	1, 774
	Saigon						
	Singapore			1	327	1	327
	Manila			3	697	3	697
	Rangoon			1	226	1	226
	Japan			1	338	1	338
Norwegian..	Chinese ports			1	364	1	364
	Japan			2	655	2	655
	Singapore			2	934	2	934
Russian....	Chinese ports	2	552			2	552
	Hong-Kong	1	524			1	524
Siamese....	Chinese ports			2	716	2	716
	Hong-Kong						
	Bangkok			1	328	1	328
	Saigon			1	102	1	102
Spanish....	Chinese ports	1	447			1	447
	Hong-Kong						
Swedish ...	Chinese ports						
	Japan			1	218	1	218
	Total	234	123, 912	237	90, 014	471	213, 926

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

ASPINWALL.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Aspinwall for the year ending September, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English....	Aspinwall.....	84	158,579	56	12,406	140	170,985
American..	do.....	26	67,254	43	13,151	69	80,405
German....	do.....	36	42,740	12	2,840	48	45,580
French.....	do.....	24	15,782	4	956	28	16,738
Italian.....	do.....			8	1,176	8	1,176
Colombian..	do.....			112	1,828	112	1,828
	Total.....	170	284,355	235	32,357	405	316,722

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English....	Aspinwall.....	84	158,579	56	12,406	140	170,985
American..	do.....	25	66,813	43	13,151	68	79,964
German....	do.....	36	42,740	12	2,840	48	45,580
French.....	do.....	24	15,782	4	956	28	16,738
Italian.....	do.....			8	1,176	8	1,176
Colombian..	do.....			112	1,828	112	1,828
	Total.....	169	283,914	235	32,357	404	316,271

C. E. PERRY.

BUENAVENTURA.

DECEMBER 30, 1870. (Received January 30, 1871.)

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of circular of August 19 last, with the report from the Department of State in relation to the condition of the commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish-American States.

I also beg leave to transmit herewith a report of the commercial transactions of the United States of Colombia, from the year 1868 to 1869, which report embraces—

1. A statement showing the description and quantity of the imports from the year 1868 to 1869, and showing the part that came from New York of these articles, which are as follows: Total imports, kilograms, 15,237,793; from New York, kilograms, 2,248,223.

2. A statement showing the quantity and value, with the names of the ports whence imported: Total imports, value, \$7,255,092.60; from New York, value, \$413,877.94.

3. A statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports, and showing the quantity and value of same shipped to New

York : Total exports, kilograms, 24,977,969, \$8,137,000.50 ; to New York, kilograms, 3,121,458, \$566,619.74½.

4. A statement showing the destination and amount of the exports to each country.

From the tables of importation it will be seen that the imports were—

From New York.....	\$413,877 94
From Great Britain.....	3,975,004 75½
From France.....	1,687,635 10½
From Germany.....	365,144 59½
From other countries.....	813,430 20½
Total.....	<u>7,255,092 60</u>

From the tables of exportation it will be seen that the exports were—

To New York.....	\$566,690 74½
To England.....	2,212,636 69½
To France.....	1,268,833 03
To Germany.....	3,276,264 84
To other countries.....	812,646 19
Total.....	<u>8,137,071 50½</u>

In examining the tables of the importation it will be noticed that cotton, linen, and woolen goods, and their kindred, may, perhaps, reach to the amount of \$5,000,000, will say \$4,000,000 ; while of this, merchandise from the United States will not be over \$10,000 ; and the same proportions may be found applicable to other parts of Spanish America.

The tables of exportation will show that tobacco has reached the sum of \$3,007,795.50, of which, to New York, was shipped \$240, and to Bremen the amount of \$2,825,608.50.

A great deal of the commerce and enterprises in Spanish America are in the hands of old-established European houses, and they carry trade there, besides the knowledge they have of its production, and its application here. The large houses in Europe are constantly sending out agents to study the wants and tastes of the people, and adding to this that the largest amounts consumed in these countries are cotton, woolen, and linen fabrics, while hardly any of these are derived from the United States ; the consequence is, when orders are sent for this kind of merchandise, generally a list for the minor articles accompanies, which otherwise would have found its way to the United States.

Perhaps it would be useful if the United States consuls were to send samples of the general articles consumed in these countries from Europe, with their value, description, cost of same in Europe and here, as a guide to the merchants and manufacturers, and for the United States to encourage more of her citizens in Spanish America. This would be attained by ample practical protection. New commercial relations would soon spring up with the home manufacturers, and the United States would be in possession of that share of commerce that she is naturally entitled to from her superior industry and position.

JAMES M. EDER.

No. 1.—Statement showing the description, in English and Spanish, and quantity, in kilograms, of the total imports to the United States of Colombia from the year 1868 to 1869, and the part that came from New York of these articles during said period.

Description in English.	Description in Spanish.	Weight in kilograms.	From New York, in kilograms.
Fans.....	Abanicos.....	446. 000	17. 000
Oil.....	Aceite.....	168, 732. 330	27, 153. 000
Steel.....	Acero.....	42, 548. 500	
Steel articles.....	Acero, manufacturado.....	40, 111. 130	1, 582. 000
Acuarius.....	Acuarios.....	40. 000	
Ornaments.....	Adornos.....	637. 000	
Grappling-irons.....	Agarras.....	1. 000	
Tar-water.....	Agua de alquitran.....	58. 000	
Orange-water.....	Agua de naranjo.....	113. 000	
Needles.....	Agujas.....	45. 000	3. 000
Distillery.....	Alambique.....	59. 000	
Wire.....	Alambre.....	111. 000	13. 000
Albums.....	Albums.....	334. 000	
Pins.....	Alfileres.....	56. 000	
Provisions, prepared.....	Alimentos, preparados.....	400, 789. 391	106, 150. 300
not prepared.....	sin preparar.....	1, 262, 821. 720	789, 995. 900
Starch.....	Almidon.....	1, 219. 500	
Curry-combs.....	Almohazas.....	68. 000	
Canary-seed.....	Alpiste.....	5, 321. 000	17. 000
Tar.....	Alquitran.....	42, 547. 000	25, 336. 000
Alum.....	Alumbre.....	662. 000	662. 000
Bracelets.....	Almanacas.....	64. 500	
Bitters.....	Amargos.....	56. 000	36. 000
Rubber rings.....	Anillos de goma.....	172. 300	172. 300
Live animals.....	Animales vivos.....	10, 111. 000	
Anise-seed.....	Anis.....	17, 305. 000	5, 880. 000
Spectacles.....	Anteojos.....	28. 000	1. 000
Antimacassars or tidies.....	Antimacasares.....	43. 000	
Fish-hooks.....	Anzuelos.....	137. 000	
Distilling-apparatus.....	Aparatos destilatorios.....	57. 000	
Soda-apparatus.....	Aparatos para soda.....	54. 000	54. 000
Side-arms.....	Armas blancas.....	35. 000	
Fire-arms.....	Armas de fuego.....	21, 506. 000	2, 971. 000
Home articles.....	Articulos del pais.....	77. 000	
Articles for hats.....	Articulos de sombreria.....	72. 000	
	Avalorios.....	161. 000	
Coffee-sheller.....	Aventador de café.....	402. 000	402. 000
Saffron.....	Azafran.....	274. 000	
Quicksilver.....	Azogue.....	1, 912. 000	
Sulphur.....	Azufré.....	2, 082. 400	113. 400
Scales.....	Balanzas.....	3, 478. 200	2, 621. 200
Balls.....	Balas.....	504. 000	504. 000
Buckets, of wood.....	Baldos de madera.....	185. 000	181. 000
Tiles for paving.....	Baldosas.....	147, 824. 000	
Varnish.....	Barniz.....	10, 038. 100	6, 128. 100
Empty barrels.....	Barriles vacios.....	502. 000	
Canes.....	Bastones.....	67. 000	
Leather trunks.....	Baules de cuero.....	43. 000	
Flannel.....	Bayetas de pellaon.....	3, 739. 000	
Blacking.....	Betun.....	2, 297. 500	1, 278. 000
Billiards and utensils.....	Billar y utiles.....	1, 887. 600	846. 600
Hogsheads, empty.....	Bocoyes vacios.....	2, 080. 000	
	Bolillos.....	11. 400	11. 400
Pumps.....	Bombas.....	3, 875. 500	1, 972. 500
Earthen jars.....	Botijones.....	660. 000	
Buttons.....	Botones.....	4, 414. 000	
Buttons of bone.....	Botones de hueso.....	183. 000	
metal.....	metal.....	60. 000	
mother of pearl.....	nacar.....	1, 049. 000	
vegetable bone.....	taqua.....	38. 000	
Trusses, (for hernia).....	Bragueros.....	3. 000	
Pitch.....	Brea.....	27, 708. 000	22, 790. 000
Pitch.....	Brea rubia.....	36. 000	
Shades.....	Briceros.....	33. 000	
Brushes.....	Brochas.....	150. 000	6. 000
Bronze.....	Bronce.....	235. 500	169. 500
Bronze, manufactured.....	Bronce, manufacturado.....	691. 000	
Hooks and eyes.....	Broches.....	2, 100. 000	26. 000
	Budares.....	44. 000	
Cables of hemp.....	Cables de cañamo.....	691. 000	
Pipes.....	Cachimbos.....	90. 000	
Horns.....	Cacho.....	31. 000	
Cloth caps.....	Cachuchas.....	4. 000	
Coffee-pots.....	Cafeteras.....	59. 000	
Wooden boxes.....	Cajas de madera.....	39. 000	39. 000
Lime.....	Cal.....	60, 761. 000	
Boots and shoes.....	Calzado.....	50, 099. 700	1, 632. 000

No. 1.—Statement showing the total imports to the United States of Colombia, &c.—Continued.

Description in English.	Description in Spanish.	Weight in kilograms.	From New York, in kilograms.
Shirts.....	Camisas.....	2, 169. 000	.....
Baskets.....	Canastos.....	174. 000	62. 000
Padlocks.....	Candados.....	306. 000	.....
Cinnamon.....	Canela.....	7, 757. 000	1, 349. 000
Cassia.....	Canelon.....	253. 000	.....
Canteens.....	Cantinas.....	60. 000	.....
Twine.....	Cañamo.....	5, 230. 000	143. 000
Capsules for rifles.....	Capsulas de rifle.....	9. 000	.....
Coal.....	Carbon mineral.....	30, 238. 000	.....
Tortoise-shell.....	Carey.....	5. 000	.....
Pasteboard.....	Cartonage.....	6, 923. 000	5. 000
Cartridge-boxes & shoulder-belts.....	Cartucheras y tahalies.....	214. 400	214. 400
Cartridges.....	Cartuchos.....	4, 043. 000	3, 573. 000
Wheelbarrows.....	Carretillas.....	1, 072. 000	868. 000
Leather bags.....	Carrieles.....	170. 000	.....
Wagons and harness.....	Carruages y arneses.....	13, 345. 000	7, 588. 800
India rubber.....	Casesilla de cañamo.....	245. 000	.....
manufactured.....	Caucho.....	1, 115. 500	730. 000
Glue.....	Cola.....	20 835. 900	1, 478. 400
Barley.....	Cebada.....	783. 000	228. 000
Sieves.....	Cedazos.....	500. 000	162. 000
Brushes.....	Cepas en aceite.....	19. 000	19. 000
Wax.....	Cepillos.....	17. 000	.....
Locks.....	Cepillos.....	1, 475. 000	71. 000
Girths.....	Cera.....	12, 311. 550	1, 507. 500
Cigarettes.....	Cerraduras.....	267. 000	131. 000
Cigars.....	Cinchas.....	302. 000	62. 000
Ribbons.....	Cigarillos.....	3, 403. 500	.....
Roman cement.....	Cigarros.....	2, 186. 000	.....
Nails.....	Cintas.....	1, 369. 000	.....
Copper.....	Cimiento Romano.....	12, 617. 000	5, 405. 000
manufactured.....	Clavos.....	877. 000	.....
Mattresses.....	Cobre.....	7, 709. 000	57. 000
Cumin-seed.....	manufacturado.....	45, 072. 320	2, 507. 000
Condiments.....	Colchones.....	69. 300	51. 300
Corals.....	Cominos.....	14, 060. 000	1, 714. 000
Cordage.....	Condimentos.....	9, 142. 000	975. 000
Corks.....	Corales.....	261. 000	.....
Cotton cord.....	Cordage de cañamo.....	53, 401. 500	17, 413. 500
Cords.....	Corchos.....	2, 423. 000	527. 500
Penknives.....	Cordeles de algodon.....	172. 000	172. 000
Curtains.....	Cordones.....	121. 000	.....
Heavy linen goods.....	Cortaplumas.....	278. 000	.....
Crucibles.....	Cortinaje.....	233. 000	.....
Glass, manufactured.....	Creas.....	298. 000	.....
Images of Christ.....	Crisoles.....	183. 000	.....
Pieces of music.....	Cristal, manufacturado.....	3, 380. 565	38. 000
Pictures.....	Cristos.....	32. 000	.....
Envelopes.....	Cuadernos de musica.....	4. 000	.....
Tubs.....	Cuadros.....	176. 000	.....
Spoons.....	Cubiertas.....	86. 000	.....
Knives.....	Cubos.....	76. 000	76. 000
Ropes.....	Cucharas.....	149. 500	.....
Catalan ropes.....	Cuchillos.....	5, 829. 500	53. 000
Leather, manufactured.....	Cuerdas.....	1, 770. 500	.....
Demijohns.....	Cuerdas Catalanas.....	29. 000	.....
Deposits for milk.....	Cuero, manufacturado.....	124. 000	.....
Corn-sheller.....	Damajuanas.....	108, 998. 500	.....
Cotton-cleaner.....	Depositos para leche.....	47. 000	47. 000
Drawings.....	Desgranador de maiz.....	49. 500	49. 500
Money.....	Desmotador de algodon.....	1, 032. 000	1, 032. 000
Drills.....	Dibujos.....	119. 000	.....
Drugs and medicines.....	Dinero.....	235. 000	.....
Personal apparel.....	Driles.....	26, 779. 500	294. 000
Electro-plate.....	Drogas y medicinas.....	265, 083. 825	98, 206. 750
War-materials.....	Efectos de uso.....	3, 025. 000	284. 000
Juniper.....	Electro-plateado.....	294. 000	.....
Tarpaulin.....	Elementos de guerra.....	12, 812. 000	12, 812. 000
Baggage.....	Enebro.....	339. 000	339. 000
Brooms.....	Encerados.....	1, 201. 000	.....
Desks.....	Equipajes.....	889. 000	.....
Essence of anise.....	Escobas.....	348. 200	167. 200
Excess of baggage.....	Escritorios.....	250. 000	.....
Emery.....	Esencia de anis.....	74. 000	19. 000
Spices.....	Escesos de equipaje.....	4, 243. 500	.....
Looking-glasses, small.....	Esmeril.....	7. 000	7. 000
Looking-glasses.....	Especies.....	33, 870. 80	2, 047. 000
Looking-glasses and books.....	Espejitos.....	12, 343. 500	.....
	Espejos.....	6, 016. 500	365. 500
	Espejos y libros.....	75. 000	.....

No. 1.—Statement showing the total imports to the United States of Colombia, &c.—Continued.

Description in English.	Description in Spanish.	Weight in kilograms.	From New York, in kilograms.
Looking-glasses.....	Espejuelos.....	6. 000	.....
Sperm in paste.....	Esperma en pastos.....	61. 000	.....
Sponges.....	Esponjas.....	127. 000	.....
Stamps.....	Estampas.....	433. 000	433. 000
Tin.....	Estaño.....	1, 893. 000	87. 000
manufactured.....	manufacturado.....	2, 819. 000	.....
Mats.....	Estero para persianas.....	18. 000	.....
Oakum.....	Estopa.....	14, 213. 300	8, 608. 300
Dressing-cases.....	Estuches.....	101. 000	.....
Stoves and utensils.....	Estufas y utiles.....	1, 431. 000	1, 431. 000
Lantern, (pharos).....	Fanal, (faro).....	964. 500	964. 500
Lanterns.....	Faroles.....	145. 000	.....
Hardware.....	Ferreteria.....	44, 827. 150	901. 000
Lunch-baskets.....	Fiambreras.....	254. 000	254. 000
Iron, manufactured.....	Hierro, manufacturado.....	813, 545. 070	61, 699. 500
Iron.....	Hierro.....	56, 124. 000	.....
Felt.....	Fieltros.....	947. 000	947. 000
Water-filters.....	Filtradores de agua.....	411. 000	.....
Filters.....	Filtros.....	34. 000	.....
Hops.....	Flor de lupulo.....	69. 750	.....
Artificial flowers.....	Flores artificiales.....	931. 000	.....
Whips.....	Fuetes.....	83. 000	16. 000
Matches.....	Fosforos.....	54, 163. 700	18, 461. 300
Flannels.....	Franelas.....	26. 500	.....
Fire-works.....	Fuegos artificiales.....	13, 023. 000	6, 561. 000
Bellows.....	Fuelles.....	55. 000	55. 000
Caps for fire-arms.....	Fulminantes.....	3, 688. 000	37. 000
Lace.....	Galon.....	76. 000	.....
Jack-screw.....	Gatos para esforzar.....	19. 000	19. 000
Sealing-wax.....	Goma laca.....	262. 000	.....
Gum-arabic.....	Goma-arabiga.....	1, 593. 000	215. 000
Bitters.....	Gotas amargas.....	141. 000	54. 000
.....	Granatarios.....	5. 000	5. 000
Saddle-cloths.....	Gualdrapas.....	47. 000	.....
Gloves.....	Guantes.....	478. 000	.....
Glass shades.....	Guardabrisas.....	185. 500	.....
.....	cabos.....	87. 500	75. 000
Silk-worms.....	Gusanos de seda.....	40. 000	.....
Iron tools.....	Herramientas.....	68, 699. 905	36, 285. 500
Ice.....	Hielo.....	27, 150. 000	27, 150. 000
Yarn.....	Hilaza.....	832. 000	.....
Thread, cotton.....	Hilo.....	25, 889. 500	49. 750
Sheets of tin.....	Hoja de lata.....	21, 682. 550	2, 248. 000
Moulds.....	Hormas.....	326. 000	.....
Guano.....	Huano.....	146. 000	.....
Eggs.....	Hueva.....	4, 059. 500	3, 777. 500
India rubber cloth.....	Hules.....	514. 509	.....
Printed matter.....	Impresos.....	48, 500. 750	4, 487. 250
Chintz, (printed cloth).....	Indiana.....	82. 000	.....
Instruments.....	Instrumentos.....	469. 000	.....
Instruments for music.....	Instrumentos de musico.....	22, 014. 500	271. 000
agriculture.....	agriculturo.....	34, 968. 500	22, 122. 500
mining.....	mina.....	32. 000	.....
Soap.....	Jabon.....	265, 877. 730	155, 983. 500
Head-stalls.....	Jaquimas.....	6. 000	6. 000
Tackle for ships.....	Jarcias.....	1, 296. 500	.....
Ginger.....	Jenjibre.....	4. 500	.....
Syringes.....	Jeringas.....	26. 000	.....
Jewelry.....	Joyeria.....	509. 945	69. 000
Toys.....	Juguetes.....	8, 635. 050	182. 000
Kerosene.....	Kerosino.....	71, 868. 500	51, 696. 000
Bricks.....	Ladrillos.....	135, 427. 000	116. 000
Pictures.....	Laminas.....	142. 000	.....
Lamps.....	Lamparas.....	5, 186. 800	4, 479. 800
Wool, worsted.....	Lana en estambre.....	480. 500	.....
skeins.....	madejas.....	5, 420. 000	.....
manufactured.....	manufacturada.....	611. 000	.....
Wool.....	Lana sin manufacturar.....	10. 500	10. 500
Lances.....	Lanzas.....	11. 000	11. 000
Pencils.....	Lapices.....	1, 379. 000	.....
Tin sheet goods.....	Lata, manufacturada.....	310. 000	6. 000
Whips.....	Latigos.....	141. 000	.....
Feeding-bottles.....	Lecheras.....	94. 000	94. 000
Blank books.....	Libros en blanco.....	904. 000	10. 500
Liquors.....	Licores.....	1, 872, 714. 355	28, 594. 500
Linseed.....	Linaza.....	28. 000	.....
Liquor.....	Liquidos.....	16, 837. 500	245. 500
Duck.....	Lona.....	5, 502. 000	144. 000
Crockery.....	Loza.....	490, 492. 900	558. 200
Hops.....	Lupulo.....	1, 959. 000	587. 000

No. 1.—Statement showing the total imports to the United States of Colombia, &c.—Continued.

Description in English.	Description in Spanish.	Weight in kilograms.	From New York, in kilograms.
Boards.....	Madera.....	264,302.000	212,046.000
Bracelets, handcuffs.....	Manillas.....	290.000	290.000
Manuscripts.....	Manuscritos.....	55.000	.....
Maps and instruments for sciences.	Mapas, instrumentos, destinados a usos científicos.	6,139.400	549.400
Sewing-machines.....	Maquinas de coser.....	2,727.100	2,418.000
Machines, different kinds.....	Maquinas de varios clases.....	34,498.500	15,164.000
Steam-power.....	Maquinas de vapor.....	6,180.000	.....
Electric-machines.....	Maquinas-electricas.....	53.000	.....
Agricultural machinery.....	Maquinas para agricultura.....	3,048.000	.....
Cotton-machine.....	Maquinas para algodón.....	2,800.000	.....
Bottle-corker.....	Maquinas para corchar.....	50.000	50.000
Machinery for railroads.....	Maquinas para ferro carril.....	264.000	.....
Soda-machine.....	Maquinas para soda.....	71.000	71.000
Coffee-cleaner.....	Maquinas para ventear café.....	239.500	.....
Ivory, articles of.....	Marfil, manufacturado.....	85.000	5.000
Marble.....	Marmol.....	37,534.000	2,482.000
Masks.....	Mascaras de carton.....	68.000	.....
Cotton-wicks.....	Mechas de algodón.....	58.000	58.000
Safety-fuse.....	Mechas para minas.....	596.000	.....
Tubes for wicks.....	Mecheros.....	78.000	.....
Mercery.....	Merceria.....	867.000	.....
Metal goods.....	Metal manufacturado.....	166.000	.....
Metal plated.....	Metal plateado.....	53.000	.....
Miscellaneous.....	Miscelanea.....	86,671.880	5,363.500
Candle-moulds.....	Moldes para velas.....	70.000	70.000
Mills.....	Molinos.....	1,998.000	108.000
Whetstones.....	Molejones.....	63.000	.....
Gold and silver coin.....	Monedas de oro i plata.....	492.302	.....
Saddles.....	Monturas.....	4,472.300	125.000
Mosquito-nets.....	Mosquiteros.....	78.000	78.000
Mustard.....	Mostaza.....	596.000	.....
Blocks.....	Motones.....	136.000	.....
Furniture.....	Muebles.....	66,730.975	26,339.400
Samples.....	Muestras.....	827.800	.....
Samples for watches.....	Muestras de relojes.....	2.000	2.000
Vine-shoots.....	Mugrones.....	1,056.200	72.200
Munitions.....	Municion.....	48,204.500	4,658.000
Playing-cards.....	Naipes.....	11,179.750	.....
Knives.....	Navajas.....	1,199.000	1.000
Freezers.....	Neveras.....	41.000	41.000
Do.....	Neveria.....	46.000	46.000
Levels.....	Niveles.....	23.000	23.000
Kitchen-utensils.....	Objetos de cocina.....	3,140.000	.....
Works in hair.....	Obras de pelo.....	3.000	3.000
Ochre.....	Ocre.....	1,360.000	1,360.000
Gold-ware.....	Oro manufacturado.....	59.400	.....
Straw.....	Paja.....	271.000	170.000
Wooden sticks for matches.....	Palitos para fosforos.....	1,104.000	.....
Billiard-cloth.....	Palmas de Huano.....	84.000	.....
Paper.....	Paño para Billar.....	10.000	.....
Umbrellas.....	Papel.....	285,559.700	11,241.700
Trimmings.....	Paraguas.....	7,671.500	.....
Pastilles.....	Pasamaneria.....	147.000	.....
Combs.....	Pastillas.....	118.000	.....
Furs.....	Pecheras i peines para bestias.....	89.000	.....
Pewter-ware.....	Peines.....	3,607.000	31.000
Perfumery.....	Peleteria.....	23,480.000	38.000
Boilers.....	Peltre manufacturado.....	212.000	.....
Mats.....	Perfumeria.....	66,476.500	23,250.000
Stones.....	Peroles.....	267.000	.....
Whetstones.....	Petates.....	209.500	.....
Flint stones.....	Piedras.....	262.000	262.000
Stone-filters.....	Piedras de amolar.....	1,843.000	.....
Pepper.....	Piedras de chispa.....	1,219.500	.....
Paint-brushes.....	Piedras de filtro.....	4,418.000	.....
Paint.....	Pimienta.....	22,048.500	4,096.000
Oil-paintings.....	Pinceles.....	8.000	8.000
Paintings.....	Pintura.....	24,959.300	11,162.300
Slates and pencils.....	Pintura al oleo.....	564.500	.....
Smoothing-irons.....	Pinturas.....	10,770.000	.....
German-silver.....	Pizarras y lapices.....	11,378.000	1,287.000
German-silver goods.....	Planchas.....	192.600	.....
Lead.....	Plata alemana.....	12.000	.....
Lead, manufactured.....	Plata alemana, manufacturada.....	412.000	.....
Plumage.....	Plomo.....	19,359.550	1,676.000
Feathers.....	Plomo manufacturado.....	129,050.000	3,828.000
Dusters.....	Plumaje.....	295.000	.....
	Plumas.....	1.000	1.000
	Plumeros.....	2.000	.....

No. 1.—Statement showing the total imports to the United States of Colombia, &c.—Continued.

Description in English.	Description in Spanish.	Weight in kilograms.	From New York. in kilograms.
Polyorama	Poliorama	75. 000	
Powder	Polvora	106, 097. 000	18, 662. 000
Gilding-powder	Polvos para dorar	65. 000	
Brass wash-bowls	Puncheras de laton	45. 000	
Porte-monnaies	Portamonedas	98. 500	
Presses	Prensas	2, 410. 000	2, 410. 000
	Poncha	85. 000	
	Puntas de Paris	116. 000	
Hardware	Quincaleria	5, 646. 500	765. 000
Rappee, snuff	Rapé	867. 000	
Scrapers and horse-brushes	Rasquetas i cepillos para caballos.	99. 000	
Rat-traps	Ratoneras	20. 000	20. 000
	Recuanos	471. 000	471. 000
Fishing-nets	Redes para pescar	33. 000	
Watering-pots	Regaderas	1, 406. 000	
Watches	Relojes	5, 620. 000	2, 369. 000
Rivets	Remachas	94. 000	94. 000
Portraits	Retratos	969. 000	54. 000
Steelyards	Romanas	1, 431. 000	1, 275. 000
	Ruanos	58. 000	
Gunny-bags	Sacos de fique	12, 702. 000	
Empty bags	Sacos vacios	162, 818. 500	13, 604. 000
Salt	Sal	486, 944. 000	483. 000
Sauces	Salazones	101. 000	
Saltpeter	Salitre	118. 000	
Marine salt	Sal marina	1, 169, 612. 710	
Poisonous salt	Sal venenosa	716. 000	716. 000
Leeches	Sanguijuelas	242. 000	
Vine-shoots	Sarmiento de viña	62. 000	
Tallow	Sebo de Flandes	390. 000	
Silk	Seda	541. 000	4. 000
Seals	Sellos	3. 000	2. 000
Seed	Semillas	2, 135. 250	376. 250
Cotton-seed	Semillas de algodon	160. 000	
Indigo-seed	Semillas de añil	16. 000	
Tobacco-seed	Semillas de tabaco	3. 250	
Table-service	Servicio de mesa	23. 000	
Seeds	Simientes	562. 000	545. 000
Sirups	Sirop	8, 212. 500	
Rope	Sogas	82. 000	
Hats	Sombreros	14, 878. 500	141. 000
	Sondas	500	500
Tobacco	Tabaco	27, 687. 560	21, 544. 000
Chewing-tobacco	Tabaco para mascar	4, 109. 000	1, 731. 000
Boards for boxes	Tablas para cajones	2, 297. 000	
Boards	Tablillas	8. 000	8. 000
Large boards	Tablones	22, 478. 000	
Tapioca	Tapioca	25. 000	25. 000
Roof-tiles	Tejas	30, 003. 000	
Ready-made clothing	Tela en ropa hecha	40, 274. 000	283. 000
Cloth for hats	Tela para sombreros	55. 000	
Cotton goods	Telas de algodon	2, 228, 643. 917	1, 020. 000
Goods of cotton and linen	Telas de algodon i hilo	2, 113. 000	
of cotton and India rubber	Telas de algodon i caucho	204. 000	
of cotton and wool	Telas de algodon i lana	5, 073. 000	
of cotton and linen	Telas de algodon i lino	1, 634. 000	
of cotton and silk	Telas de algodon i seda	483. 000	
of hempen articles	Telas de cañamo	569, 969. 250	352. 000
of felt	Telas de fieltro	37. 000	
of	Telas de hilo	28, 013. 750	
of oil-cloth	Telas de hule	673. 700	63. 000
of wool	Telas de lana	750, 629. 550	205. 000
of wool and India rubber	Telas de lana i caucho	57. 000	
of wool and silk	Telas de lana i seda	124. 500	
of linen	Telas de lino	218, 239. 222	
of cloth	Telas de paño	328. 000	
of silk	Telas de seda	17, 617. 500	1. 000
of water-proof	Telas encauchados	363. 000	
of union	Telas tramadas	16, 172. 000	
	Terceroles	48. 000	
Feeding-bottles	Teteras	10. 000	10. 000
Braids and trimmings	Trenzas i tresillas	741. 000	
Roman earth	Tierra romana	4, 021. 500	1, 251. 500
Scissors	Tijeras	75. 000	
Printing-ink	Tinta de imprenta	19. 000	
Types and printing articles	Tipos i otros utiles de imprenta	11, 692. 300	11, 120. 300
Gum-tissue	Tisu de goma	37. 000	
Chalk	Tiza	766. 000	144. 000
Toilet-cases	Tocadores	43. 000	

No. 1—Statement showing the total imports to the United States of Colombia, &c—Continued.

Description in English.	Description in Spanish.	Weight in kilograms.	From New York, in kilograms.
	Tocuyo	1, 041. 000	.....
Toilet furniture	Toilet de menaje	319. 000	.....
Enamel-wheel	Torno de esmalte	67. 000	.....
Coffee-roaster	Tostador de café	47. 250	47. 250
Turpentine	Trementina	915. 013	571. 000
Paste-board articles	Utiles de carton	21. 000	.....
Articles for surgery	Utiles de cirujia	365. 000	.....
Kitchen articles	Utiles de cocina	249. 000	.....
Articles of leather	Utiles de cuero	228. 000	8. 000
Dentistry goods	Utiles de dentista	1, 303. 600	825. 600
Writing materials	Utiles de escritorio	20, 752. 550	1, 495. 000
Photograph articles	Utiles de fotografia	1, 553. 000	399. 000
Ice articles	Utiles de hielo	66. 000	66. 000
Church articles	Utiles de iglesia	172. 000	.....
Brass-ware	Utiles de laton	62. 000	.....
Wooden-ware	Utiles de madera	2, 648. 550	1, 149. 400
Table articles	Utiles de mesa	1, 101. 000	.....
Metal articles	Utiles de metal	535. 000	16. 000
Pewter articles	Utiles de peltre	73. 000	.....
Silversmith's goods	Utiles de plateria	8. 000	.....
Indigo utensils	Utiles para añil	254. 000	.....
Railroad stock	Utiles para ferrocarril	20, 102. 000	.....
Gas utensils	Utiles para gas	418. 100	294. 100
Marking utensils	Utiles para marcar	56. 000	56. 000
Mining-tools	Utiles para minas	316. 000	.....
Piano utensils	Utiles para pianos	333. 000	180. 000
Telegraphic utensils	Utiles para telegrafo	3, 849. 000	.....
Rudder utensils	Utiles para timones	98. 000	98. 000
Steamer utensils	Utiles para vapores	234, 095. 000	186, 627. 000
Plated articles	Utiles plateados	38. 000	.....
Service of metal	Vajillas de metal	310. 000	.....
Canceled documents	Vales cancelados	12. 000	.....
Wax-candles	Velas de cera	1, 499. 000	.....
Tallow-candles	Velas de sebo	33, 190. 000	29, 436. 000
Sperm-candles	Velas estearicas	261, 105. 250	3, 966. 000
Poison	Veneno	31. 500	.....
	Videles	63. 000	.....
Glass	Vidrios	45, 182. 500	2, 663. 200
goods	Vidrio manufacturado	111, 273. 935	4, 831. 800
and wire	Vidrio i alambres	1, 354. 000	.....
Vinegar	Vinagre	38, 540. 400	3, 560. 000
Gypsum	Yeso	79. 200	44. 200
Zinc	Zinc	23, 152. 550	347. 000
Total .....	.....	15, 237, 793. 746	2, 248, 223. 750

No. 2.—Statement showing the quantity and value of the imports to the United States of Colombia from the year 1868 to 1869, with the names of ports whence imported.

Name of port.	Number of bales.	Weight in kilo-grams.	Value.
Altona	5	244. 000	\$107 00
Aruba	15	248. 500	.....
Baltimore	114	3, 138. 000	.....
Barbados	2	175. 000	20 00
Barcelona	1	142. 000	90 00
Belfast	557	69, 631. 322	68, 101 21½
Birmingham	3, 102	177, 240. 000	42, 690 29
Bremen	30, 542	345, 977. 500	114, 990 67
Bordeaux	15, 467	422, 372. 000	60, 897 92½
Callao	4, 338	81, 498. 731	11, 273 74½
Colon—Aspinwall	3, 665	129, 764. 302	55, 138 39
Curaçao	23, 681	459, 694. 500	102, 202 47
Dundee	396	64, 693. 000	36, 333 86
Esmeraldas	21	1, 285. 000	304 00
Georgetown	7	159. 000	52 00
Glasgow	153	28, 883. 000	10, 883 88
Grimsby	15, 613	815, 045. 000	158, 732 55
Guayaquil	843	32, 508. 500	8, 849 62
Havana	1, 499	102, 438. 000	26, 159 25
Hamburg	106, 301	1, 322, 177. 850	250, 153 92½
Havre	11, 169	388, 624. 945	162, 642 03
Jamaica	424	33, 762. 000	7, 515 77
Genoa	2, 562	67, 473. 000	7, 122 00
Liege	5	491. 500	1, 064 40
Lyon	2	152. 000	498 40
Liverpool	13, 012	1, 200, 836. 836	787, 887 12
London	11, 775	645, 840. 500	514, 782 06½
Malaga	5, 196	197, 436. 000	18, 980 00
Manchester	31, 659	2, 289, 078. 62½	2, 355, 595 77
Maracaibo	13, 682	604, 782. 955	243, 069 33
Marseilles	11, 701	267, 961. 000	30, 000 00
Martinique	27	802. 000	200 00
New Castle	12	540. 000	60 00
New York	92, 516	2, 248, 223. 750	413, 877 94
Oruba	316	17, 870. 000	1, 251 40
Paíta	676, 397	1, 359, 851. 460	20, 224 55
Panama	12, 078	468, 200. 125	247, 724 45
Paris	27, 145	1, 219, 392. 809	1, 357, 570 35
Remscheid	414	16, 403. 000	13, 438 40
San Francisco	5	354. 000	196 83
San Nazaire	859	53, 441. 135	74, 962 25
San Thomas	2, 012	58, 504. 500	32, 115 19
Santiago de Cuba	6	383. 000	67 00
Santo Domingo	30	1, 428. 000	168 00
Sheffield	1	343. 000	260 00
Valparaiso	96	5, 226. 000	2, 004 97
Places not mentioned	631	33, 078. 000	14, 832 59
Total	1, 120, 064	15, 237, 793. 746½	7, 355, 092 60

No. 3.—Statement showing the description in English and Spanish quantity and value of the exports from the United States of Colombia from the year 1868 to 1869, and showing the quantity and value of same that was shipped to New York.

Description in English.	Description in Spanish.	Weight in kilograms.	Value.	To New York.	
				Kilograms.	Value.
Oil of canime	Aceite de canime	36	\$40 00	.....	.....
Native brandy	Aguardiente	4, 538	644 00	.....	.....
Garlic	Ajos	152	30 00	.....	.....
Cotton	Algodon	1, 068, 656	302, 250 23	.....	.....
Prepared provisions	Alimentos preparados	50	22 60	50	\$22 60
Starch	Almidon	1, 045	214 00	80	15 00
Sandals	Alpargatas	2, 950	773 00	.....	.....
Anchors	Anclas	4, 000	40 00	.....	.....
Animals	Animales .....	.....	2, 330 00	.....	.....

No. 3.—Description of the exports from the United States of Colombia, &c.—Continued.

Description in English.	Description in Spanish.	Weight in kilograms.	Value.	To New York.	
				Kilograms.	Value.
Indigo.....	Añil	23,876	\$44,203 00		
Fire-arms	Armas de fuego	2,520	1,680 00		
Birds	Aves	504	376 00		
Sugar	Azucar	8,232	1,586 00		
Balsam	Balsamo	10,916	12,546 00	7,890	\$9,626 00
Gold bars	Barras de oro	4,094	2,164,767 98		
Silver bars	Barras de plata	2,828	188,193 50		
Wooden trays	Bateas	8	6 00		
Sweetmeats	Bocadillos	3,922	1,344 55		
Brazil-wood	Brasil	1,661,182	50,435 00	15,970	465 00
Brazil	Brasilete	36,690	873 50	19,240	459 00
Ropes and cables	Cabos i cables	1,925	89 25	1,925	89 25
Agave hemp	Cabuya	100	20 00		
Cacao	Cacao	6,034	1,887 80	1,500	480 00
Coffee	Café	3,802,560	607,721 60	117,017	26,044 60
Canoes	Canoas	600	60 00		
Reeds	Cañas	46,410	203 20		
Mahogany	Caoba	51,000	20,000 00	51,000	20,000 00
Shells	Caracoles	4,000	125 00		
Tortoise-shell	Carei	295	2,120 00		
Cassava	Cazabe	60	10 00		
India-rubber	Caucho	376,149	168,276 73	262,985	113,150 35
Cedar	Cedro	51,000	1,000 00	51,000	1,000 00
Cigars	Cigarros	8,354	12,136 50	250	500 00
Prunes	Ciruelas pasas	22	10 00		
Copper	Cobre	2,004	567 00	504	87 00
Copper manufactured	Cobre manufacturado	350	200 00	350	200 00
Old copper	Cobre viejo	740	676 00		
Cocoa-nuts	Cocos	121,854	4,081 70	34,500	1,532 70
Mother-of-pearl	Concha de perla	34,070	1,725 00		
Horns	Cuernos de res	4,250	90 00		
Goat-skins	Cueros de chibo	5,828	1,497 40	972	183 20
Dried hides	Cueros curtidos	80	80 00		
Hides	Cueros	445,108	89,724 07	377,040	78,317 07
Lion and bear skins	Cueros de leon i oso	20	30 00		
Hides, ox	Cueros de res	390,468	89,822 48	237,353	55,319 28
Divi-divi	Dividivi	2,145,950	36,723 00	1,200	36 80
Sweetmeats	Dulces	252	113 00	16	20 00
Ebony	Ebano	15,740	157 40		
Personal effects	Efectos de uso	100	100 00		
Looking-glasses	Espejos	20	5 00	20	5 00
Mats	Esteras	2,701	1,606 60		
Iron	Hierro	20,000	400 00	20,000	400 00
Hemp of maguey	Fique	100	16 00		
Beans	Frijoles	800	75 00		
Peas	Garbanzos	50	4 00		
	Garras de cuero	3,068	224 25	3,068	224 25
Lignum-vitæ	Guayacan	70,000	420 00		
Ipecacuanha	Ipecacuana	2,026	3,301 00		
Manila rope	Jarcias de manila	110	56 00		
Bricks	Ladrillos	22,000	400 00		
Lassoos	Lazos	120	40 00		
Printed books	Libros impresos	174	185 00		
Liquors	Licores	943	362 00		
Linseed	Linaza	500	90 00		
Lichens	Liquen	50	10 00		
Timber for building	Maderas de construccion	9,100	290 00		
Indian corn	Maiz	14,234	781 88		
Cotton ponchos	Mantas i zuanos	40	120 00		
Machines	Maquinas	50	60 00	50	60 00
Imported merchandise	Mercancias	159	102 00	72	22 00
Alloyed metals	Metales ligados	124	900 00		
Minerals	Minerales	145,383	83,662 00		
Miscellaneous	Miscelanea	290	550 00		
	Mora	4,784,444	58,107 11	1,198,625	10,105 71
Samples for medicines	Muestras de medicamentos	55	240 00	4	2 00
Native dolls	Muñecas del pais	30	40 00		
Yams	Ñame	60,000	2,560 00		
Objects for natural history	Objetos de historia natural	390	740 00		
Gold coin	Oro amonedado	862	114,971 75		
Gold-dust	Oro en polvo	52	96,622 80		
Gold and silver coin	Oro i plata amonedada	742	90,493 20		
Straw	Paja	550	1,100 00		
Straw for hats	Paja para sombreros	3,580	2,100 00		
Stuffed birds	Pajaros desecados	1,572	9,184 00		

No. 3.—*Description of the exports from the United States of Colombia, &c.*—Continued.

Description in English.	Description in Spanish.	Weight in kilograms.	Value.	To New York.	
				Kilograms.	Value.
Raw brown sugar	Panela	1, 290	\$350 00	910	\$320 00
Palm mats	Petates	280	128 00		
Precious stones	Piedras preciosas	4	14, 692 00		
Tiger-skins	Pieles de tigre	36	80 00		
Deer-skins	Pieles de venado	60	50 00	60	50 00
Silk goods	Piñuelas	17, 710	120 20		
Plants	Plantas	4, 033	6, 580 00		
Silver coins	Plata amonedada	390	31, 479 48		
Platina	Platina	12	520 00	12	520 00
Powder	Polvora	180	120 00		
Cheese	Quesos	400	98 00		
Quinia bark	Quina	1, 224, 630	438, 041 93½	599, 570	173, 958 93½
	Raicilla	12	12 00	12	12 00
	Ratania	240	160 00	240	160 00
	Ropa hecha	36	68 00		
Clothing	Sacos vacios	10, 100	3, 233 50		
Empty sacks	Sagu	200	40 00		
Sago	Semillas de algodón	1, 284, 675	7, 315 20		
Cotton-seed	Semillas de papas	32	10 00		
Potato-seed	Sombreros de jipijape	15, 473	174, 510 15	9, 777	67, 304 15
Jipijape hats	Sombreros de paja	19, 703	25, 970 00	83	450 00
Straw hats	Sombreros	16, 865	103, 760 00		
Hats	Tabaco	5, 714, 457	3, 007, 795 50	600	240 00
Tobacco	Tablas	1, 500	60 00		
Boards	Tablones	4, 620	114 00		
Double boards	Tagua	836, 429	27, 856 85	107, 444	5, 160 85
Vegetable bone, (ivory nuts.)	Telas de algodón	259	2, 400 00		
Cotton goods	Vidrio planos	67	77 00	67	77 00
Glass pan	Viguetas de guayaecan	327, 120	9, 206 00		
Lignum-vitæ beams	Vinos	80	25 60		
Wines	Suelas	1, 230	705 00		
Sole-leather					
Total		24, 977, 967	8, 137, 000 50½	3, 121, 458	566, 619 74½

No. 4.—*Statement showing the amount and destination of the exportation from the United States of Colombia from the year 1868 to 1869.*

Destination.	Number of bales.	Quantity in kilograms.	Value.
Bordeaux	1	30. 000	\$50 00
Bremen	150, 968	9, 097, 026. 500	3, 242, 320 84
Callao	1, 753	38, 108. 000	4, 774 00
Colon—Aspinwall	42, 549	1, 127, 777. 000	142, 478 63
Cronstadt	19, 412	282, 000. 000	7, 220 00
Curacao	7, 439	517, 211. 000	28, 991 15
Esmeraldas	25	1, 250. 000	240 00
Guayaquil	106	4, 994. 000	1, 440 00
Havana	74	5, 303. 000	67, 696 00
Hamburg	2, 103	470, 019. 500	33, 944 00
Havre	54, 236	1, 339, 197. 500	63, 678 10
Jacmel	1	120. 000	80 00
Genoa	1, 000	5, 000. 000	500 00
Kingston	15	508. 000	370 00
La Guayra	1	30. 00	40 00
Liverpool	42, 468	3, 730, 719. 505	320, 891 36
London	11, 467	547, 368. 910	1, 852, 710 58½
Manchester	4	44. 000	300 00
Maracaibo	57, 482	2, 903, 433. 000	485, 352 50
Marseilles	62	79, 220. 000	2, 764 00
New York	117, 722	3, 121, 458. 000	566, 690 74½
Oruba	177	6, 260. 000	765 00
Paeta	7, 621	106, 898. 000	1, 207 40
Panama	2, 593	119, 651. 000½	9, 861 06
Paris	2, 203	74, 810. 000	1, 107, 055 13
Queenstown	21, 149	1, 113, 280. 000	23, 450 75
Santamarto		11, 500. 000	345 00
Santander	3, 029	53, 115. 177	4, 453 45
San Nazaire	2, 294	142, 768. 000	95, 285 80
San Thomas	55	5, 902. 000	47, 908 00
Southampton	231	12, 157. 000	15, 284 00
Valparaiso	316	15, 808. 000	8, 924 00
Total	548, 556	24, 932, 967. 092½	8, 137, 071 50½

PANAMA.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received November 15.)

Since my last report the course of trade in this city has perceptibly changed. Many houses that were one year ago engaged in the importation of goods for wholesale have closed their doors. Merchants from the South and Central American ports, and also those from Mexico, now make their own importations to a very large extent, and the cargoes from Europe and the United States, which were formerly landed for sale on the Isthmus, are now only seen in transit across the Isthmus, to be conveyed to their destination. The only trade now existing on the Isthmus, besides the local traffic necessary for the supply of the local demand, consists in the purchase and exportation, mostly to the United States, of caoutchouc, cocoa, bark, coffee, hides, and a few other articles, the product of the States of Ecuador, Colombia, and Central America.

The transit of goods across the Isthmus has largely increased during the past year, the greater portion however coming from Europe. The transit of large numbers of passengers has however fallen off at the same time.

The tea trade has, however, been virtually lost to this route, most of it being now transferred across the country per rail from San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have, however, lately touched at the Central American ports, and have taken a large amount of coffee to San Francisco, a new channel for that article to the markets of the United States.

Much treasure during the past year has crossed the Isthmus, nine-tenths of which has gone to England.

New lines of screw-steamers are being built to run from the ports of England and France to this Isthmus, touching at most of the West India Islands on their outward as well as their homeward voyages. This trade is evidently rapidly increasing in value and amount.

A new French line is also about to be placed on the South Pacific, to run from Panama to Callao and Valparaiso. This line will connect closely with the French line on the Atlantic, and will be a powerful rival with the Pacific Steamship Navigation Company's line for popular favor and patronage.

On this side of the Isthmus we have the following lines of steamers:

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's Line.—This line has no less than forty-two steamers of all classes and sizes, engaged in their service between Panama and Liverpool, and have also at this time eight new steamers on the stocks in England, which, when completed, will give them the largest amount of tonnage of any company in the world, with two or three exceptions.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have five first-class A, No. 1, vessels. All of these are paddle-wheel steamers, thoroughly equipped and well appointed in all respects for freights and passengers. This line makes bi-monthly trips between Panama and San Francisco, and makes close connection with the company's steamers at Aspinwall for New York.

The Panama Railroad Company's line to Central America consists of five large screw-steamers, one of which has just reached this port from Liverpool, England, where she was built for this company. This line makes three trips a month and back, to the ports of Central America as far north as San Jose de Guatemala.

On the Atlantic side we have not less than five different lines, including the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line.

These several lines are, all of them, first-class boats, and are all actively engaged in transporting immense cargoes both inward as well as outward, thus showing that the trade of Central America, as well as that with the southern coast, is on the increase, although the Pacific Steamship Navigation Company are transporting most of the valuable productions of South America to England via the Straits of Magellan.

The unfortunate financial difficulties between the United States of Colombia and the Panama Railroad Company has induced this government to adopt a system of espionage over the importation of merchants, against which they all most loudly protest. This is done with a view to levying, in some manner, a contribution or tax, to supply the deficit in their revenues occasioned by the non-payment to the United States of Colombia by the Panama Railroad Company of the usual subsidy received from it. This state of things, together with the non-existence of any custom-houses on the Isthmus, will prevent me from answering as fully as I could wish the documents accompanying your Circular No. 4, bearing date the 9th of February last. Merchants, upon being requested to give such information, politely refuse, and urge as an excuse that the Colombian authorities may and will make use of such information to their prejudice.

I shall, however, endeavor to comply with the requisitions of Circular No. 4 as far as lies in my power, and I would beg leave to assure the honorable Secretary that my failure in this respect arises from no want of disposition on my part, but from an absolute inability to procure all the data required.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company are, I understand, now building a number of screw-steamers to run between New York and Aspinwall, to take the place of their line of splendid paddle-wheel steamers, which are to be transferred to the China trade. This must and will be a very profitable move on their part, for the steamers now used on the Atlantic are entirely too large and expensive for their present passenger and freight lists. As soon as these new boats make their appearance, I understand it is the intention of the company to establish a bi-monthly line from San Francisco to China and Japan, via the Sandwich Islands. This will be a line of vast importance to our country, and should receive and enjoy the fostering patronage of our Government.

American citizens in Panama regret very much that we are now almost entirely deprived of the presence of a man-of-war in this port.

The Resaca made us a short visit about the middle of June, since which time we have not had the pleasure of seeing our national standard floating from the mast-head of any vessel belonging to our small but gallant Navy.

OWEN M. LONG.

Statement showing the commerce at Panama for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered	Countries whence imported.
Alcohol..... barrels..	2, 400	\$96, 000 00	England.
Brandy.....		105, 000 00	France.
Bark, chinchona.....		30, 000 00	Ecuador.
Boots and shoes.....		40, 000 00	United States and Europe.
Cigars, Spanish.....		30, 000 00	Cuba.
Coal..... tons..	20, 000	300, 000 00	United States and England.
Cochineal, at 60 cents per pound..	1, 443, 357	866, 014 20	Central America.
Cocoa.....		100, 000 00	Colombia, South and Central America.
Coffee..... sacks..	50, 000	750, 000 00	Central America.
Cotton..... bales..	9, 000	540, 000 00	Mexico, Central America, and Colombia.
Drugs and medicines.....		35, 000 00	United States, England, and Germany.
Flour.....		40, 000 00	California and Chili.
Gold-dust..... ounces..	6, 250	93, 750 00	Mexico, Central and South America, and Colombia.
General merchandise.....		1, 000, 000 00	One-quarter from United States and three-quarters from Europe.
Hats, Panama.....		30, 000 00	Ecuador.
Hides, dry..... number..	50, 000	105, 000 00	Colombia and Central America.
Hardware.....		40, 000 00	United States and Europe.
Ivory nuts.....		15, 000 00	Colombia.
Indigo..... ceroons..	15, 531	1, 329, 650 00	Central America.
Lumber.....		65, 000 00	United States.
Pearls.....		20, 000 00	Bay of Panama.
Pearl shells, (supply exhausted).....		25, 000 00	Bay of Panama.
Rubber..... quintals..	361, 666 $\frac{2}{3}$	1, 085, 000 00	Ecuador, Colombia, and Central America.
Sugar, white.....		20, 000 00	United States and England.
Ship-chandlery.....		120, 000 00	United States and England.
Tobacco..... ceroons..	3, 000	150, 000 00	United States, Cuba, and Mexico.
Treasure.....		4, 442, 000 00	California, Mexico, and South America.
Whale-oil..... gallons..	76, 000	40, 000 00	South Pacific.
Wines.....		90, 000 00	France and Germany.
Total.....		11, 602, 414 20	

NOTE.—There are no duties levied upon imports into Panama.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Alcohol..... barrels..	2, 400	\$96, 000	Central and South America and Colombia.
Brandy.....		105, 000	Colombia, Central and South America.
Bark, chinchona.....		30, 000	United States and Europe.
Boots and shoes.....		40, 000	Colombia and Central America.
Cigars, Spanish.....		30, 000	United States, South America, and Colombia.
Coal..... tons..	20, 000	300, 000	Consumed on various lines of steamers to and from Panama.
Cocoa.....		100, 000	Mexico, United States, and Europe.
Coffee..... sacks..	50, 000	750, 000	One-fourth to United States, one-fourth to South America, and one-half to Europe.
Cotton..... bales..	9, 000	540, 000	Europe.
Drugs and medicines.....		35, 000	Colombia and Central America.
Flour.....		40, 000	Colombia and Central America.
Gold-dust..... ounces..	6, 250	93, 750	One-half to United States and one-half to Europe.
General merchandise.....		1, 000, 000	Mexico, Colombia, South and Central America.
Hats, Panama.....		30, 000	One-half to United States and one-half to Europe.
Hides, dry..... number..	50, 000	105, 000	United States.
Hardware.....		40, 000	Mexico, Central and South America, and Colombia.
Ivory nuts.....		15, 000	United States, England, and France.
Indigo..... ceroons..	15, 531	1, 329, 650	One-fourth to United States and three-fourths to Europe.
Lumber.....		65, 000	Colombia and Central America.
Pearls.....		20, 000	United States and England.
Pearl shells, (supply exhausted).....		25, 000	United States and England.
Rubber..... quintals..	361, 666 $\frac{2}{3}$	1, 085, 000	Nine-tenths to United States and one-tenth to England.
Sugar, white.....		20, 000	Consumed in Panama and on steamers.
Ship-chandlery.....		120, 000	Consumed in Panama and on whalers.
Tobacco..... ceroons..	3 000	150, 000	Europe and South America.
Treasure.....		4, 442, 000	One-tenth to United States and nine-tenths to Europe.
Whale-oil..... gallons..	76, 000	40, 000	United States.
Wines.....		90, 000	Mexico, Central and South America, and Colombia.
Total.....		10, 736, 400	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Panama for the year ending September 30, 1871

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	California	24	76, 512	7	1, 300	31	77, 812
	Central America.....	36	41, 184	.....	.....	36	41, 184
	Chiriqui and Colombia.....	18	4, 680	.....	.....	18	4, 680
British.....	Callao and Valparaiso	46	65, 000	.....	.....	36	65, 000
	Guayaquil, Ecuador	12	10, 000	.....	.....	12	10, 000
	Colliers, from England.....	.....	.....	3	4, 000	3	4, 000
		126	197, 376	10	5, 300	136	202, 676
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	California	24	76, 512	6	1, 200	30	77, 712
	Central America.....	36	41, 184	.....	.....	36	41, 184
	Chiriqui and Colombia.....	18	4, 680	.....	.....	18	4, 680
British.....	Callao and Valparaiso	36	65, 000	.....	.....	36	65, 000
	Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	12	10, 000	.....	.....	12	10, 000
	Colliers, from England.....	.....	.....	3	4, 000	3	4, 000
		126	197, 376	9	5, 200	135	202, 576

NOTE.—The above statement is correct so far as it goes. There are many small vessels, from 5 to 50 tons, engaged in the trade down the bay of Panama, the interior, and the coast of Ecuador. During the last year we have had only four of our own whaling-fleet in this harbor. The sails of many large ships were formerly cast to the breeze in this bay; but that day has departed, probably never to return.

During the past year Panama has been visited by the following United States men-of-war: The United States ship Resaca, Lieutenant Commander Green commanding; the United States steamship Ossipee, Commodore McDougal commanding; the United States ship Jamestown, Captain Gerhardi commanding. Two or three British and one French man-of-war have also visited this port during the past twelve months. Nearly all the transportation on this coast is now done by steam. I hope the accompanying statistics may be satisfactory, although they are not very reliable, but they show a great decline in the immediate trade of Panama, which is evident to any one conversant with the existing facts.

Statement showing the amount of imports by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers from San Francisco to Panama, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	October, 1870.	November, 1870.	December, 1870.	January, 1871.	February, 1871.	March, 1871.	April, 1871.	May 1871.	June, 1871.	July, 1871.	August, 1871	September, 1871.	Total
Almonds	cases			1									2
Ale	do			2									2
Apples	boxes	31		2								6	45
Apples, dried				100	100	100	100				200		700
Beans	pounds	960	240	540	680	1,500	840	880	2,100	1,360	2,820	1,050	13,360
Barley	do		200		200		300	50			150		1,100
Beets	do		840										1,680
Bran	do	240	240	360	240	1,980	1,411	2,615	120	2,045	1,295	2,040	12,826
Butter	do	510				60			190		100	100	1,180
Beef, mess	barrels						1		8				12
Beef, smoked	pounds												360
Cheese	do	175			360				720	1,515	1,325	960	10,488
Drugs	cases			913	880	1,110	1,560	1,060					3
Flour	pounds	88,300	40,500	82,200	145,600	153,100	112,600	123,600	32,300	67,300	143,700	100,000	1,199,300
Fruit	boxes				2						1		7
Fire-crackers	cases											7	7
Garlic	pounds	120	1,200	1,460		1,100	574	1,929	3,486	360	2,685	1,822	16,256
Glass	cases										17		17
Hay	pounds	5,782	8,144	15,445	10,893	11,059	9,044	9,548	8,100	7,299	10,287	9,374	118,191
Hominy	do							50		100	100		150
Hops	do		100			100							300
Honey	boxes										2		3
Hams	pounds	100	120	1,000	150	1,070	120	300	160		200		3,460
Lard	do	1,420	3,780	8,030	11,660	7,060	4,320	2,640	2,200	2,760	2,520	4,500	54,433
Lumber	feet	58,289	38,053		11,000	40,525	20,000	40,000	41,000	21,811	25,000	52,923	380,401
Mackerel	half-barrels	4		2						4			10
Corn-meal	pounds	300	200	900	300	600	600		200				3,100
Oat-meal	do						50						50
Machinery	packages			3									8
Merchandise, general		1	6	14	9	5		35	24	12		3	127
Macaroni	boxes												21
Oats	pounds	2,600	1,702	3,147	4,080	2,820	3,537	3,300	2,569	3,083	3,208	3,092	37,139
Onions	do	2,984	2,400	360	720	3,360	2,834	1,200	840	2,160	4,680	5,493	30,051
Opium	cases		6										6
Peas, split	pounds	50	850	750	350	100	100	550	450	50	200		3,500
Potatoes	do	68,548	68,769	59,707	38,670	49,497	75,112	73,365	45,161	43,485	57,190	56,589	697,818
Quicksilver	flasks					10							10
Pork	barrels					1	1		2				4
Raisins	boxes		10		4	19	10	5	4		25		77

Statement showing the amount of imports by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	October, 1870.	November, 1870.	December, 1870.	January, 1871.	February, 1871.	March, 1871.	April, 1871.	May, 1871.	June, 1871.	July, 1871.	August, 1871.	September, 1871.	Total.
Sulphur.....pounds.				150									150
Sardines.....cases.										50			50
Tallow.....pounds.				260									260
Tea.....boxes.		2		30	17	3		2	26	38	40	23	181
Tongues, smoked.....do.												30	30
Preserves.....cases.			2	1	6	1	50			50	4		114
Spars.....number.				2		3							5
Sheep, live.....do.								8		12			20
Wine.....cases.								9	320				329
Wine.....casks.				22				1					23
Boats, &c.....number.					1								1
Brooms.....packages.	3	3	3	1	2	2	4	6	1	5	2	2	34
Vegetables.....do.	2,446		4,355	500	1,340	1,000		400	400	240		400	11,081

SAN ANDRÉS.

DECEMBER 30, 1871. (Received January 23, 1872.)

FLOATING-STORES—A WAY OF GOODS BEING IMPORTED.

All the vessels except one bringing merchandise here have a portion of their cabin fitted as a store, and sell wholesale and retail on board, which is an obstacle in the way of obtaining a very correct list, quantity and value, for returns.

The circular and blank forms not reaching me till late in the year, I did not obtain as much information, especially from the vessels under English flags, as I would have, had I attended to it earlier. My information being derived chiefly from the stores, many articles are necessarily left out, and the quantity of those inserted are less than the quantity imported. If I am spared I will attend carefully and early to it so as to have the report nearer perfect next year.

EXPORTS.

This island produced about five years ago 200,000 cocoa-nuts monthly, but the production has greatly increased and is all the time increasing, so that at present it must reach at least 250,000 a month, all of which are entered at ports in the United States; principally New York and Baltimore, a few to New Orleans, not more, I should think, than 200,000. Some 500,000 go to New York via Aspinwall, the rest direct to ports in the United States. The summer past, the vessels staid away for a long time, which caused a considerable loss by growing and drying of cocoa-nuts.

Besides the exports stated, pears, mangoes, and other tropical fruits are sent to Aspinwall and San Juan del Norte. Providence produces cotton, but I received the forms too late to get the quantity; price is now 12½ cents per pound.

DUTIES.

Duties on imports began to be levied in August this year; five per cent. on all effects landed to be consumed on the island. The master of each vessel is the payer. Each, after the sales are closed, carries a list of the articles sold, or landed to be sold, and pay 5 per cent. on the amount it foots up. The master of the vessel who does not sell on board charges the 5 per cent. on the amount each party's bill foots up, and adds it to the bill, while those who sell on board add to the price per yard or per pound, so that the people pay the duty.

ORANGES.

A large quantity of oranges are produced, January, February, and March, these being the months they are shipped, some to Aspinwall, and a considerable quantity to the United States. As they were disposed of before I received the blank forms and instructions, I could not give anything like the right quantity.

PHILIP B. LIVINGSTON, JR.

Statement showing the commerce at San Andrés for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Bread.....kilograms..	32	\$600		United States.
Flour.....do.....	228	2,500		Do.
Mackerel.....do.....	46	1,000		Do.
Pork.....do.....	46	2,000		Do.
Beef.....do.....	55	2,000		Do.
Hams.....do.....	3	1,640		Do.
Soap.....do.....	14	3,000		Do.
Coffee.....do.....	12	500		Do.
Salt.....do.....	139	720		Do.
Sugar.....do.....	14	450		Do.
Butter.....do.....	5	450		Do.
Lard.....do.....	5	250		Do.
Cheese.....do.....	3	150		Do.
Boots and shoes.....do.....	28	9,000		Do.
Tobacco.....do.....	9	1,000		Do.
Thread.....do.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	150	\$350 00	Do.
Iron-ware, including nails.....do.....	27	600		Do.
Florida water.....litres..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	180		Do.
Hats.....kilograms..	1	2,000		Do.
Dry goods.....do.....	30	9,950		Do.
Ardent liquors.....litres..	296	13,000		Do.
Raisins.....kilograms..	1	66		Do.
Tea.....do.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	20		Do.
Paper.....do.....	1	180		Do.
Brooms.....do.....	1	20		Do.
Kerosene-oil.....do.....	1	120		Do.
Candles.....do.....	1	25		Do.
Lumber.....	1357	3,200		Do.
Total.....		54,781		

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cocoa-nuts.....kilograms..	16,760	\$60,000	United States?
Oranges.....do.....	43	400	Do.
Hides.....do.....	1	50	Do.
Hogs.....do.....	22	500	Aspinwall.
Starch casada.....do.....	45	800	Nicaragua and United States of Colombia.
Tortoise-shell.....do.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	600	United States.
Total.....		62,350	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of San Andrés, United States of Colombia, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States..	New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, coast.	.....	.....	11	1,005	11	1,005	.....	.....	11	1,005	11	1,005
British.....	Baltimore, coast.....	.....	.....	5	520	5	520	.....	.....	5	520	5	520
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,525	16	1,525	.....	.....	16	1,525	16	1,525

COSTA RICA.

SAN JOSÉ, *October* 10, 1871. (Received November 16.)

TRADE REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.

To avoid a repetition of much that was contained in the report of October, last year, the Department is respectfully referred thereto.

IMPORTS.

These for the year are estimated at two and a half million dollars, Costa Rica currency, equal to two and a quarter millions United States gold, and are stated as definitely as it is possible to do in the accompanying statement marked A.

EXPORTS.

The exportation of coffee has been 24,327,550 pounds against 20,861,620 pounds last year. Add 3,000,000 pounds remaining over, on account of the high cost of transportation, at the close of the season and since, and the last crop foots up to over 27,000,000 pounds against 19,263,873 pounds, the average for the three years 1868-'70. The movement of this year's crop (as well as of other exports, as near as they can be ascertained) is given in the table marked B.

NAVIGATION.

In addition to the steamers of the Panama Railroad Company, running thrice a month between Panama and all Central American ports, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers, running between Panama and San Francisco, now touch regularly once a month each way, supplying a want greatly felt heretofore—direct, easy, and frequent communication with California—from which important results are sure to succeed. Already the impression is gaining ground that California will before long be the market for by far the greater part of the coffee raised in this country and in Guatemala, where its production is greatly on the increase.

The tonnage of sailing-vessels does not vary materially from former years. Of 188,007 tons arrived during the year, steam and sail together, 126,417 bore the flag of the United States; but of the 145,598 packages landed, 94,790 were under other flags, mostly British and from European markets. Of the 25,684 packages landed from our steamers from Panama, by far the greater proportion were also from Europe, and principally valuable goods—coarser articles coming by sail, via Cape Horn, at lower freights.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

The telegraph from Cartago to Puntarenas, intersecting all the important cities in the interior, is now kept in working order, and is beginning to be properly appreciated.

The most important event that has occurred during the past year—or, perhaps, that has ever occurred in this country since its independence—has been the inauguration of the work on the Costa Rica Railroad, to connect the interior with the Atlantic port of Limon, and which will

ultimately be extended the other way to the Pacific, without doubt. This took place on the 18th August, at Alajuela, where the work is now actively going on, with a view to completing the section from that point to the capital at an early day. Engineers are on the way from New York to commence the work at Limon at once. Nearly all the laborers required for the work will be brought from abroad, the greater part of whom will doubtless remain in the country, where they are so much needed. The name of the contractor, Henry Meiggs, and that of his representative here, Henry M. Keith, are a sufficient guarantee that the enterprise will be pushed forward and finished without delay. The contract time is three years, and the contractor is determined to complete the work in much less time.

Judging from the results which have followed the construction of railroads in many parts of the United States, the effect of this will be to place Costa Rica in a few years where she would not otherwise be in a century. The two great wants now so severely felt—labor and means of transportation—will be relieved; and the almost inexhaustible resources of this country, now comparatively dormant, will become available and be rapidly developed. With such a superb climate, the temperature during the whole year being similar to that of New York in April and May, (the extreme range of the thermometer, night and day, being between 62° and 80° F, and the average temperature 69°,) and a soil unsurpassed, there are few countries which can offer superior inducements to the emigrant so soon as the railroad shall be completed. The soil and climate of the interior are peculiarly adapted to the culture of coffee and sugar on a great scale, while nearer the coast the latter article can be produced to an unlimited extent.

FINANCE.

There are two banks in operation in San José—the National Bank, nominally under the control of the government, though impartially managed by a regular board of directors, and the Anglo Costa Rican Bank, owned by private individuals. Both are now discounting business paper freely at the legal rate of interest, 12 per cent., to which the former is restricted by law, while with the latter the rate is discretionary. Both banks are managed as well as similar institutions in any part of the world, and are prospering accordingly.

A. MORRELL.

A.—Statement showing the navigation and commerce at the port of Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

[illegible]

* In all, 145,598 packages.

† Sacks of coffee exported.

NOTE.—Imports, value estimated at \$2,225,000, United States gold; of which from Great Britain about 70 per cent.; France, Germany, &c., 20 per cent.; United States, 5 per cent.; South and Central America, 5 per cent. Exports, value estimated at \$2,288,450, United States gold, as per table B annexed, of which coffee alone is \$2,250,000.

B.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges in United States gold.	Countries whither exported.
Coffee .....sacks..	124,915 35,379 10,459 8,926 4,262 3,012 182	\$1,515,480 411,659 127,308 108,612 49,613 35,238 2,090	Great Britain. United States. France Germany Chili and Peru Panama Other places ..
Hides	9,463	22,500	Total crop 1871, about 212,000 sacks. Exported, 187,135; remaining, say, 25,000.
Deer-skins.... packages..	39	2,400	
India-rubber .....do.....	104	1,550	
Cedar.....logs—planks..	1,626	9,500	
Pearl shells, plants, &c....		2,500	United States. United States, Europe, and South America. Do. do.
Total value.....		*2,288,450	

* Approximate.

DANISH DEPENDENCIES.

SANTA CRUZ.

NOVEMBER 1, 1871. (Received November 22.)

I regret exceedingly that I have been unable to procure a correct statement of the value and description of imports to this island for the year just passed. The records of this consulate have not heretofore been kept with a view to furnishing this information. I have applied to the customs authorities, but in vain; and the information which I have received through that source relative to exports and navigation I have had to pay most unreasonably for. I have made arrangements, however, by which in future I shall be enabled to furnish these statistics. With regard to importations, I think I may safely state that at least four-fifths of all sugar-estate supplies, such as provisions, lumber, agricultural implements, &c., are imported from the United States. Most of the dry goods and all the drugs and medicines consumed on the island are imported from Europe. The sale of drugs and medicines is a government monopoly, and but two houses on the island are permitted to engage in this branch of trade.

EXPORTS.

As the agriculture of this island is almost exclusively devoted to the culture of the sugar-cane, the exports are consequently confined to the products of the cane, viz, sugar, rum, and molasses. Much the largest portion of the two last-named articles find market in the United States, while Denmark takes the lead as the sugar-market. The aggregate of these exports, with the names of the countries whence exported, as furnished by the customs authorities, for the year ending September 30, 1871, I herewith inclose, marked No. 1. The exports to the United States for the year above mentioned far exceed that of the previous year. For a statement of the comparative shipments to the United States for the last two years, as compiled from invoices certified at this consulate, the attention of the Department is respectfully directed to the inclosure marked No. 2.

NAVIGATION.

The navigation of the island during the past year has been carried on exclusively by sailing-vessels. The aggregate tonnage employed has been 26,510, of which the United States employed 11,749. For a more complete statement of the navigation of the two ports, Christiansted and Frederiksted, reference is respectfully made to the inclosure marked No. 3.

HARBORS.

The Christiansted Harbor is situated on the northeast side of the island, and is regarded by mariners as one of the most pleasant and secure harbors in the West Indies. The reefs and keys with which nature has hemmed it in effectually break off the heaviest sea; and during the most violent northeasterly gales its waters are scarcely dis-

turbed. It is entered from the northeast by a narrow channel, affording easy passage to vessels drawing three and a half fathoms of water. All foreign vessels are required to employ the services of a harbor-pilot on entering. The harbor is too small to accommodate a large amount of shipping, but by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum in dredging it might be enlarged to twice its present capacity. Vessels are compelled to employ lighters in discharging and receiving cargo, and on sailing warp out of the harbor by means of buoys placed along the channel for that purpose. The Frederiksted harbor is situated at the extreme west end of the island. It contains excellent anchorage for a large number of vessels, but being entirely open it affords no protection to shipping from westerly or northerly winds. About two-thirds of the exports of the island are shipped from Fredericksted.

AGRICULTURE.

The area of Santa Cruz is about sixty square miles, and the population, according to the census taken in 1870, 22,760, of whom 10,869 are males and 11,891 females. The total population in 1860 was 23,194, showing a decrease in the last decade of 434. The greater part of the island is high, rolling, and in some districts mountainous. There is scarcely a running stream on the island, although I have been informed by the inhabitants that prior to the great earthquake of 1867 there were numerous springs which, gushing from hill-sides, terminated in beautiful running brooklets, whose fresh, limpid waters furnished homes for myriads of fish. To account for the sudden and mysterious disappearance of these waters might furnish food for the minds of those of an investigating turn. Many of the rural localities present the most charming and picturesque views, and one can scarcely tire of gazing upon their wildly fascinating landscape. The highways are kept in the most perfect order, and the driving facilities which they afford can scarcely be excelled by Central Park in its most balmy season.

The sugar-crop of the last year has been by far the largest that has been produced on the island for many years, amounting to about 16,000 hogsheads. This could never have come at a time when it was more needed. Repeated bad crops for several successive years had well-nigh bankrupted the island, and the abundant yield of the crop of the year just past has scarcely been sufficient to counterbalance the losses sustained by the planters during the two previous years. The canes at this time do not promise an abundant crop for next year. The season thus far has been remarkably dry, and although much depends upon the amount of rain between the present time and February next, yet the planters unanimously predict a light crop. A few favorable seasons might set the island in a prosperous condition, while a few more light crops would bankrupt it. For several years past it has been on the retrograde. Scarcely a new building is to be found on the island, while, both in the towns and on the estates, the buildings appear dilapidated and in a state of rapid decay.

The manner in which they cultivate the soil here is by no means calculated to withstand a dry season. They plough the ground from two and a-half to three inches deep, and very imperfectly at that, leaving ridges of hard ground between the furrows, which absorb whatever moisture there may be in the soil. I am satisfied, and have so expressed myself to the planters here, that if they would adopt our mode of agriculture, their estates would yield twice the amount of canes that they now yield. They seem to expect Nature to do all, while they themselves

make no effort to assist her. This island has produced 40,000 hogsheads of sugar in one year, and would do the same now if it was properly cultivated and attended to.

Another great drawback to the prosperity of this island is the want of industrious and efficient labor. The laborers here consist of natives of this and the adjacent islands, together with a few hundred coolies imported some years since. I have watched these hands at their work, and can safely assert that one of our ordinary cotton-field hands will do more work and in a better manner, in a given time, than any five of these. A different condition can scarcely be expected when the system by which these people are employed is taken into consideration. The colonial council of this island in 1849, immediately after the emancipation of the slaves, passed an act to regulate the relations between the laborers and proprietors of landed estates. This act, at the time of its passage, was only intended for a temporary purpose, but has remained as the law of the land to the present time. Its provisions render the condition of the laborers little above that of absolute bondage. The consequence is that the laborer feels no interest in the work which he is to perform, and has to be constantly watched and directed by a driver. The moral and intellectual condition of the field-laborers of this island is inferior to that of our southern slaves prior to emancipation.

JAS. W. SILER.

No. 1.—Statement showing the exports from Santa Cruz for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Molasses gallons..	1, 054, 568	\$243, 394 83	United States of America, and Saint Thomas, West Indies.
Ram do	358, 894	78, 602 95	United States of America, Denmark, Scotland, and Saint Thomas.
Sugar pounds..	23, 618, 873	1, 136, 564 79	United States of America, Denmark, Scotland, and Saint Thomas.
Total		1, 458, 562 57	

No. 2.—Statement showing the value of exports from Santa Cruz to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871, as compared with the previous year, compiled from invoices certified at this consulate.

CHRISTIANSTED.

Quarter ending—	Year 1869-'70.	Year 1870-'71.	Increase.
December 31	\$659 29		
March 31	6, 747 06	\$61, 062 65	\$54, 315 59
June 30	84, 727 93	155, 670 60	70, 942 67
September 30	34, 413 28	83, 757 49	49, 344 21
Total	126, 547 56	300, 490 74	174, 602 47

FREDERIKSTED.

Quarter ending—	Year 1869-'70.	Year 1870-'71.	Increase.
December 31	\$1, 379 85	\$2, 059 45	\$679 60
March 31	55, 510 14	85, 160 88	29, 650 74
June 30	129, 042 27	218, 117 68	85, 075 41
September 30	85, 116 90	228, 507 67	143, 390 77
Total	271, 049 16	533, 845 68	258, 796 52

No. 3.—Statement showing the navigation at the island of Santa Cruz for the year ending September 30, 1871.

CHRISTIANSTED.

Flag.	From or to	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	United States of America.	28	5, 321	28	5, 321	28	5, 321	28	5, 321
Danish	Denmark and her colonies.	17	4, 846	17	4, 846	17	4, 846	17	4, 846
English	England	2	493	2	493	2	493	2	493
German.....	Germany	1	136	1	136	1	136	1	136
Total .....	.....	48	10, 796	48	10, 796	48	10, 796	48	10, 796

FREDERIKSTED.

American.....	United States of America.	26	6, 428	26	6, 428	26	6, 428	26	6, 428
Danish	Denmark and her colonies.	29	8, 005	29	8, 005	29	8, 005	29	8, 005
English	England.....	9	2, 281	9	2, 281	9	2, 281	9	2, 281
Total .....	.....	64	16, 714	64	16, 714	64	16, 714	64	16, 714

ECUADOR.

No. 172.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,

Quito, Ecuador, December 22, 1871. (Received February 3, 1872.)

SIR: From a late Panama Star and Herald, December 10, 1871, I extract the inclosed articles (1, 2, 3, and 4) for consideration of the Department, and also (5) from the European mail of November 17, 1871. They are interesting, and bear directly upon a subject to which I have referred frequently and persistently since my arrival in Ecuador. I place but small credit, however, in the "opinion of a Guayaquil merchant," (4,) and believe that Ecuador (and not only Ecuador but the whole Pacific coast) will patronize the line offering the most liberal inducement. Success, however, of a permanent nature over the English line on this coast can only be secured by an American line, in my judgment.

I hope to see the commercial flag of our country flying at the front of a steam marine on the whole Pacific sea-board. * * *

I have the honor, &c.,

RUMSEY WING.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State, &c., &c.

No. 1.

STEAM NAVIGATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Steam navigation to South America has corresponded with the development of commerce. It is not many years since that even tug-steamers were unknown in the Brazilian ports, and ships were towed out to sea by boats. An effort was made to maintain a regular steam communication with Rio de Janeiro by the ships of the General Screw Company, but the enterprise failed. The subsidized ships of the Royal Mail Company were more successful. The past few years, however, has witnessed a great extension of steam in that direction. British Guiana is a district of the South American continent, but is usually classed in the West Indian ports. We may, therefore, in noticing the employment of steam-tonnage in South America, omit all ports below Demerara, having already referred to the West India trades.

The Northern Brazilian ports of Pará, Maranham, and Ceara are now served by the Booth Line, from Liverpool, with four vessels, of 3,898 tons, and by four ships of the Red Cross Line, of 5,370 tons. Steamers are also dispatched by Messrs. Harrison to Pernambuco. To Rio de Janeiro and the river Plate, instead of only one line, as formerly, we have several competing fleets of steamships. From London, the Ryde Line, consisting of four ships, of 6,415 tons, touching at Antwerp, go on to Rio, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres. The Royal Mail Company's ships sustain a monthly service from Southampton to the same ports, and these are supplemented by those from the Mersey. We find by the Mercantile Navy List that the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Company own eighteen steamships, of 24,606 tons; and a new fleet has been constructed, or is building, for the River Parana Steamship Company, whose vessels call at Bordeaux, *en route* to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario. Messrs. Lamport & Holt also send ships of the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Company from London, via Antwerp, to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and the River Plate, on the 12th of every month; but the Pacific Steam Navigation Company are the largest employers of steam-vessels to South America. The Pacific Company possess twenty-seven vessels, of 36,992 tons

register, and advertise a fortnightly line from Liverpool, calling at Bordeaux and Lisbon, for Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, through the Straits of Magellan, for Arica, Ilay, and Callao, in connection with their vessels on the South Pacific Coast. Taking the vessels of the Pacific Company as a link of those from this country, there are now seventy-one steamships under the British flag either plying from the United Kingdom to South America, or along the coasts of the Pacific northward to Panama, registering 96,995 tons. Large as this tonnage may appear when considered in relation to the infancy of steam navigation, it is certain to be augmented in a few months, and in 1872 the aggregate will exceed 100,000 tons. Deducting the coasting steamers on the Pacific, this will leave about 80,000 tons for direct ocean transit to the Brazils, the River Plate, and round to the southern ports. Nearly all the cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and other produce of the states of South America are, therefore, likely to find their way to England, France, and Belgium by steam-vessels. To judge whether remunerative employment can be found for all this steam-tonnage, we have to look to the imports and exports. The declared real value of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom to the following states is thus given in the Parliamentary reports:

Countries.	1860.	1870.
Ecuador.....	£74, 149	£57, 011
Brazil.....	4, 446, 776	5, 353, 140
Uruguay.....	922, 733	809, 525
Argentine Republic.....	1, 782, 447	2, 353, 676
Chili.....	1, 702, 800	2, 685, 792
Peru.....	1, 381, 337	1, 766, 128
Total.....	10, 310, 242	13, 025 272

In ten years, therefore, the value of British and Irish produce exported to these countries had increased £2,715,030. As compared with 1866 the exports to Brazil fell off by nearly two millions sterling; but that was an exceptional year. The exports of foreign and colonial produce from ports in the United Kingdom were as follows:

Countries.	1860.	1870.
Ecuador.....	£2, 122	£1, 653
Brazil.....	124, 532	156, 411
Uruguay.....	21, 269	40, 691
Argentine Republic.....	38, 488	60, 725
Chili.....	35, 129	54, 438
Peru.....	46, 815	48, 193
Total.....	268, 355	362, 111

These figures show that the exports of foreign and colonial produce from the United Kingdom increased £93,756 in the ten years. The estimates here given, however, are not complete without taking into account the value of foreign merchandise imported into ports of the United Kingdom in transit.

The transhipments to Chili and Brazil were:

	1860.	1870.
Chili.....	£58, 351	£453, 832
Brazil.....	3, 268	96, 187
Total.....	61, 619	550, 019

Merchandise imported from abroad to be forwarded to foreign states increased to Chili and Brazil to about half a million sterling. The enhanced value of the goods conveyed from the United Kingdom in the ten years was £3,297,186. The shipments to this country were as follows:

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries.	1860.	1871.
Ecuador	£107, 033	£138, 411
Brazil	3, 269, 180	6, 132, 031
Uruguay	867, 328	999, 925
Argentine Republic	1, 097, 755	1, 486, 425
Chili	2, 586, 217	3, 828, 225
Peru	2, 581, 142	4, 880, 075
Total	10, 508, 655	17, 465, 092

The declared value of imports therefore was greater in 1870 by £6,956,437 than in 1860. Allowing for transshipments, classed under the head of "other countries" in the customs returns, some of which, no doubt, appertain to South America, we may estimate the average increase in exports and imports together at a million and a quarter sterling per annum. As the trade and navigation returns exhibit a decrease in British sailing-tonnage to Brazil, the river Plate, Chili, and Peru, we find that this is fully compensated for by the increase of steam navigation with those States.

No. 2.

STEAMERS LAUNCHED FOR THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Messrs. John Elder & Co., of Glasgow, have launched an iron screw-steamer named Cuzca, of 3,850 tons register and 550 horse-power, nominal, for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool. The Cuzca is designed specially for that company's fortnightly service between Liverpool and Valparaiso, via the Straits of Magellan. Her dimensions are, length between perpendiculars, -- feet; breadth, 41 feet; depth, 36½ feet. All modern improvements are introduced. She has accommodations for 140 first-class, 40 second-class, and 800 third-class passengers, and is divided into seven water-tight compartments. Engines are supplied by her builders on the compound principle.

Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, have launched a fine screw-steamer for same company, named the Eten. Her dimensions are as follows: length between perpendiculars, 280 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth in hold, 21½ feet; tonnage, B. M., 1,975 tons. The Eten is also intended for the company's service on the west coast of South America, and is therefore fitted with special requirements. She has an extensive arrangement of deck-houses in similar style to those previously built by Messrs. Laird Brothers for this company. Engines on the compound principle, having iron cylinders, the high-pressure one being 45 inches in diameter, and the low-pressure one 78 inches, with a stroke of 3½ feet. The screw is on Griffith's principle, and has four blades. There are two boilers of large size for the power of the engines, which are fired from each end, and these are intended to be worked at 60 pounds pressure. The vessel has accommodations for fifty or sixty first-class passengers, and thirty second-class, and the forepart of the 'tween-decks is fitted for carrying cattle. The Eten will be rigged with three pole-masts, and she has a complete arrangement of steam-winches, derricks, &c., for working the cargo. She is fitted with side-hatches, and in all respects the vessel is a model of what a vessel should be when intended for such service. The midship part of the ship is supplied with the double-bottom principle, so that it can be used as a ballast-tank if required.—(*European Mail*.)

No. 3.

The long talked of French line of steamers in the Pacific is likely now to be realized. Monsieur D'Aleman, as agent of the French Transatlantic Company, went south by last steamer to make all preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the line between Valparaiso and Panama. The four vessels destined to be put on this route are all magnificent ships, of which we had a specimen the other day in the Ville de Bordeaux, at Aspinwall. We also learn, though not officially, that the Pacific Steam Navi-

gation Company, in view of this opposition, will replace their present small and old ships now on the mail service to Panama, by an equal number of their best new steamers, the better to control the coast business between here and Valparaiso. The first French steamer was announced to leave France for its station on the coast in January next, so that the new line will likely be inaugurated in a few months hence.

No. 4.

We are assured by a very responsible merchant of Guayaquil that the statement made in our last issue that the leading merchants of that city had compromised themselves to give all their business to the new French line in preference to the English company is not correct, and that no such compromise has been made. We received our information from what we considered a perfectly reliable source, and now gladly make this correction, as requested.

No. 5.

Steam navigation to South America has corresponded with the development of commerce. It is not many years since, a contemporary says, that even tug-steamers were unknown in the Brazilian ports, and ships were towed out to sea by boats. An effort was made to maintain a regular steam communication with Rio de Janeiro by the ships of the General Screw Company, but the enterprise failed. The subsidized ships of the Royal Mail Company were more successful. The past few years, however, have witnessed a great extension of steam in that direction. British Guiana is a district of the South American continent, but is usually classed in the West India ports. We may, therefore, in noticing the employment of steam-tonnage in South America, omit all ports below Demerara. The Northern Brazilian ports of Pará, Maranhão, and Ceará are now served by the Booth line from Liverpool, with four vessels, of 3,898 tons, and by four ships of the Red Cross line, of 5,730 tons. Steamers are also dispatched by Messrs. Harrison to Pernambuco. To Rio de Janeiro and the River Plate, instead of one line, as formerly, we have several competing fleets of steamships. From London, the Ryde line, consisting of four ships, of 6,415 tons, touching at Antwerp, go on to Rio, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres. The Royal Mail Company's ships sustain a monthly service from Southampton to the same ports, and these are supplemented by those from the Mersey. We find by the Mercantile Navy List that the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Company own eighteen steamships, of 24,606 tons; and a new fleet has been constructed, or is building, for the River Parana Steamship Company, whose vessels call at Bordeaux, *en route* to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario. Messrs. Lamport & Holt also send ships of the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Company from London, via Antwerp, to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and the River Plate on the 12th of every month; but the Pacific Steam Navigation Company are the largest employers of steam-vessels to South America. The Pacific Company possess twenty-seven vessels, of 36,992 tons register, and advertise a fortnightly line from Liverpool, calling at Bordeaux and Lisbon, for Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, through the Straits of Magellan, for Arica, Islay, and Callao, in connection with their vessels on the South Pacific coast. Taking the vessels of the Pacific Company as a link of those from this country, there are now seventy-one steamships under the British flag, either plying from the United Kingdom to South America, or along the coasts of the Pacific northward to Panama, registering 96,995 tons. Large as this tonnage may appear when considered in relation to the infancy of steam navigation, it is certain to be augmented in a few months, and in 1872 the aggregate will exceed 100,000 tons. Deducting the coasting-steamers on the Pacific, this will leave about 80,000 tons for direct ocean transit to the Brazils, the River Plate, and round to the southern ports. Nearly all the cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and other produce of the states of South America are, therefore, likely to find their way to England, France, and Belgium by steam-vessels.—(*European Mail*.)

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX.

*Exports from Bordeaux to the United States during nine months ending December 31, 1871.**

	Francs.
Oil.....	481,070.20
Wines.....	4,521,747.41
Brandy.....	593,091.06
Sardines.....	1,822,833.93
Preserves and dried fruits.....	1,130,342.72
Divers articles.....	2,561,249.20
Total.....	11,110,334.52

CETTE.

Statement showing the commerce at Cette for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Brimstone kilogs.	17,517,759	\$630,640	.....	Sicily.
Bitumen..... do...	21,023,980	210,240	.....	England.
Coal..... do...	2,045,200	14,316	\$422	England.
Coffee..... do...	8,613	2,411	2,651	India.
Codfish..... do...	4,353,273	522,393	2,205	Newfoundland.
Dried fruit..... do...	177,386	14,191	267	Spain, Italy.
Dried vegetables..... do...	7,309,479	438,569	.....	Spain, Italy, Austria.
Grease..... do...	738,072	147,614	30	United States, Russia.
Grain, flour..... do...	23,447,500	1,172,375	11,783	Russia, Italy, Austria, Spain, Turkey, Algeria.
Hides..... do...	301,917	81,518	2	Brazil.
Olive-oil..... do...	612,116	244,847	3,473	Italy, Spain.
Oranges and lemons. do...	1,425,040	68,402	5,445	Balearic Islands, Spain.
Porcelain-earth..... do...	2,155,175	19,397	.....	England.
Rice..... do...	713,106	42,786	1,588	India, Italy.
Rags..... do...	369,558	3,696	.....	Spain, Algeria.
Staves..... pieces	11,905,974	1,309,657	12	United States, Austria, Russia, Italy.
Spirits..... litres	51,203	5,120	2,532	United States, Germany.
Spartum..... kilogs.	950,070	104,507	953	Spain.
Sardines..... do...	181,790	10,907	1,818	Fished in the Mediterranean.
Sumac and fustic..... do...	295,680	22,472	.....	Sicily.
Tan-bark..... do...	2,971,747	95,095	.....	Spain, Algeria.
Timber..... meters	644,739	7,736,868	64	Finland, Sweden.
Vegetable hair..... kilogs.	805,666	32,227	.....	Algeria.
Wool..... do...	366,829	91,708	.....	Algeria, Spain, Brazil.
Wines..... litres	346,204	17,310	282	Spain.
Ore..... kilogs.	34,483,100	137,933	.....	Spain, Italy, Algeria.
.....	.....	13,177,199	33,527	.....

*From the quarterly returns of Mr. Charles J. Clinch.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Brandy litres..	768, 465	\$76, 846	Brazil, United States, La Plata, Belgium, Italy, Algeria, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay, Egypt, and Colonies.
Bar-iron kilogs..	25, 791	1, 289	Spain, Algeria.
Cotton do.....	122, 097	.....	Spain, (transit.)
Carding-thistles do.....	48, 552	29, 132	Russia, Sweden, Spain.
Coal do.....	47, 984, 500	239, 922	Algeria, (steamers.)
Chemical products do.....	160, 247	32, 049	Spain.
Empty bottles do.....	3, 116, 487	74, 795	Italy, Spain, Algeria.
Gaining-stones do.....	47, 057	941	Italy.
Glass and crystal ware do.....	192, 958	77, 183	Spain, Algeria.
Liquors liters..	29, 517	8, 855	Russia, Germany, Austria, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, United States, Brazil, La Plata, Algeria, French colonies.
Materials kilogs..	5, 352, 900	85, 646	Italy, Spain, Algeria.
Native fecula do.....	83, 805	8, 300	Algeria, Spain.
Native resin do.....	378, 782	15, 151	Spain, Italy, Algeria.
Oily fruit do.....	183, 219	14, 658	Russia, Sweden.
Potatoes do.....	371, 886	7, 438	Algeria.
Porcelain-earth do.....	267, 374	4, 278	Italy, Spain.
Preserved fruit do.....	107, 012	32, 103	Russia, Algeria.
Salt cod-fish do.....	100, 150	14, 021	Italy, Algeria.
Staves pieces..	103, 834	12, 460	Spain, Italy.
Sulphuric acid kilogs..	88, 663	3, 547	Spain.
Sea-salt do.....	24, 978, 700	49, 958	Russia, United States, La Plata, Brazil, Norway, Spain.
Soaps do.....	2, 281, 392	365, 022	Algeria, Sweden.
Spirits liters..	2, 142, 100	299, 894	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England, Austria, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, United States, Brazil, Uruguay, La Plata, Algeria, colonies.
Timber meters..	33, 256	332, 560	Italy.
Vinegar liters..	25, 661	770	Spain, Italy, Brazil, Algeria, colonies.
Wines do.....	57, 701, 060	3, 462, 063	Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England, Austria, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, United States, Brazil, Uruguay, La Plata, Algeria, colonies.
Wax-candles kilogs..	144, 430	57, 778	Algeria.
White paper do.....	217, 881	15, 252	Spain, Algeria.
Wheat-flour do.....	39, 100	2, 737	Algeria.
Wood for wheelwrights' work pieces..	150, 158	60, 063	Algeria.
Zinc kilogs..	250, 117	30, 014	Italy, Spain,
Total		5, 414, 725	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Cette for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American..	French ports			5	2, 003	5	2, 003						
	Spain			2	737	2	737						
	Italy			1	530	1	530						
	United States									7	3, 007	7	3, 007
Austrian..	Brazil									1	263	1	263
	Austria			31	13, 826	31	13, 826			9	3, 552	9	3, 552
	Algeria			2	589	2	589						
	Italy									1	431	1	431
	England			1	430	1	430			1	345	1	345
	Russia			2	707	2	707			1	263	1	263
	Turkey			2	516	2	516			24	10, 063	24	10, 063
	La Plata									1	304	1	304
	French ports			3	844	3	844						
	Egypt									2	1, 041	2	1, 041
	Canada									1	760	1	760
	Brazil									3	725	3	725

Statement showing the navigation of the port of Cette, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	French ports			1	272	1	272	1	320	3	463	4	783
	Newfoundland									1	557	1	557
	United States			2	888	2	888			4	797	4	797
	Austria			3	1,012	3	1,012						
	Russia									2	506	2	506
	England			32	5,238	32	5,238						
	Brazil									3	677	3	677
	Portugal									4	639	4	639
	Spain									2	460	2	460
	Italy	1	320			1	320			18	3,311	18	3,311
Belgian	French ports			1	270	1	270						
	Russia									1	270	1	270
Danish	England			1	121	1	121						
	French ports			1	160	1	160						
Dutch	Denmark									2	281	2	281
	French ports			3	398	3	398						
French	England			10	1,535	10	1,535						
	Italy			2	272	2	272						
	Belgium			1	158	1	158						
	Holland									7	984	7	984
	Russia									6	956	6	956
	La Plata									1	198	1	198
	Germany									1	141	1	141
	England			16	2,365	16	2,365						
	Belgium			1	149	1	149			2	213	2	213
	Portugal			1	97	1	97			1	76	1	76
	Spain			71	7,040	71	7,040			39	3,708	39	3,708
	Austria			2	366	2	366						
	Italy			37	6,569	37	6,569			26	3,070	26	3,070
	La Plata			1	250	1	250			1	250	1	250
	Algeria	104	41,000	141	19,127	245	60,127	93	39,000	216	40,651	309	79,651
	(Cod fishery)			26	6,225	26	6,225			6	852	6	852
Ports of France	499	128,546	948	180,328	1447	308,874	507	129,441	954	172,290	1461	301,731	
German	Russia									2	441	2	441
	Germany									4	589	4	589
	Greece									2	347	2	347
	States of Barbary									1	101	1	101
	Brazil									4	738	4	738
	England			7	1,785	7	1,785						
	Germany			1	214	1	214			5	1,090	5	1,090
	French ports			7	1,696	7	1,696						
	Austria			3	1,047	3	1,047			1	227	1	227
	Belgium			1	227	1	227						
	Russia									8	2,352	8	2,352
	Brazil									3	661	3	661
	Uruguay									1	374	1	374
	United States									1	265	1	265
	Italy			1	253	1	253			6	986	6	986
	Greek	Belgium			1	237	1	237					
Turkey				8	1,051	8	1,051			5	988	5	988
Greece										1	194	1	194
England				2	627	2	627						
Italian	Italy	7	687	167	23,781	174	24,468	7	687	173	22,986	180	23,673
	United States			5	1,047	5	1,047			3	783	3	783
	Russia			3	1,202	3	1,202			1	260	1	260
	Turkey			4	1,045	4	1,045			20	5,686	20	5,686
	England			1	343	1	343			13	2,310	13	2,310
	Belgium			1	210	1	210						
	Spain			6	764	6	764			3	277	3	277
	Austria			37	8,934	37	8,934			16	3,930	16	3,930
	French ports			34	3,872	34	3,872			18	2,032	18	2,032
	Portugal									1	166	1	166
	La Plata									7	2,255	7	2,255
	Uruguay									4	1,543	4	1,543
	United States									7	2,700	7	2,700
	Norway									6	2,253	6	2,253
	Sweden			3	1,395	3	1,395			2	705	2	705
	Germany									1	312	1	312
Norwegian	Russia			5	2,127	5	2,127			2	609	2	609
	Turkey			1	300	1	300			1	345	1	345
	La Plata									3	1,569	3	1,569
	England			7	2,100	7	2,100						
	French ports			3	1,218	3	1,218						
	Austria			1	285	1	285						

Statement showing the navigation of the port of Cette, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Portuguese.	French ports			1	77	1	77			1	77	1	77
Russian.....	Russia			5	1,732	5	1,732			9	2,946	9	2,946
	England.....			4	1,192	4	1,192						
	Spain			2	691	2	691						
	French ports			2	587	2	587						
	Italy			1	476	1	476						
	Germany.....									2	306	2	306
	Turkey									3	1,426	3	1,426
Swedish ...	French ports			3	996	3	996						
	Austria			1	232	1	232						
	England.....			3	1,008	3	1,008						
	Italy			1	260	1	260			2	492	2	492
	Spain			1	208	1	208						
	Belgium.....			1	296	1	296						
	Holland									1	136	1	136
	Germany.....									2	564	2	564
	Sweden									1	296	1	296
	Denmark.....									1	208	1	208
Spanish....	Spain	78	7,948	188	7,874	266	15,822	74	7,139	170	6,733	244	13,872
	French ports.....	2	470	40	1,840	42	2,310	7	1,645	45	2,070	52	3,715
	Italy			3	162	3	162			15	895	15	895
	Algeria	1	366	3	138	4	504			4	316	4	316
Turkish ...	Turkey									1	369	1	369
	Italy									1	469	1	469
	Russia			2	838	2	838						
Uruguayan.	Uruguay									1	287	1	287
	Italy			1	287	1	287						
	Total.....	692	179,337	1921	327,676	2613	507,013	689	178,232	1935	329,768	2624	508,000

L. S. NAHMENS.

HAVRE.

I.

MARCH 30, 1871. (Received May 5.)

Events have succeeded events in rapid succession, but as the American public is almost hourly better informed of everything transpiring than we are here, anything, under these circumstances, that I might communicate would prove of little interest, and I, therefore, will content myself with simply stating that nothing has occurred affecting a change in the financial, commercial, and industrial condition of Havre and its district since the city was first declared in a state of siege, and from December 20, the date of my dispatch No. 32, to which I beg respectfully to refer.

Great anticipations were indulged in here on the signing of the preliminaries of peace between the belligerents; but all aspirations were felled to the ground by the action of the reactionary party, now dominant in Paris.

There is, I am sorry to say, a general feeling of distrust among our business men, and serious apprehensions are entertained as to the future. Of one thing, however, all seem confident, that the material wealth and resources of the country have not diminished, and that, as soon as the revolutionary elements can be checked and a stable government instituted, France will speedily recover from the calamities which have befallen her.

The communications between Havre and the interior have now been almost wholly re-established, but, with the general disorganization ex-

existing throughout the country, everything notwithstanding remains in a perfect state of stagnation; the needs of the country are overlooked, and the recovery of her former greatness and prosperity retarded beyond calculation.

The year 1870 at Havre, despite the recent gigantic struggle, in a commercial and industrial point of view was most satisfactory in its results, as will be seen on reference to the following statistics, which have been compiled by me with the greatest care, and for the authenticity of which I do not hesitate to vouch.

I beg now to submit comparative tables of the principal articles of imports into Havre.

Imports of cotton into Havre.

Whence.	Sales.		Arrivals.		Débouchés.		Stocks.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
United States.....	191,348	264,194	294,032	193,640	297,932	213,040	24,100	28,000
Brazil.....	39,593	170,680	55,430	96,894	57,120	97,544	360	2,650
Peru.....	2,254	13,501	5,370	9,684	4,370	9,788	1,000	.....
Martinique and Guadeloupe.	417	882	631	808	621	893	10	.....
Hayti.....	3,704	6,335	4,823	7,339	5,203	6,206	900	1,280
Jumel and the East....	860	4,564	771	4,565	851	4,485	.....	80
East Indies.....	118,496	365,224	97,533	198,080	108,213	193,180	17,920	28,600
Other countries.....	2,911	10,241	9,399	11,032	10,199	9,223	1,500	2,300
Total.....	359,583	835,621	467,989	522,042	484,509	534,359	45,790	62,910

The following table exhibits the quantity of cotton imported direct into Havre :

Years.	United States.	Brazil.	Egypt.	East.	East Indies.	West Indies.	Total.
1865.....bales..	25,898	30,684	.....	210	59,866	16,945	133,603
1866.....do....	217,771	57,511	75	19	46,303	15,122	336,018
1867.....do....	182,684	47,383	.....	.....	69,684	30,845	330,594
1868.....do....	271,238	57,164	.....	.....	135,914	27,883	492,199
1869.....do....	191,303	95,439	.....	80	160,696	25,595	473,113
1870.....do....	294,032	55,032	.....	.....	80,179	20,963	464,985

Had not war been declared on the 16th July, the direct importation undoubtedly would have far exceeded that of 1869.

Comparative table of the general movement of cottons in France.

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Total imports into France.....	582,141	701,035	747,046	572,034	722,456	560,335
Total débouchés.....	598,794	712,543	725,309	622,388	668,327	577,533
Total stocks into France.....	53,890	66,774	30,207	56,898	106,732	45,047

Comparative table of imports of tallow into Havre.

Whence.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
La Plata.....	49,880	76,037	40,432	47,214	20,227	15,847	13,759	15,555
Russia.....	.....	37	949	1,562	3,073	843	1,425	1,285
Divers countries.....	.....	258	1,109	3,562	2,297	2,470	8,819	10,397
Various kinds of grease.....	2,095	5,074	8,653	5,413	4,575	3,250	3,700	4,612

The stock of tallow on hand at the expiration of the year 1870 was 900,000 kilograms of La Plata, 25,000 kilograms from New York, and 25,000 kilograms from Russia.

Comparative table of imports, &c., of coffee into Havre.

Whence.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
French Indies.....casks..	2,269	2,239	2,038	1,864	2,899	2,915	2,851
Hayti.....sacks..	213,355	122,642	220,065	142,649	158,222	162,918	109,556
Brazil.....do....	193,934	307,350	261,764	269,085	225,076	265,925	151,026
Spanish Main.....do....	13,010	32,303	41,211	34,715	11,042	28,431	46,205
Ceylon.....do....	17,244	21,560	1,059	.....	.....	6,698	.....
Java, Padang, and Macassar.....sacks..	.....	.....	7,013	.....	.....	.....	1,597
Other East Indies.....do....	22,775	50,659	53,062	28,727	34,796	22,501	32,431
Divers countries.....do....	21,607	29,037	10,762	7,079	10,389	8,121	7,981
Bonded warehouses.....do....	53,140	48,893	64,290	46,594	57,532	43,867	20,903
Total.....	537,334	614,683	661,264	530,713	499,956	541,436	372,550
Débouchés, sales. &c.....	749,555	548,808	563,265	535,720	513,009	498,031	420,794
Stock December 31 *.....	68,600	280,824	214,947	116,948	121,955	135,008	90,604

* The stock reported above was for the most part shipped to England and Belgium during the late war, but was still held by Havre merchants.

Whalebone.—The trade in this article is yearly declining, as will be seen on referring to the following table of imports of the same.

Imports.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
French fisheries.....packages..	.....	.....	84	.....	375	.....	.....
Foreign.....do....	1,975	2,011	3,860	3,391	4,599	1,671	3,634
Total packages.....	1,975	2,011	3,944	3,391	4,974	1,671	3,634

Statement showing the imports of sugar during the past five years.

Whence.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
French Indies.....hogsheads..	3,076	28,598	40,395	25,205	45,994
Island Réunion.....sacks..	.....	.....	.....	50,567	35,233
Cuba, Porto Rico, Brazil, &c.....hogsheads..	3,180	698	1,591	3,982	2,145
Havana.....cases..	75,444	67,607	110,803	52,647	39,457
Brazil, &c.....sacks..	3,192	4,162	27,904	7,537	7,022
Indies.....do....	1,950	35	17,883	7,105	.....

The stock on hand on 31st December last was only 300 hogsheads of Réunion sugar.

Comparative table of imports of cocoa into Havre.

Whence.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.
French Indies.....casks and sacks..	2,549	2,890	1,545	5,274	1,399	1,501	3,290
Hayti.....do....	11,252	7,723	11,912	9,183	6,112	9,221	8,230
Trinidad.....do....	4,713	14,788	20,059	7,284	6,535	8,525	4,759
Spanish Main.....do....	815	1,189	2,006	1,510	3,153	3,680	1,568
Brazil.....do....	35,274	25,256	30,184	55,263	24,335	32,433	34,388
Other countries.....do....	3,127	3,260	1,298	591	2,623	136	1,868
Bonded warehouses.....do....	2,570	5,003	5,082	3,728	11,678	5,001	3,043
Total sacks and casks.....	60,300	60,109	72,086	82,833	55,835	60,497	57,146

Stock on 31st December was 27,920 sacks, of which 10,052 sacks from Pará; 2,777 sacks, Trinidad; 10,106 sacks, Hayti; 384 sacks, Spanish Main, and 3,940 sacks Bahia cocoa.

Imports of dyeing-materials.

Names of dyes.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Quercitron bark hogsheads..	1,338	521	530	223
Do sacks..	3,308	9,063	9,009	4,461
Safranum bales..	195	294	166	73
Cachou sacks..	18,682	11,588	4,719	840
Gambia do..	263	2,690	2,791	499
Lac dye cases..	409	.....	344	27
Orseille bales..	1,926	2,370	1,573	1,251
Sumac do..	1,245	126	760	1,493
Roucou cases..	1,459	967	1,033	845
Curcuma do..	5,500	17,912	2,022	5,939
Cochineal do..	516	722	1,622	1,477

There were likewise imported, during 1870, about 12,472 quintals of dividivi from Maracaibo and Rio Hacha.

Large quantities of hides were exported during the months of October and November.

Table of imports into Havre of hides and skins.

Imports.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Hides and skins pieces..	811,146	998,136	911,888	1,001,406
Do packages..	918	5,330	1,261	1,432
Calf-skins do..	83,383	15,074	49,254	37,070

Comparative table of imports of indigo.

Whence.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Bengal cases..	2,042	3,453	2,575	3,734
Madras and Kurpah do..	46	147	125	67
Java do..	.....	8	25	7
Manila do..	.....	.....	3	.....
Caracas packages..	31	122	185	.....
Guatemala do..	385	967	856	574
Total cases and packages	2,504	4,697	3,769	4,382

It was impossible for me to ascertain the stock remaining on 31st December last. Of the hides and skins imported as per above table, there remained on hand, on the 31st December last, 17,524 dry hides, 4,154 slated, and 50,118 slated wet.

Table of imports of wool into Havre.

Whence.	1870.	1869.	1868.
La Plata bales..	63,099	80,085	59,234
Australia and South Seas do..	2,240	2,606	1,805
Divers countries do..	3,210	2,966	4,966
Sheep-skins do..	3,341	3,819	4,685
Total bales	71,890	89,476	70,690
Wool bonded bales..	6,139	7,555	9,407

Stock on 31st December, 680 bales sheep-skins and 18,217 bales of wool; of which 12,153 bales from Buenos Ayres; 4,111 bales, Montevideo; 1,357 bales, Russia; 449 bales, Chili, and 147 bales Rio Grande.

Honey and wax.—Four thousand eight hundred and eighty-five casks of honey and 2,944 cases of wax were landed at Havre during the year 1870.

Rice and tapioca.—Aside from extensive imports of rice for government account during the late war, some 158,600 sacks of India rice were imported, as well as 446 tons of Carolina rice during the past year, and 19,732 casks of tapioca from the Brazils.

Comparative table of imports of oils into Havre.

Imports.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Whale-oil.....barrels..	6,574	2,044	11,768	20,396
Cod-liver oil.....do...	2,068	2,873	3,749	2,886
Palm-oil.....casks..	5,943	6,202	6,047	5,704
Cocoa-oil.....do...	895	396	340	235
Petroleum-oil.....barrels..	116,247	108,290	104,233	74,105

The stock on hand at the expiration of the year 1870 was 12,000 casks petroleum-oil, (crude,) and 2,400 casks refined, 200 tons palm-oil, 50 tons cocoa, and 120 tons whale-oil.

Table of imports of saltpeter into Havre.

Imports.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Nitrate of potash.....sacks..	.....	3,598	205	1,000
Nitrate of soda.....do...	90,318	54,879	89,407	89,666

Imports of teas into Havre.

Where from.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
China.....cases..	6,158	6,515	4,177	6,722
Other countries.....do...	176	673	314	389

Spices.—During the year 1870, 6,880 sacks pepper, 686 cases vanilla, 75 bales ginger, 223 bales of cinnamon, 20 casks of cloves, and 923 sacks of pimento were landed at this port.

Comparative table of various other imports into Havre.

Nature of merchandise.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Steel	38 bars, 176 cases	91 bars	167 bars, 346 cases.
Ground-nuts	30 tons, 132,166 cases	96 tons, 252,824 cases	480 tons, 83,175 cases.
Dye-woods	43,198 tons	50,764 tons	29,634 tons.
Mahogany	17,962 logs	23,418 logs, 118 tons	18,563 logs, 700 tons.
Cabinet-woods	59 tons, 34,223 pieces	103 tons, 41,073 pieces	94,749 pieces, 215 tons.
Ship-timber	224 full cargoes	321 full cargoes	231 full cargoes.
American woods	14 full cargoes	19 full cargoes	13 full cargoes.
Borax	2,647 cases	2,377 cases	1,939 cases.
Camphor	948 cases	1,229 cases	248 cases.
Goldsmiths' dust	1,314 barrels	695 barrels	840 barrels, 4 packages.
Hemp and jute	21,324 bales	9,435 bales, 10 tons	9,359 bales, 103 tons.
Chromate of iron	250 tons, 52 casks	907 tons, 722 casks	723 tons, 26 casks.
Cigars	101 cases	52 cases, 12 packages	107 cases, 2 packages.
Cattle-horns	135 cargoes, 469 cases	180 cargoes, 182 cases	157 cargoes, 810 cases.
Coal	116,100 tons	134,400 tons	145,500 tons.
Horse-hair	2,766 bales, 6 cases	2,002 bales, 206 cases	2,069 bales, 111 cases.
Vegetable hair	1,325 bales	1,169 bales	215 bales.
Cubebs	201 cases	282 cases	30 cases.
Copper, new	208,052 ingots, 12 tons, 338 packages.	327,572 ingots, 2,026 packages.	415,087 ingots, 295 casks, 1,059 packages.
old	4 cargoes, 629 packages	10 cargoes, 1,269 packages	15 cargoes, 1,264 cases.
American staves	577,478 staves	802,721 staves	547,556 staves.
Drugs	60 cases	176 cases	122 cases.
Shell, tortoise	64 cases	87 cases	102 cases.
Tin	23,215 pigs, 55 casks	24,929 ingots, 218 casks	23,372 ingots, 117 casks.
Flour	128,453 barrels, 59,561 sacks	1,402 barrels, 215 sacks	10,427 barrels.
Iron	122,510 bars, 42,527 cases, 4,006 tons.	42,634 tons, 70,009 cases, 145,007 bars.	9,817 tons, 71,808 cases, 102,487 bars.
Tin-sheets, British	16,826 cases	21,977 cases	19,586 cases.
Palm-leaves	92,591 packages, 165 tons	54,625 packages, 75 tons	11,121 packages.
Figs	5,300 cases	39,821 cases	47,736 cases.
Dutch cheese	50 cargoes, 3,865 cases	52 cargoes, 7,775 cases	46 cargoes, 4,270 cases.
Senegal gum	26 sacks, 26 cases	24 sacks	951 sacks, 107 cases.
Gum lac	1,104 cases	1,545 cases	924 cases.
Gum copal	843 cases	557 cases	2,283 cases.
Gum elastic	2,865 cases, 9 tons	2,228 cases, 8 tons	4,197 cases, 112 tons.
Other gums	2,227 cases	2,074 cases	2,152 cases.
Tar	1,200 barrels, 200 casks	320 tons	1,179 barrels, 1 cargo.
Clover	148 bales	148 bales	501 bales.
Flax	3,762 packages, 476 tons	2,270 cases, 2,552 tons	3,886 packages, 959 tons.
Sesame	52,313 sacks	37,195 sacks, 950 cases	13,063 sacks.
Hops	79 bales.		
Guano	31,545 tons, 6,411 sacks	32,900 tons, 3,774 sacks	32,255 tons, 16,166 sacks.
Ivory	1,161 teeth, 10 tons, 708 cases, 177 pieces.	785 pieces, 705 cases, 3,499 tusks.	1,024 tusks, 185 cases, 456 pieces.
Jalap	31 cases	21 cases	100 cases.
Ratan	4,106 packages, 34 tons	9,768 packages, 347 tons	36,203 packages, 195 tons.
Sweet cordial	113 cases	198 cases	181 cases.
Mineral-ore	96,969 sacks, 35 casks, 10 tons.	135,929 sacks, 25 casks	108,834 sacks, 2 casks, 249 tons.
Pearl, mother of	1,459 cases, 100 tons	6,016 cases, 61 tons	4,694 cases, 120 tons.
Oranges	2,694 cases	4,631 cases	5,990 cases.
Old bones	30 cargoes, 118 packages	29 cargoes	30 cargoes.
Furs		12 bales, 2 pieces.	
Pearlash	153 barrels	221 barrels	155 barrels.
Piassava	10,389 packages	11,891 packages	8,517 packages.
Goats' hairs	33 bales	18 bales.	
Lead	61,669 pigs, 413 tons	137,465 pigs, 195 tons	100,820 pigs, 265 tons.
Feathers	151 bales, 251 cases	472 bales, 305 cases	407 bales, 210 cases.
Quinquina	2,013 sacks, 919 cases	1,344 sacks, 1,174 cases	2,646 sacks, 719 cases.
Raisins	8,522 cases	59,234 cases	78,646 cases.
Rosin	2,597 barrels	938 barrels	373 barrels.
Rhubarb	20 cases.		
Lard	1,361 barrels, 175 kegs	3,251 barrels, 493 kegs	9,845 barrels, 1,531 kegs.
Salted meats	26,325 barrels, 5,226 cases	4,936 barrels, 1,016 cases	2,858 barrels, 2,481 cases.
Sal-soda		62 barrels.	
Pigs' bristles	1,843 casks	1,500 casks	782 casks.
Soda	2,215 cases	1,190 cases	927 cases.
Tobacco	4,621 hogsheads, 11,885 bales.	8,388 hogsheads, 13,907 bales.	7,188 hogsheads, 15,213 bales.
Rum	9,853 barrels	8,941 barrels	10,111 barrels.
Zinc	485,225 plates	968,656 plates	395,592 plates.
	5,348 tons	6,845 tons	9,210 tons.

Comparative table of prices of cotton at Havre.

Month.	PRICES PER FIFTY KILOGRAMS.											
	1870.				1869.				1868.			
	Very low.	Low.	Very ordinary.	Ordinary.	Very low.	Low.	Very ordinary.	Ordinary.	Very low.	Low.	Very ordinary.	Ordinary.
January	131	135	139	142	125	130	134	139	83	87	91	95
February	128	133	137	141	131	135	140	145	102	105	110	115
March	117	126	135	139	137	142	147	152	123	127	132	137
April	111	122	133	139	131	137	140	151	140	145	150	156
May	107	117	126	134	122	130	144	158	130	135	140	145
June	96	107	115	124	130	138	148	158	127	132	138	144
July	76	86	95	102	137	145	152	166	102	110	120	125
August	80	90	98	105	145	153	161	150	112	123	137	146
September	92	93	102	108	127	134	143	153	102	114	127	143
October	79	90	100	106	123	131	147	139	118	128	139	147
November	87	97	106	112	120	126	133	140	122	126	137	141
December	88	98	107	113	127	133	137	140	118	121	125	129

Table of direct imports into Havre from the United States during the year 1870.

Nature of merchandise.	Quantities.	Nature of merchandise.	Quantities.
Cotton	292,039 bales.	Quercitron-bark...	1,283 hogsheads, 2,578 sacks.
Yellow-wood....	200 tons.	Fish-roses.....	2,457 casks.
Cedar	777 logs.	Sugar	2 cases.
White pine	100 tons.	Petroleum-oil	44,708 barrels, 1,200 cases.
Campeachy	91 tons.	Potash	1,234 barrels.
Sheep-skins	8 bales.	Pearlash	10 barrels.
Cigars	39 cases.	Oars	428 oars.
Hides	693 hides, 2 bales, 1,368 pack'ges.	Specie	348 cases.
Whisky	16 casks.	Rice	105 tierces.
Pecans	5 barrels.	Benzine.....	4,188 barrels.
Divers merchandise.	1,960 cases.	Horns.....	18,244 and 9,000 pounds cattle-horns.
Fire-arms	324 cases, 80,000 rifles.	Molasses.....	1 barrel.
Do	6,000 cases cartridges, 2,250 tons.	Sirup	1 barrel.
Do	2 full cargoes and 55 cannon.	Rosin	5,467 barrels.
Pigs' bristles.....	60 barrels, 139 bales.	Sarsaparilla	102 bales.
Staves	347,720 staves.	Cocoa	1,240 sacks.
Salted meats	55 cases.	Ratan	2,652 packages.
Divi-divi	1,134 sacks.	Camphor.....	25 cases.
Ship-timber.....	350 tons, 5,707 pieces.	Wheat	313,617 sacks, 255,545 bushels.
Palm-leaves.....	9,396 packages.	Rubber	203 bales.
Broma	85 cases.	Black walnut	124 logs.
Flour	61,552 sacks, 1,261 barrels.	Satin-wood.....	31 logs.
Ether.....	10 cases.	Vanilla	4 cases.
Mahogany	527 logs.	Pepper	150 sacks.
Spermaceti	36 casks.	Staves for casks...	50 packages.
Preserved lobst'rs	650 cases.	Indigo	2 cases.
Pilot-bread.....	2,111 cases.	Alligator-skins....	2 casks.
Hay	297 bales.	Balsam tolu.....	2 cases.

SHIPPING.

One hundred and sixteen American vessels entered this port during the year 1870, of an aggregate tonnage of 113,999.44 tons.

The following table exhibits the general movement in shipping at this port during the years 1869 and 1870:

Whence.	VESSELS ENTERED IN 1870.			VESSELS ENTERED IN 1869.		
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Russia.....	138	51,603	1,899	62	16,516	697
Sweden.....	85	20,282	835	109	26,503	1,048
Norway.....	54	12,202	563	79	13,549	629
Denmark.....	4	1,009	43	1	110	7
Great Britain.....	1,200	377,094	20,858	1,134	349,400	19,503
Germanic Confederation.....	140	113,043	6,574	208	174,828	11,053
Holland.....	79	15,485	1,445	62	12,174	1,209
Belgium.....	70	15,055	1,232	58	8,531	891
Portugal.....	41	13,651	833	52	19,565	1,069
Spain.....	18	2,471	133	32	4,376	263
Italy.....	4	687	33	3	764	28
Austria.....	3	803	30	1	364	11
Turkey, &c.....	8	2,563	88	13	4,399	154
Egypt.....				1	194	9
Barbary States.....	1	269	10			
Western coast of Africa.....	14	3,764	152	13	3,038	146
British Indies and Mauritius.....	44	34,652	968	60	43,382	1,219
Dutch Indies.....						
Philippine Islands.....						
Japan, China, and Cochin China.....	3	1,914	55	8	3,736	134
Oceania.....	1	232	8			
United States.....	234	218,669	7,907	165	145,670	6,307
Mexico and Guatemala.....	29	8,299	330	33	9,669	371
New Granada.....	13	2,845	141	9	2,134	98
Venezuela.....	11	2,239	101	16	3,270	162
Brazil.....	124	54,317	2,163	148	51,564	2,144
Uruguay.....	50	19,784	690	66	27,497	924
Argentine Republic.....	77	41,653	1,600	98	46,484	1,577
Ecuador and Patagonia.....						
Peru and Bolivia.....	60	33,835	1,039	47	31,163	901
Chili.....	18	8,767	282	17	7,730	980
Haiti.....	113	33,720	1,315	97	28,227	1,136
Spanish West Indies.....	59	22,648	1,024	40	14,547	631
Dutch West Indies.....				3	578	35
British West Indies and Canada.....	50	20,752	711	60	20,067	724
Total A.....	2,745	1,134,487	53,062	2,695	1,069,029	54,060
Réunion.....						
Martinique.....	34	9,526	388	34	9,188	410
Guadeloupe.....	33	9,062	385	31	9,051	385
French Guiana.....	2	612	25	5	1,281	54
French East Indies.....				1	423	15
Senegambia and Gaboon.....	7	2,095	86	9	2,632	107
Algeria.....	2	271	14	5	844	43
Coasters.....	2,890	226,358	17,810	2,933	230,838	16,888
Total B.....	5,713	1,382,411	71,770	5,713	1,324,286	71,262

A.—Of the vessels entered in 1870, 580 were French, and laden, of a tonnage of 243,980 tons, and manned by 12,258 men; and 16 additional French vessels entered in ballast, of 2,603 tons and 133 men; 1,576 foreign vessels entered with full cargoes, measuring 658,200 tons, with 32,052 men, under the flags of the countries from whence they sailed, and 43 arrived in ballast, of 9,770 tons and 558 men; and 523 other foreign vessels entered Havre with full cargoes, measuring 217,204 tons, manned by 7,953 men, and 7 entered in ballast, of 2,730 tons and 108 men.

B.—The 76 vessels, of 21,295 tons and 884 men, which arrived from the French colonies, had full cargoes, but of that number 3 were foreign vessels, of 717 tons and 31 men.

Of the coasters entered, 2,484, of 182,239 tons and 15,511 men, had full cargoes, and 408, of 44,390 tons and 2,313 men, were in ballast.

Comparative table of vessels, &c., cleared at Havre during the years 1869 and 1870.

For—	VESSELS CLEARED, 1870.			VESSELS CLEARED, 1869.		
	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Russia	43	12,602	487	31	9,307	379
Sweden	92	22,918	870	77	18,083	726
Norway	74	17,779	776	107	23,020	951
Denmark	32	8,357	327	43	10,015	407
Great Britain	1,588	602,728	26,952	1,423	471,783	22,325
Germany	107	49,204	2,479	113	42,053	2,261
Holland	82	17,084	1,520	62	12,177	1,214
Belgium	105	24,972	1,614	57	9,981	924
Portugal	62	19,502	1,043	67	21,731	1,194
Spain	36	11,861	578	47	15,215	797
Italy	2	352	15	4	1,234	35
Austria	1	480	14	—	—	—
Turkey, &c.	1	18	3	4	5,636	188
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbary States	1	66	5	4	392	20
Western coast of Africa	4	1,115	42	7	1,678	78
British East Indies and Mauritius	—	—	—	1	999	21
Dutch East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan, China, and Cochin China	7	3,973	117	12	4,463	173
Oceanica	1	232	8	—	—	—
United States	115	175,392	10,162	176	246,765	14,117
Mexico and Guatemala	9	2,887	118	11	3,664	149
New Granada	10	1,850	82	18	3,535	157
Venezuela	1	287	11	3	588	33
Brazil	71	34,372	1,426	94	39,692	1,624
Uruguay	13	7,033	229	44	23,601	775
Argentine Republic	33	20,417	766	43	24,169	803
Ecuador and Patagonia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru and Bolivia	18	10,227	338	24	12,636	444
Chili	28	16,005	504	37	18,684	628
Haiti	20	5,152	215	8	1,992	92
Spanish West Indies	19	13,049	664	24	22,395	1,364
Dutch and Danish West Indies	15	4,222	196	28	7,562	315
British West Indies and Canada	13	6,410	172	19	6,327	235
Réunion	4	1,601	51	4	1,328	49
Martinique	34	9,912	403	42	11,088	469
Guadeloupe	29	7,862	315	37	9,859	434
French Guiana	3	817	34	3	695	34
French East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senegambia and Gaboon	13	3,997	161	20	5,505	238
Coasters	3,021	271,417	19,486	2,993	250,532	17,701
Total	5,707	1,386,152	82,183	5,687	1,337,434	71,354

C.—Of the vessels cleared during the year 1870, 379 were French vessels with outward cargoes, measuring 185,469 tons, and manned by 10,224 men, and 96 in ballast, of 29,561 tons, and manned by 1,221 men; 808 vessels with cargoes, (foreign flag,) of 287,066 tons and 17,745 men, cleared for ports to which they belonged; 185 other foreign vessels, of 159,887 tons and 8,167 men, likewise left with full cargoes for different destinations, and 331, of 142,800 tons and 3,897 men, cleared in ballast.

D.—Of the 83 vessels, measuring 24,189 tons with 964 men, which cleared for the French colonies, only 2 left in ballast, and of the total number but one was foreign, of 230 tons, and a crew composed of 9 men.

Of the coasters, 2,546, of 244,276 tons and 17,326 men, cleared with full cargoes, and 475, of 27,141 tons and 2,160 men, cleared in ballast.
S. L. GLASGOW.

II.

MAY 3, 1871. (Received July 7.)

During the year 1870, the number of American vessels arrived at this port was 116; seamen shipped, 766; seamen deserted, 802; seamen relieved, 17; seamen discharged, 2; seamen for whom extra wages were paid, 2; seamen sent to the hospital, 30; seamen sent home, 3; seamen's protests extended, 116; seamen's certificates to invoices, first quarter, 220; seamen's certificates to invoices, second quarter, 212; seamen's certificates to invoices, third quarter, 204; seamen's certificates to invoices, fourth quarter, 220.

The number of certificates of all kinds to masters of vessels, merchants' passports, and *visas* to passports granted, including authentications of signatures to documents, &c., was 1,239.

The following is a detailed statement of the declared value of goods, wares, and merchandise composing the invoices legalized at this consulate during the year 1870:

Statement of the declared value of goods, wares, and merchandise, composing the invoices legalized at this consulate during the year 1870.

Merchandise, &c.	Quarter ending March 31, 1870.	Quarter ending June 30, 1870.	Quarter ending September 30, 1870.	Quarter ending December 31, 1870.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Drugs, ores, &c.....	287,760. 60	254,200. 45	451,820. 20	5,832. 55	999,613. 80
Stationery, &c.....	4,022. 25	1,122. 70	9,683. 85	5,261. 90	20,090. 70
Fancy goods, &c.....	24,623. 60	25,640. 56	66,565. 42	314,594. 85	431,424. 43
Dry goods, &c.....	31,954. 30	17,326. 40	117,984. 55	108,047. 90	275,313. 15
Wines, spirits, &c.....	30,465. 75	32,865. 14	42,898. 75	115,800. 70	222,030. 34
Willows, &c.....	14,636. 07	6,481. 00	27,248. 05	29,174. 40	77,539. 52
Hardware, &c.....	86,554. 88	66,529. 95	76,208. 29	9,290. 70	238,583. 82
Millstones, &c.....	40,094. 00	166,698. 35	37,876. 35	10,355. 00	255,023. 70
Leather, &c.....	121,067. 70	69,040. 00	258,031. 20	514,390. 55	962,529. 45
Preserved fruit, &c.....	27,969. 95	30,509. 95	81,247. 50	37,425. 50	177,152. 90
Miscellaneous goods.....	213,027. 15	2,081,747. 80	562,105. 80	755,462. 00	3,612,342. 75
Total.....	882,176. 25	2,752,162. 30	1,731,669. 96	1,905,636. 05	7,271,644. 56

I beg now, in continuation of my dispatch of March 30, to submit further commercial statistics for the year 1870, which, owing to the late war and the present troubles, have but just reached me from the different consular agencies of this consular district.

In this connection I have first to submit a synoptical table of the arrivals and departures of American vessels, and fees received at the agencies above referred to, during the year 1870:

Number of agencies.	Number of arrivals.	Number of departures.	Fees received.
Honfleur.....			\$4 00
Dieppe.....			10 00
Rouen.....			288 74
Brest.....			232 62
Cherbourg.....	2	2	40 00
Dunkirk.....	3	3	158 03
Total.....	5	5	733 39

DUNKIRK.

At this port, during the year 1870, 113 vessels, measuring 12,528 tons, and manned by 1,933 men, were fitted out for the fisheries, and 7 additional vessels, of 828 tons, left the village of Gravelines (near Dunkirk) for the same destination. The catch was considered a good average one, but the return having been effected in the months of August and September, quite a large stock of cod remains unsold.

Two square-rigged vessels and seven brigs were built and launched at Dunkirk in 1870.

The principal imports of cereals were as follows :

	Kilograms.
Wheat.....	43,611,200
Flour.....	1,839,200
Barley.....	15,651,800
Dried vegetables.....	710,100
Indian corn.....	23,221,200
Rye.....	1,165,000
Oats.....	39,122,600
Potatoes.....	593,700
Total.....	125,914,800

Exports of cereals.

	Kilograms.
Wheat.....	164,600
Flour.....	6,299,600
Barley.....	300
Dried vegetables.....	1,571,200
Rye.....	1,600
Oats.....	10,700
Potatoes.....	16,370,100
Total.....	24,418,100

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Dunkirk, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French.....	French ports.....	128	24,219	699	62,503	877	86,722
French.....	Foreign ports.....	18	6,034	382	50,335	400	56,369
Foreign.....	do.....	726	189,717	914	161,768	1,640	351,485
Total.....		872	219,970	1,995	274,606	2,917	494,576

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French.....	French ports.....	131	25,678	771	67,857	902	93,535
French.....	Foreign ports.....	9	2,449	372	52,275	381	54,724
Foreign.....	do.....	727	185,718	903	160,812	1,630	346,530
Total.....		867	213,845	2,046	280,944	2,913	494,789

The receipts of the customs during the year 1870 were 6,624,725 francs.

HONFLEUR.

The trade and industry of this port during the first six months of the year 1870 were in a most flourishing condition. Large orders for timber and deals were issued to Norway, Sweden, and North Germany, but in consequence of the war were not executed.

The following table exhibits the number of vessels entered at Honfleur, their tonnage, and the nature of the goods of their lading:

Vessels entered in 1870.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Nature of merchandise.
British vessels, (sailing)	187	.....	Coals and pig-iron.
British steamers	46	.....	Cement and grain.
British steamers from Southampton	215	.....	Coals and pig-iron.
British steamers from Littlehampton	208	.....	General merchandise.
British steamers from London and Rouen	24	108,377	Do.
Norwegian sailing-vessels	100	23,849	Deals.
Swedish sailing-vessels	11	2,339	Do.
Russian sailing-vessels	6	1,320	Do.
North German Confederation sailing-vessels'	7	1,940	Oak timber.
Dutch sailing-vessels	2	365	General merchandise.
Danish	1	64	Grain.
French vessels	112	8,612	Coals, deals, and general merchandise.
Total	919	146,866	

The French coasting-vessels are not included in the foregoing statement, nor the French steamers running up the river Seine to Rouen and Paris, nor the French passenger-steamers plying daily between Havre and Honfleur.

The total number of vessels entered at Honfleur in 1869 was 1,068, of 178,764 tons, and in 1870, as per statement above alluded to, 919 vessels, of 146,866 tons, thus showing a decrease in the entries of 149 vessels, of 31,898 tons. The difference between the imports of timber and deals in 1869 and 1870 is from 9,000 to 10,000 standards, (of Christiana.) The imports of pig-iron during 1870 were some 1,940 tons less than in 1869.

Notwithstanding the war and the general stagnation in affairs, the imports of coals from England during the last six months of 1870 were about the same as the year previous.

A considerable quantity of wool and woolen articles, and leather and horses, were imported from Great Britain, as likewise a large quantity of oats from Great Britain and North Germany, by British vessels.

Several of the factories and saw-mills at Honfleur were closed during the war.

The exports from Honfleur were greatly inferior, in 1870, to those of 1869, owing to a decree prohibiting the export of all kinds of produce.

The following table shows the decrease in the principal articles of such exports:

Eggs	1,667,743 kilograms less in 1870 than in 1869.
Salted butter	2,345,140 kilograms less in 1870 than in 1869.
Poultry and game	316,445 kilograms less in 1870 than in 1869.
Colza-oil	112,350 kilograms less in 1870 than in 1869.
Rye, grass-seed	1,119,465 kilograms less in 1870 than in 1869.

During the year 1869 the quantity of grain, wheat, and barley shipped to England was 4,333 tons, and in 1870 only 112 tons.

Ship-building at Honfleur, owing to the war, has been almost wholly stopped, but one schooner, of 84 tons, and a small barge, only having been launched during the year 1870.

The imports into Honfleur, during the year 1870 were: 51,500 tons coal, (of which 45,000 were landed from British vessels,) from England; 3,850 tons of pig and bar iron from England and Belgium; 5,600 tons of oats, wheat, tar, and barley from England and Ireland; 372 tons of coffee from England and Brazil; 390 tons of cement from England and Brazil; 550 tons of marble from Italy; 780 tons of woolen articles from England; 93 tons of machinery from England; 100 tons of articles in leather from England; 1,980 horses from England; 700 lasts of oak timber from North Germany; 19,244 standards (Christiana) of deals and timber from Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

The imports into Trouville in 1870 (a dependency of Honfleur) were: 36,600 tons of coal, by British vessels, from England; 500 tons of cement, by British vessels from England.

The number of British vessels entered at Trouville, in 1870, was 157, (of which six were steamers,) of 22,380 tons.

Exports from Honfleur during 1870.

9,233,790 kilograms of eggs to England.

206,687 kilograms of poultry and game to England.

2,020,116 kilograms of fruits of all kinds to England.

1,077,590 kilograms of nuts and chestnuts to England.

1,741,560 kilograms of salted butter to England.

1,423,125 kilograms of rye and grass-seed to England.

112,400 kilograms of barley to England.

283,356 kilograms of flour to England.

158,929 kilograms of colza-oil to England.

33,578 kilograms of leather (tanned) to England and Norway.

116,000 kilograms of chemicals to Hamburg.

4,000 horned cattle, and 92 sheep.

BREST.

Imports into Brest during the year 1870.

Wheat: 2,930,909 kilograms from England; 730,006 kilograms from Russia; 1,086 cords from Germany; 5,535 cords from Germany; 3,305 cords from Sweden and Norway.

Ship-timber: 1,711,775 yards from Sweden and Norway; 35,895 yards from Russia; 549 cords from British Indies.

Coal: 43,818,123 kilograms from England.

Iron: 609,882 kilograms from Sweden; 320,922 kilograms from England.

Jute: 322,800 kilograms from England.

Hemp: 1,135,287 kilograms from Russia.

War-material: Haversacks, 34,400 kilograms from the United States; harness, 7,350 kilograms from the United States; sabers, 5,800 kilograms from the United States; guns, 1,223,922 kilograms from the United States; mitrailleuse, 500 kilograms, from the United States; cartridges, 2,262,042 kilograms from the United States.

Tonnage entered at Brest, 224,490 tons; tonnage cleared at Brest, 213,846 tons.

Exports from Brest during 1870.

To the United States :

Ready-made cloths.....	kilograms..	869
Files	do.....	2, 050
Gloves	do.....	1, 838
Claret wines, (ordinary).....	do.....	1, 945
Preserved vegetables	do.....	2, 894
Sardines	do.....	652, 533
Pickled fish.....	do.....	1, 133
Mushrooms.....	do.....	2, 000
Stones for jewelry.....	grams.....	7, 040
Oxide of lead.....	kilograms..	417, 765
Oxide of zinc.....	do.....	6, 300
Carbonate of lead.....	do.....	5, 500
Tobacco	do.....	5, 304
Wines.....	do.....	120
Brandies	liters...	1, 945
Glass-ware.....	do.....	203
Hardware	kilograms..	240
Books	do.....	263
Skins.....	do.....	2, 500
Sardines, tin boxes.....	do.....	16, 653
Ladies' bonnets, &c.....	frances...	1, 220
Articles in wood	do.....	4, 000
Optical instruments.....	do.....	12, 075

To England :

Burr-stones	kilograms..	50, 000
Coal.....	do.....	16, 100
Bones	do.....	532, 073
Beef	do.....	1, 287
Salt beef	do.....	2, 023
Salted butter	do.....	741
Lobsters.....	do.....	5, 582
Barley.....	do.....	183, 683
Flour.....	do.....	1, 000
Biscuits	do.....	5, 885
Potatoes.....	do.....	8, 210
Dried vegetables	do.....	1, 346
Rosin.....	do.....	1, 145
Wood for fuel.....	do.....	16, 000
Ship-timber.....	do.....	189, 000
Iodine	do.....	346
Chlorate of potassium.....	do.....	292, 659
Sulphate of potash.....	do.....	3, 531
Tobacco	do.....	749
Wine.....	do.....	14, 552
Brandy.....	do.....	5, 779

The following is a declared statement of the goods, wares, and merchandise, composing the invoices legalized at Brest during the year 1870:

	First half year.	Second half year.	Total each article.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Preserved fruits, &c.....	2, 094 88	.....	2, 094 88
Mackerel.....	6, 967 00	.....	6, 967 00
Photographs.....	10, 000 00	140 00	10, 140 00
Human hair.....	3, 000 00	.....	3, 000 00
Miscellaneous goods, &c.....	344 40	51, 103 90	51, 448 30
Sardines	134, 403 72	682, 345 68	816, 749 40
Gloves.....	.....	14, 485 00	14, 485 00
Glass for windows.....	.....	3, 525 00	3, 525 00
Total for each half year.....	156, 810 00	751, 599 58	.....
And grand total.....	.....	.....	908, 409 58

DIEPPE.

This city was frequently occupied by the Prussians during the late war, and was subjected by them to heavy exactions in money and provisions, &c. Its trade and commerce have suffered very materially in consequence, and of the numerous cotton-factories situated in the immediate vicinity of the town not one has up to the present time resumed work. In 1868, the catch of cod-fish by vessels fitted out at Dieppe, yielded 928,769 francs, and in 1869, 900,234 francs. The Iceland fisheries in 1868 brought 87,400 francs, and in 1869, 94,100 francs.

The number of travelers who passed through Dieppe in 1869 was 36,594.

The following is a list of principal imports and exports at Dieppe, to and from Great Britain, during the year 1869:

IMPORTS.

Coal	kilograms..	247, 669, 000
Cast iron	do.....	13, 430, 000
Iron in bars	do.....	595, 000
Steel	do.....	1, 352, 000
Resinous articles	do.....	500, 000
Articles in metals	do.....	735, 000
Oleaginous seeds	do.....	1, 407, 000
Tar	do.....	2, 178, 200
Cottons, &c.	do.....	4, 300, 000
Woolen goods	do.....	2, 217, 000
Woolen tissues	frances..	520, 000
Beer	liters	584, 732
Coffee	kilograms..	319, 000

EXPORTS.

Paper	kilograms..	553, 000
Eggs	do.....	832, 000
Salted butter	do.....	963, 000
Fruits	do.....	902, 000
Oil-cake	do.....	1, 314, 000
Seeds for sowing	do.....	2, 763, 000
Burr-stones and others	do.....	22, 960, 000
Different kinds of hair	do.....	1, 997, 000
Gum	do.....	597, 000
Rags	do.....	1, 357, 000
Glass	do.....	1, 067, 000
Artificial flowers, &c.	frances	3, 253, 000

Table of vessels and tonnage entered at Dieppe during the year 1870.

Whence.	French shipping.		Foreign shipping.		Total No. of vessels.	Total tonnage.
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.		
Russia	5	1, 060	15	4, 384	20	5, 444
Sweden			36	10, 983	36	10, 983
Norway	3	361	54	13, 970	57	14, 331
England	138	36, 089	941	189, 026	1, 079	225, 115
Germany	2	338	16	3, 121	18	3, 459
Holland			2	114	2	114
Portugal						
Algeria	2	311			2	311
Senegambia	1		245		1	245
Total	151	38, 404	1, 064	221, 598	1, 215	260, 002

Table of vessels and tonnage cleared at the port of Dieppe in 1870.

For—	French shipping.		Foreign shipping.		Total No. of vessels.	Total tonnage.
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.		
Russia.....	2	376	18	5,078	20	5,454
Sweden.....	1	176	32	9,813	33	9,989
Norway.....	3	670	48	12,545	51	13,215
England.....	158	38,594	976	195,347	1,134	233,941
Germany.....			6	116	6	116
Holland.....	1	67			1	67
Portugal.....			4	1,522	4	1,522
Algeria.....						
Senegambia.....						
Total.....	165	39,883	1,084	233,421	1,249	264,304

The total number of vessels entered at Dieppe in 1869 was 1,472, of 312,327 tons, and cleared 1,459 vessels, of 310,984 tons. The number of vessels entered in 1868 was 1,399, of 319,219 tons, and cleared 1,426 vessels, of 322,687 tons.

The number of vessels of all kinds owned in the city of Dieppe in 1870 was 49, of 8,207.81 tons.

I regret that I cannot furnish statistics on the industrial and commercial condition of Rouen, and its district, all my efforts to procure the same having proved unsuccessful, Rouen and its environs still being in the hands of the Prussians.

I have further to state that what few statistics I have been able to gather from the agency of Cherbourg are of so unreliable a character, and of so little importance, that I deem them wholly useless. I trust, however, before the expiration of the fiscal year, to render the Department a satisfactory report from these two agencies, and hope that what is here transmitted will meet with the favorable consideration of the Department.

S. L. GLASGOW.

LA ROCHELLE.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received December 7.)

In compliance with the instructions of circular of 9th February, 1871, I have made diligent efforts to procure the tabular statements of the navigation and commerce of this port which are hereto annexed, marked A, B, and C. These documents, however, cannot this year furnish an adequate statement of the ordinary navigation and commerce of the port.

In consequence of the war with the German powers, trade and commerce during the greater part of the year herein embraced have been almost entirely suspended, especially respecting the shipping interests.

HARVESTS AND VINTAGES.

The chief products of this region in that which concerns our interests are the wines, and particularly the brandy. I can give no better opinion of the vintages and harvests of the year just closed than by confirming the statement of the council-general of the Charente upon this subject. The summer has been hot, and led to the belief that the quality and quantity of the grapes, which depend upon the heat, would be proportionally superior.

The report above alluded to states, on the contrary, that "the result of the harvests and vintages of the year 1871 has not been as satisfactory as was expected. Abundant rains falling simultaneously with the vintages diminished the quality, and the proportion of alcohol will be considerably affected."

The council consequently concludes that "the estimation of one good half of the ordinary vintages will be general and definite." As to the harvests of hay, &c., the report states that "the second crops are sufficiently abundant to meet the deficiency in part of the first crops, and the whole will give nearly two-thirds of the quantity of an ordinary year."

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The city of La Rochelle has been selected by the French government for the transfer of the artillery-school and forces heretofore established in the territory now forming part of the German empire. The business and importance of the city will be much increased and improved. The harbor fortifications, commenced under Vauban on an elaborate scale, will now, it is thought, be completed, rendering the city impregnable by sea.

EPIDEMIC.

An unusual mortality has followed the cessation of the war. An epidemic that baffled the ingenuity and science of the medical fraternity swept a considerable portion of the inhabitants to the grave. Scientific men think it was caused by a column of air, and that wherever the column directed, the epidemic followed.

MARITIME CHANGES.

Formerly the port of La Rochelle was like that of the free cities of the Mediterranean in the time of their opulence. A flourishing commerce with all foreign ports had concentrated here till besieged by Richelieu. The cities of Nantes and Bordeaux rose in importance at the expense of La Rochelle, but already, from the action of the ocean, Nantes has become an inland city, and I am credibly informed that at Royan, within this consular district, sand-bars, forming at the mouth of the river Gironde, render it already difficult to enter to Bordeaux, and that in time this city will suffer the fate of Nantes. Ships bound for Bordeaux constantly come for shelter and refuge to the great natural roadstead of La Rochelle. They often need assistance, but do not figure in the tabular statements, as they make no entry.

THOMAS P. SMITH.

Statement showing the commerce at La Rochelle for the year ending September 30, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Woolen goods:		<i>Francs.</i>	
Blankets.....frances..	73, 678	7, 368	England.
Cloths.....do.....	64, 465	6, 447	Do.
Mixed goods.....do.....	209, 929	20, 993	Do.
Animal products:			
Cheeses.....kilograms..	24, 648	986	Holland.
Fisheries:			
Salt fish.....kilograms..	2, 419, 195		Iceland and Newfoundland.
Mackerel-eggs.....do.....	17, 131		Do.
Fish-oils.....do.....	94, 438		Do.
Unrectified oils.....do.....	21, 906	1, 390	Do.
Farinaceous aliments:			
Wheat.....kilograms..	213, 252		England.
Oats.....do.....	209, 000		Do.
Rice.....do.....	10, 225		Do.
Potatoes.....do.....	96, 000		Do.
Fruits:			
Almonds, (nuts).....kilograms..	68, 000		Senegal and African coast.
Sweet William.....do.....	29, 720		Do.
Summer grain.....do.....	25, 000	594	Do.
Colonial products:			
Unrefined sugar.....kilograms..	11, 575	5, 093	England.
Assimilated sugar.....do.....	11, 680	5, 706	Do.
Refined sugar.....do.....	102, 802	50, 219	Do.
Coffee.....do.....	9, 563	10, 041	Do.
Vegetable juices:			
Palm-oil.....kilograms..	80, 000		Senegal and African coast.
Purified oil.....do.....	198, 000		Do.
Earths and stones:			
Bricks.....kilograms..	100, 000		England.
Porcelain-clay.....do.....	125, 000		Do.
Gondron.....do.....	3, 061, 000		Do.
Raw oil.....do.....	4, 443, 689	53, 334	Do.
Divers articles:			
Of leather.....kilograms..	175, 250	2, 550	England.
Of cast iron.....do.....	4, 000	150	Do.
Of iron.....do.....	3, 439	551	Do.
Fire-arms.....do.....	25, 143		Do.
Building materials:			
Pine-wood.....yards..	755, 990		Norway.
Oak.....pieces..	590, 854	11, 885	Do.
Boats.....tons..	351	293	Do.
Total.....		177, 600	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Brandy.....liters..	249, 569	The United States of America.
Wine.....do.....	20, 650	
Vinegar.....do.....	10, 100	South America.
Liquors.....do.....	216	
Salt.....kilograms..	887, 900	England.
Barley.....do.....	715, 000	
Grain.....do.....	45, 245	
Woods.....do.....	31, 608	
Olive-oil.....do.....	1, 980	
Preserves.....do.....	162	
Salt provisions.....do.....	660	
Bottles.....do.....	6, 910	
Cast iron.....do.....	4, 672	
Iron.....do.....	1, 325	
Cheeses.....do.....	596	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of La Rochelle for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	Ardrossen.....			1	66	1	66
	Bilboa.....						
	Britton-ferry.....	9	3,254			9	3,254
	Bristol.....						
	Bremen.....						
	Chester.....			1	90	1	90
	Cardiff.....	3	1,410			3	1,410
	Cork.....			1	95	1	95
	Hull.....			3	427	3	427
	Hamburg.....						
	Innergoden.....			1	65	1	65
	Kinsale.....			1	61	1	61
	London.....	2	434	1	97	3	531
	Llanelly.....			6	1,009	6	1,009
	Neath.....	2	584	1	156	3	740
	New Castle.....			3	719	3	719
	Pinarth.....	6	26,634			6	2,634
	Rancon.....			4	495	4	495
	Quebec.....						
	Shiloes.....			1	238	1	238
	Swansea.....			3	427	3	427
	Wistreath.....			1	120	1	120
French.....	Neath.....			21	1,877	21	1,877
	Swansea.....			18	1,683	18	1,683
	Cardiff.....	2	416	6	648	8	1,064
	Liverpool.....			1	129	1	129
	Llanally.....			2	193	2	193
	Androffen.....			1	146	1	146
	Sencham.....			1	79	1	79
	Sunderland.....			4	375	4	375
	Hartlepool.....			1	77	1	77
	Britton-ferry.....			2	158	2	158
	Charleston.....			1	78	1	78
	Middleborough.....			1	79	1	79
	Southampton.....			1	248	1	248
	Gothemburg.....			1	224	1	224
	African coast.....			1	184	1	184
	Bilboa.....						
	Milva.....						
	Requibada.....						
	Saint Pierre.....						
Italian.....	Iceland.....						
	Trieste.....			1	365	1	365
Norwegian.....	Swansea.....			1	167	1	167
	Avon.....						
Norwegian.....	Christiana.....			1	522	1	522
	Nudenslad.....			1	214	1	214
	Sunderland.....			1	310	1	310
	Sarpsborg.....			1	306	1	306
	Elsenor.....						
	Total.....	24	8,732	96	12,127	120	20,859
CLEARED.							
English.....	Ardrossen.....						
	Bilboa.....			14	2,110	14	2,110
	Britton-ferry.....	5	3,024			5	3,024
	Bristol.....			1	61	1	61
	Bremen.....			2	153	2	153
	Chester.....						
	Cardiff.....			7	3,024	7	3,024
	Cork.....						
	Hull.....			1	33	1	33
	Hamburg.....			1	120	1	120
	Innergoden.....						
	Kinsale.....						
	London.....	2	417	1	481	3	898
	Llanelly.....						
	Neath.....			1	192	1	192
	New Castle.....						
	Pinarth.....	2	343			2	343
	Rancon.....						

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of La Rochelle, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	Quebec.....			1	238	1	238
	Shiloes.....						
French.....	Swansea.....			1	33	1	33
	Wistreath.....						
	Neath.....			4	310	4	310
	Swansea.....						
	Cardiff.....			2	210	2	210
	Liverpool.....						
	Llanally.....						
	Androffen.....						
	Sencham.....						
	Sunderland.....						
	Hartlepool.....						
	Britton-ferry.....						
	Charleston.....						
	Middleborough.....						
	Southampton.....						
	Gothemburg.....						
	African coast.....			1	127	1	127
Italian.....	Bilboa.....	1	208	15	1,465	16	1,673
	Milva.....			1	158	1	158
	Requibada.....			1	78	1	78
	Saint Pierre.....			6	704	6	704
	Iceland.....			1	38	1	38
	Trieste.....						
	Swansea.....						
Norwegian.....	Avon.....			1	167	1	167
	Christiana.....			3	1,008	3	1,008
	Nudenslad.....						
	Sunderland.....						
	Sarpsborg.....						
	Elsenor.....			1	310	1	310
	Total.....	10	3,992	66	11,020	76	15,012

LYONS.

OCTOBER 2, 1871. (Received October 19.)

I have the honor to lay before you a list of exports from this consular district to the United States for the three first quarters of this year. A comparison of the aggregate value of these shipments in 1871 with that of the same period of last year indicates the very considerable increase in the commercial relations between the two localities; there is a difference of 13,000,000 of francs in favor of this year.

Business was, since the conclusion of peace, quite satisfactory in almost every branch of trade, and there is a fair prospect that the prevailing confidence will facilitate the continuance of this commercial buoyancy, if the monetary part of the peace stipulations can be accomplished without affecting too seriously the financial basis of French commerce and industry. In my dispatch No. 99, of March 26, I had already occasion to allude to the situation of this country from the consequences of a most disastrous war, and the actual state of the great European money markets tends to demonstrate the correctness of some of the misgivings then expressed.

Of the unprecedented war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000, there are now but \$160,000,000 (800,000,000 francs) really paid down in cash, the remaining \$140,000,000 (700,000,000 francs) of the \$300,000,000 (1,500,000,000 francs) already accounted for to the German Empire being made up by the agreed-upon value of the Lorraine, Alsatian Railroads, \$70,000,000,

(350,000,000 francs,) and by the drafts falling due in this and next months, and the payment of which is the cause of no slight agitation among European financiers. Apparently the equanimity of the French as well as of the English money markets, from which the sums due and falling due to Germany must necessarily be drawn, is more or less ruffled already, discounts in London and Paris, which hardly were more than 2 and 3 per centum while the war lasted and even after the conclusion of peace, rose within the last weeks up to 6 and more per centum, and will, without doubt, advance still higher if the Berlin government insists on withdrawing the coin for all sums due from the vaults of the banks.

All commercial transactions are settled in paper money, since the issues of the "Banque de France" were declared legal tenders; the war itself affected but very slightly the value of this paper currency; the fulfillment of the stipulations of peace, however, begins to have its perturbing influence; gold coins are becoming daily more scarce, and are bought up with a premium of about 12 per mille now, with every indication that this premium will augment rapidly.

France has brilliantly demonstrated her wealth and readiness to assist her government in procuring the means for the prompt performance of the financial conditions of the Frankfort treaties, by subscribing so largely and without hesitation to the war loan of two milliards of francs; it remains to be proved that her patriotic population possesses gold and silver to a sufficient amount to facilitate the payments to Germany, besides the metallic reserves of her banking institutions.

The many thousands of small capitalists (*rentiers*) of this country are indubitable proofs of the existence of considerable easiness among the middle classes; but their riches are made up by all kind of stocks, the paper representatives of their coin invested, and the necessity of the nation at this critical moment demands this very coin and no substitute for it. The said treaty is alarmingly explicit on the point of how the whole indemnity must be paid to Germany.

The coming months and year will in all probability provoke extreme fluctuations, if not a crisis, in the monetary matters of Europe.

P. J. OSTERHAUS.

Exports from the consular district of Lyons to the United States during the first two quarters of 1871.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Raw silk	1,090,776.90	651,086.05	1,741,862.95
Silk and velvet piece-goods	13,328,805.70	9,663,887.65	22,992,693.35
Silk ribbons	2,897,149.20	2,943,070.35	5,840,219.55
Velvet ribbons	2,840,747.60	1,543,138.30	4,383,885.90
Tulles, crapes, gauzes, laces, &c	796,413.10	242,407.95	1,038,821.05
Shawls	647,606.45	63,113.05	710,719.50
Silk trimmings	195,688.55	176,124.30	371,812.85
Metallic trimmings, military and church ornaments ..	137,159.10	117,719.45	254,878.55
Kid and leather gloves	1,234,177.20	882,981.15	2,117,158.35
Silk, cloth, and cotton gloves	36,619.00	34,873.45	71,492.45
Woolen goods	132,709.80	124,244.55	256,954.35
Cotton goods	217,258.35	179,265.00	396,523.35
Leathers and skins	63,759.55	363,200.00	426,959.55
Dye-stuffs, chemicals	32,607.50	24,316.40	56,923.90
Metals, hardware	43,056.55	199,696.50	242,753.05
Wines and liquors	5,252.10	49,251.75	54,503.85
Sundries	87,459.80	60,006.75	147,466.55
Total	23,787,246.45	17,318,382.65	41,105,629.10

Exports from the United States consular district of Lyons, France, to the United States, from January 1 until September 30, 1871, compared with the exports during the same period of the year 1870.

Articles.	1871.				1870.
	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Total.	Total in nine months.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Raw silk	1,090,776.90	651,086.05	563,589.00	2,305,451.95	1,151,042.00
Silk and velvet piece-goods	13,328,805.70	9,663,887.65	18,635,159.45	41,627,852.80	34,819,147.70
Silk ribbons	2,897,149.20	2,943,070.35	3,878,094.80	9,718,314.35	10,073,683.00
Velvet ribbons	2,840,747.60	1,543,138.30	2,390,409.25	6,774,295.15	4,268,569.45
Tulles, crapes, gauzes, laces, &c.	796,413.10	242,407.95	148,322.45	1,187,143.50	939,804.50
Shawls	647,606.45	63,113.05	423,746.60	1,134,466.10	577,394.65
Silk trimmings	195,688.55	176,124.30	147,545.80	519,358.65	138,964.15
Metallic trimmings, church and military ornaments.	137,159.10	117,719.45	163,095.45	417,974.00	256,135.35
Kid and leather gloves	1,234,177.20	882,981.15	1,271,049.65	3,388,208.00	2,513,619.55
Silk, cloth, and cotton gloves	36,619.00	34,873.45	31,129.35	102,621.80	65,621.75
Woolen goods	132,709.80	124,244.55	451,294.00	708,248.35	1,075,462.85
Cotton goods	217,258.35	179,265.00	197,108.35	593,631.70	477,288.55
Leathers and skins	63,759.55	363,200.00	348,157.00	775,116.55	306,508.45
Dye-stuffs, chemicals	32,007.50	24,316.40	13,259.60	70,183.50	105,509.15
Iron, steel, hardware	43,056.55	199,696.50	356,183.10	598,936.15	82,105.95
Wines and liquors	5,252.10	49,251.75	37,830.40	92,334.25	94,209.65
Miscellaneous	87,459.80	60,006.75	72,252.30	219,718.85	264,701.35
Total	23,786,646.45	17,318,382.65	29,128,226.55	70,233,855.65	57,209,768.05

MARSEILLES.

Statement showing the commerce at Marseilles for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity in metric quintals.*	Value entered in francs.	Amount of duties in francs.	Countries whence imported.
Grain and flour	7,079,200	239,608,700	957,800	Russia, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Algeria.
Silk and floss silk	27,500	128,788,500	.....	Turkey, Japan, China, English Indies.
Cotton and wool	168,700	32,054,900	92	Turkey, Egypt, English Indies.
Wool and waste wool	146,000	31,526,000	1,825	Turkey, Russia, Barbary States.
Oil-seed	1,083,700	49,935,260	1,108	Russia, Italy, English Indies, Turkey, different countries in Africa.
Cattle	96,200	14,393,850	24,289	Italy, Algeria.
Silk-worm eggs	950	53,009,600	.....	Japan, China.
Skins and furs	166,900	30,503,000	9,796	Brazil, Uruguay, Rio de la Plata, English Indies, Barbary States.
Crude sugar	481,900	30,158,870	5,148,715	Cuba, Brazil, Mauritius, Egypt.
Earth-nuts and Tonloncanna nuts.	618,200	24,727,800	13,135	West coast of Africa, St. Louis, (Senegal,) Gorea, England, Spain.
Coffee	154,300	21,597,400	4,568,000	English Indies, Egypt, Brazil, Venezuela, Hayti.
Seeds for sowing and planting.	207,500	23,857,900	.....	Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Venezuela.
Common wood	914,200	16,351,490	1,446	United States, English possessions in North America, Austria, Italy.
Pure oils, (not volatile) ..	146,500	16,986,560	58,710	Italy, Barbary States, Algeria, Spain, Turkey, West coast of Africa.
Lead, (ore included)	240,900	10,428,560	.....	Spain, Italy, Algeria.
All kinds of grease	77,100	8,269,300	835	Rio de la Plata, Italy, Russia.
Crude sugar from the French colonies.	282,000	16,478,960	551,657	Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion.
Mats and plats of straw, bark mat-weed.	6,800	881,940	11,628	Spain, Turkey, Italy, Russia, (Black Sea.)
Hemp	45,400	5,153,360	.....	Italy.
Rice in grains	209,700	8,807,400	79,018	Do.
Petroleum and shistus, rectified and refined.	93,600	4,681,000	168,067	United States, (O. A.,) Italy.
Straw hats	900	2,697,000	7,273	Italy.

* 1 metric quintal=221 pounds.

Statement showing the commerce at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity in metric quintals.*	Value entered in francs.	Amount of duties in francs.	Countries whence imported.
Dried vegetables and their flour.	343,800	11,344,150	.....	Italy, Austria, Turguey Egypt, Algeria.
Madder, (roots)	45,100	4,465,300	.....	Italy.
Iron, cast iron, steel, (iron ore included.)	1,573,500	5,439,080	17,084	England, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Algeria.
Cut coral, not mounted ..	40	1,110,000	.....	Italy.
Manufactured cork	4,500	1,342,200	24,436	Spain, Algeria.
Almonds, walnuts, hazelnuts, filberts.	6,600	996,600	235	Spain, Italy, Turkey.
Tobacco, in leaves or manufactured.	51,600	6,455,400	24,790	United States, (O. A.) Algeria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Italy.
Cochineal	4,800	4,075,750	715	Spain.
Dried fruit	42,900	3,208,720	17,634	Italy, Turkey, Spain.
Indigo	4,300	9,322,500	62	English Indies.
Brandy, spirits, and cordials.	52,000	3,666,750	10,337	Martinique, English possessions in Africa, Italy, German association.
Saffron	252	2,394,000	.....	Spain.
Copper	13,600	2,078,440	21	England, Spain, Algeria.
Volatile oils and essences.	260	1,067,280	19,400	Turkey, Germany, Hanseatic cities, Italy, Switzerland.
Pure exotic gums	12,600	2,766,610	110	Egypt, Turkey.
Sea-faring vessels	28,300	2,882,180	11,326	England, Italy.
Unrefined sulphur	106,000	1,696,000	.....	Italy.
Lemons, oranges, and their varieties.	60,600	1,818,900	98,530	Spain, Italy, Algeria.
Rough coral	200	1,935,000	330	Algeria, Spain.
Eggs of tame and wild fowl.	24,900	2,983,700	.....	Italy.
Amurca and grignons	45,700	1,827,800	.....	Italy, Greece, Barbary States.
Sumac fustet	31,300	1,555,670	.....	Italy.
Sea-fish	45,100	2,512,860	1,699	Algeria, Spain.
Marble	90,000	1,398,900	2,692	Italy.
Cheese	14,600	2,406,700	26,716	Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy.
Raw wax	4,000	1,861,200	1,453	Different countries in Africa.
Bones, hoofs, and horns ..	86,500	2,092,460	47	Italy, Algeria, Spain, Barbary States.
Exotic woods	197,000	3,542,700	397	Mexico, Greece, Turkey, Italy.
Nut-galls and acorn-cups.	5,350	1,071,600	2,489	Turkey.
Clothes, (wool, linen, and cotton.)	50	104,000	.....	Italy.
Pepper	7,800	894,100	39,110	English and Dutch Indies.
Bran	9,600	105,800	.....	Italy, Algeria, Turkey.
Other articles	552,338	33,331,278	6,171,588	
Gold and silver	1,540	136,282,900	1,497	
Total	15,714,880	1,030,932,978	18,076,092	

* 1 metric quintal=221 pounds.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Met. quint.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Grain and flour	1,169,500	44,025,400	Spain, Algeria.
Tissues, lace-work, woolen tape...	56,972	80,856,650	Algeria, Turkey, Italy, Spain.
Tissues, lace-work, silk ribbons...	3,888	50,980,795	Italy, Rio de la Plata.
Tissues, lace-work, tape	83,230	55,070,000	Algeria, Italy, Turkey.
Refined sugar	477,750	37,741,860	Turkey, Italy, Algeria, Egypt.
Tools and instruments in metal...	355,450	33,952,050	Algeria, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Austria.
Mercery	37,730	31,273,800	Italy, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria.
Wines	410,050	82,051,350	United States, Algeria, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Brazil.
Clothes, (woolen, linen, and cotton)	11,190	27,853,600	Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria.
Coffee	154,490	22,401,050	Turkey, Greece, Italy, Algeria.
Prepared skins	26,050	28,133,500	Italy, Turkey, Algeria.
Silk and floss-silk	2,990	19,801,150	Italy, Spain, Barbary States.
Pure oils, (not volatile)	162,070	18,926,550	United States, Martinique, Guadeloupe
Madder-root	73,350	9,608,720	England, Italy.
			United States, (O. A.)

Statement showing the commerce at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whence exported.
	<i>Met. quint.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Arms, and all kind of ammunition of war.	5, 650	3, 945, 100	Algeria, Japan.
Manufactured skins or leather....	9, 630	16, 982, 200	Egypt, Turkey, Algeria.
Articles of gold and silver	383	19, 349, 400	Italy, Turkey, Spain, Egypt, Rio de la Plata.
Tissues, lace-work, and ribbons in linen or hemp.	18, 090	9, 352, 850	Italy, Algeria.
Cotton in wool.....	59, 600	13, 236, 750	Spain, Italy.
Silk-worm eggs.....	330	18, 871, 000	Italy.
Earthen-ware, glass, and crystal..	203, 600	11, 450, 600	Italy, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Rio de la Plata.
Oil-cake	160, 000	3, 200, 000	England.
Brandy, spirits, and cordials.....	79, 060	8, 487, 700	Algeria, Italy, west coast of Africa.
Pasteboard, paper, books, and engravings.	43, 870	9, 476, 700	Algeria, Turkey, Spain, Italy.
Cut coral, not mounted	100	3, 485, 000	English Indies.
Iron, cast iron, and steel.....	336, 340	9, 167, 000	United States, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria.
Engines, machines.....	76, 260	7, 821, 000	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Egypt, Turkey, Russia.
Threads of all kinds	13, 740	5, 917, 700	Spain, Italy, Turkey.
Lead	135, 170	6, 199, 400	Spain, Egypt, Italy, United States, (O A.)
Worked stearic acid.....	2	380	Réunion.
Soap, (not perfumed).....	84, 700	6, 355, 400	United States, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria.
Cheese	22, 400	6, 157, 800	Russia, Italy, Austria, Egypt, Algeria.
Petroleum and shistus, refined and rectified.	62, 600	3, 129, 750	Italy, Spain, Algeria.
Skins and furs.....	48, 300	7, 328, 000	Italy, Greece.
Composed medicines.....	8, 930	7, 781, 800	United States, Algeria, Italy, Turkey.
Almonds, walnuts, hazel-nuts, filberts.	19, 340	3, 094, 240	United States, English possessions in America, Egypt.
All kinds of furniture	25, 740	5, 148, 400	Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Italy, Algeria.
Divers materials	556, 700	2, 947, 700	Algeria, Italy, Uruguay, Rio de la Plata.
Cod-fish	21, 600	1, 187, 200	Italy, Greece, Turkey, Algeria.
All kinds of colors.....	30, 400	5, 660, 100	United States, Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
Clock-work.....	1, 190	3, 862, 120	Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Rio de la Plata.
Dried vegetables and their flour..	49, 760	1, 891, 100	Spain, Algeria, Egypt, Cayenne.
Cochineal	4, 080	3, 466, 300	German association, Italy, Turkey.
Wool.....	17, 510	4, 027, 800	Italy, England, Belgium.
Copper.....	28, 960	4, 018, 000	United States, England, Italy, Spain.
Pickled sea-fish.....	9, 570	1, 475, 850	Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Venezuela.
Perfumery	5, 900	3, 541, 800	Turkey, Algeria, Egypt.
All kinds of grease	11, 200	1, 918, 600	Egypt, Algeria, Italy.
Pure exotic gums.....	7, 140	1, 785, 250	United States, Spain.
Garancine, (extract of madder) ...	7, 230	2, 641, 900	United States, Italy.
Stone-coal	1, 791, 060	2, 059, 700	Italy, Egypt, Turkey.
Rice, in grains.....	35, 600	1, 140, 260	Turkey, Algeria, west coast of Africa, Danish possessions in America.
Tobacco, in leaves and manufactured.	29, 770	4, 622, 000	Algeria, English possession in the Mediterranean.
Other articles	1, 429, 957	190, 698, 480	West coast of Africa, Algeria, Malta, Roman States.
Gold and silver	11, 719	167, 009, 175	
Total.....	8, 487, 891	1, 132, 567, 980	

Russian.....	Guadeloupe	30	7,864*	30	7,864	.....	.....	.....	16	4,269
Swedish.....	Algeria	59	271,392	59	602,784	.....	279,363	.....	711	302,755
Norwegian.....	Senegal.....	35	7,804	35	7,804	.....	.....	.....	51	13,449
German.....	St. Marie de Madagascar.....	1	288	1	288	.....	.....	.....	3	1,104
Dutch.....	Danish American possessions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	516
Spanish.....	Fisheries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	763
Austrian.....	Russia:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	Baltic—White Sea.....	9	3,147	9	3,147	.....	143	.....	4	1,121
Papal.....	Black Sea.....	54	12,470	54	23,382	.....	3,110	.....	14	5,175
	Sweden.....	14	3,770	14	3,770	.....	.....	.....	1	231
	Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2,543
	Germany.....	5	856	5	856	.....	.....	.....	3	669
	Netherlands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,097
	Dutch American possessions.....	1	275	1	275	.....	.....	.....	1	275
	Spain.....	278	15,556	278	59,382	.....	.....	.....	394	77,960
	Spanish possessions.....	77	21,987	77	21,987	.....	.....	.....	2	547
	Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	9,481
	Italy.....	780	82,841	780	122,876	.....	.....	.....	1,040	148,891
	Papal States.....	6	436	6	436	.....	.....	.....	4	713
	England.....	63	12,081	63	38,622	.....	.....	.....	72	25,318
British.....	British possessions:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mediterranean.....	12	2,085	12	2,085	.....	1,875	.....	11	1,786
	Africa.....	7	2,225	7	2,225	.....	.....	.....	3	1,194
	India.....	33	27,898	33	31,107	.....	.....	.....	4	4,139
	North America.....	3	1,790	3	1,790	.....	.....	.....	5	2,238
	West Indies.....	3	625	3	625	.....	.....	.....	1	152
	Greece and dependencies.....	2	208	2	208	.....	265	.....	179	36,580
	Turkey and dependencies.....	8	1,380	8	1,380	.....	.....	.....	14	2,648
	Tunis.....	1	40	1	40	.....	.....	.....	1	50
	United States.....	32	13,890	32	13,890	.....	.....	.....	15	7,259
	Venezuela.....	1	290	1	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Uruguay.....	1	270	1	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Buenos Ayres.....	1	29	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Baltic—White Sea.....	14	4,388	14	4,388	.....	.....	.....	5	1,061
	Black Sea.....	760	823,844	778	836,201	.....	2,917	.....	30	6,543
	Germany.....	2	397	2	397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,040
	Hanseatic cities.....	1	81	1	81	.....	.....	.....	6	795
	Portugal.....	1	234	1	234	.....	508	.....	6	1,811
	Spain.....	41	6,700	47	9,031	.....	3,554	.....	37	11,900
	Spanish dependencies.....	8	8,724	8	8,724	.....	.....	.....	5	1,151
	Austria.....	37	8,615	74	14,327	.....	879	.....	35	8,392
	Italy.....	30	4,511	42	12,875	.....	580	.....	119	33,509
	Papal States.....	17	1,544	17	1,544	.....	.....	.....	69	8,320
	England.....	51	15,088	54	15,926	.....	4,658	.....	81	22,601
	British possessions:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mediterranean.....	9	1,619	9	1,619	.....	.....	.....	43	7,826
	Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4,799
	India.....	4	1,797	4	1,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Exclusive of Senegal.

† Including Madagascar.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Marseilles, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Various.	(British possessions :								
	North America	2	127	1	644	1	664	13	2,433
	Greece and dependencies	17	8,115	3	739	25	13,215	903	261,239
	Turkey	51	61,538	374	83,147	52	63,593	31	11,927
	Egypt	4	926	17	7,944	2	635	19	2,351
	Barbary States			23	2,215			12	3,698
	West coast of Africa *			26	6,692			1	144
	Other parts of Africa	2	1,459	1	144			1	318
	China			1	235			1	
	Cochin-China			2	636				
	United States :								
	Atlantic Ocean			28	9,977	7	5,904	33	12,017
	Pacific Ocean							2	900
	Venezuela							3	525
	Mexico			8	1,130				
	Brazil			1	120				
	Uruguay	2	1,240	54	11,786	1	540	12	2,786
	Buenos Ayres	6	4,941	13	3,876	1	647	8	3,720
	Chili			14	4,366	8	7,431	22	9,354
	Hayti			1	240			1	264
	Danish possessions in America			6	922			5	914
	French colonies :			1	160			2	240
	Martinique			1	446			1	180
	Guadeloupe			3	611			1	222
	Algeria			29	4,420	1	1,323	34	5,216
	Senegal			6	1,252			1	157
	India			1	574				
	St. Marie, Madagascar							5	1,555
	Fisheries							1	144
Total		2,285	1,049,177	3,794	1,678,585	2,079	871,658	3,744	874,701
				6,079	2,727,762			5,823	1,746,359

* Exclusive of Senegal.

M. M. PRICE.

Statement showing the exports from Marseilles to the United States for the half year ending September 30, 1871.

	Francs.	Cent.		Francs.	Cent.
Wine	603,667	15	Buttons	18,085	00
Cream of tartar	683,148	76	Gum-arabic	20,692	00
Soap	463,174	80	Vichy-water	10,033	80
Nuts	885,792	89	Divers	495,323	01
Madder	1,671,364	75	Saffron	9,411	50
Garancine	796,846	43	Marble and alabaster	17,210	80
Olive-oil	318,776	25	Dyes	7,291	35
Pomades	11,193	45	Gloves, clothes, and carpets	10,000	65
Lead	870,777	45	Gumtalk	3,502	10
Skins	6,370	25	Pottery, jugs, and bottles	8,096	15
Leather	269,230	35	Horse-hair	3,149	45
Wool	147,190	45	Vegetable-hair	2,878	70
Hair	18,038	30	Lavender-flowers	1,829	90
Sea-weed	1,813	20	Sessamum-oil	1,455	35
Grain	1,471	80	Serpent-oil	1,325	45
Essences	79,080	74	Paint colors	829	45
Capers	24,908	65	Musical instruments	966	20
Pickles and olives	1,193	45	Trinkets	601	45
Canary-seed	41,678	45	Pictures	489	45
Cork	24,710	18	Old clothes	557	20
Sponges	48,959	50	Vermuth	12,091	80
Plaster and cement	8,963	50	Gentian-root	56,026	56
Liquors and sirups	1,578	35	Olives	20,252	40
Licorice	28,208	05			
Talc	8,259	90		7,829,510	85
Verdigris	91,954	47			
Glycerine	19,459	65			

M. M. PRICE.

NICE.

Statement showing the commerce of Nice for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Salt meat	kilograms.. 27,467	\$16,481	Amount of duties, \$79,480.	Italy.
Cheese	do. 124,567	42,709		Do.
Butter	do. 223,687	127,820		Do.
Stock-fish	do. 257,372	25,737		Norway.
Corn	do. 19,403,236	1,552,659		Russia, Algiers.
Maize	do. 991,300	39,650		Italy.
Rice	do. 1,089,008	82,765		Do.
Vegetables, dry	do. 65,500	3,275		Do.
Vermicelli	do. 53,833	8,075		Do.
Carob-bean	do. 861,446	25,843		Spain.
Olive-oil	do. 1,921,156	691,616		Italy.
Cork	do. 100	150		Do.
Hemp	do. 82,117	29,562		Do.
Bran	do. 1,122,790	33,683		Do.
Coals	do. 11,408,501	91,264		England, France.
Wines	liters.. 7,552,757	302,108		Italy, France, Spain.
Liquors	do. 142,027	42,608		Italy, Spain.
Flour	kilograms.. 767,695	69,092		France.
Oats	do. 664,896	26,596		Do.
Barley	do. 37,921	1,289		Do.
Textile	do. 5,950	4,750		Do.
Skins, dress	do. 11,545	10,225		Do.
Starch	do. 23,760	4,039		Do.
Iron	do. 1,472,211	35,334		France, Sweden, England.
Spirits	liters.. 6,555	3,933		France.
Fruits	kilograms.. 148,302	8,988		Do.
Soap	do. 270,165	50,033		Do.
Sugar, refined	do. 341,643	109,325		Do.
Coffee	do. 126,812	88,768		Do.
Charcoal	cubic meters.. 7,854	125,464		Italy.
Timber	meters.. 129,560	32,390		Norway.
Planks	pieces.. 2,056,160	246,793		Do.
Total		3,933,024	\$79,480	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
Flour kilograms	43,322	\$3,898	Italy.
Bread, fresh and hard do.	61,970	9,295	Do.
Potatoes do.	2,550	127	Do.
Vegetables, dry do.	10,675	752	Do.
Fruits, fresh do.	298,836	17,930	France, Italy.
Olive-oil do.	1,148,045	413,296	Italy, France, England.
Timber meters	107,382	26,845	Italy.
Plaster kilograms	119,150	160	Do.
Bricks pieces	163,973	1,633	Do.
Coals kilograms	170,575	1,374	Do.
Perfumery do.	27,282	54,564	Do.
Soap do.	34,030	6,806	Do.
Wines liters	74,068	2,960	Do.
Spirits do.	728	291	Do.
Earthen ware kilograms	202,440	1,984	Do.
Glass manufactures do.	7,741	370	Do.
Skins, dress do.	25,946	20,756	Italy, France.
Cork, worked francs	20,175	20,175	Italy.
Casks do.	84,106	84,106	Do.
Sugar kilograms	2,194	724	Do.
Coffee do.	355	240	Do.
Rice do.	3,975	347	France.
Fish, salt do.	19,962	3,392	Do.
Corn do.	384,020	30,720	Do.
Oats do.	343,500	17,175	Do.
Grease do.	10,020	2,004	Do.
Bones do.	300	40	Do.
Total		721,964	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Nice for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American			1	134	1	134
Austrian			6	1,767	6	1,767
Danish			1	120	1	120
English			8	2,063	8	2,063
French	173	34,570	436	31,676	609	66,246
Greek			3	749	3	749
German			4	907	4	907
Italian	156	15,785	405	32,776	561	48,561
Dutch			8	4,164	8	4,164
Roman			3	203	3	203
Spanish			18	946	18	946
Norwegian			4	943	4	943
Swedish			3	814	3	814
Total	329	50,355	900	77,262	1,229	127,617
	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American						
Austrian						
Danish						
English			1	133	1	133
French	140	27,071	262	22,783	402	49,854
Greek						
German						
Italian	153	12,370	189	18,319	342	30,689
Dutch			2	750	2	750
Roman			3	203	3	203
Spanish			5	323	5	323
Norwegian						
Swedish						
Total	293	39,441	462	42,511	755	81,952

W. H. VESEY.

PARIS.

JANUARY 1, 1871. (Received June 29.*)

I have the honor to transmit herewith, as consul-general of the United States at Paris, a report on the commercial movement from Paris to the United States. This report embraces :

1st. A series of tables showing the classified monthly and quarterly exports during the years 1869 and 1870 to the 18th of September, 1870, when the seige of Paris began and exportations to the United States ceased.

2d. A table giving a comparative view of the yearly exports in each separate class of goods from 1866 to 1870, inclusive.

3d. A diagram showing the variation of the monthly totals of the declared values of exports from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1870, inclusive.†

4th. A table exhibiting a summary statement of the declared value of exports from Paris to the United States, during a period of seven and a half years, namely, for the several quarters from July 1, 1863, to December 31, 1870, inclusive.

From the above exhibit it appears that the total exports from this district for the first three quarters of 1870 were unusually large; that the monthly variation in the general values of exportation differs very slightly from year to year; and that the values of exportation reached their maximum in the month of August and their minimum in the months of March and April.

JOHN MEREDITH READ, JR.

Table showing the declared value of articles exported from Paris to the United States during the years 1869 and 1870.

FIRST QUARTER, 1869.

Articles.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Books and engravings.....	49, 254	27, 080	78, 868	155, 202
Boots and shoes.....	41, 312	41, 169	57, 087	139, 568
Bronzes and works of art.....	143, 030	81, 913	66, 897	291, 840
Buttons and trimmings.....	645, 506	680, 834	489, 954	1, 816, 294
Chemicals.....	196, 575	307, 331	335, 107	839, 013
Clocks and watches.....	27, 735	27, 049	100, 331	155, 115
Cloths, woolen.....	536, 196	190, 390	144, 355	870, 941
Clothes, ready-made.....	114, 699	116, 524	138, 237	369, 460
Cotton goods.....	531, 209	599, 899	496, 231	1, 627, 339
Drugs.....	4, 987	32, 550	47, 705	85, 242
Dye-stuffs.....	46, 185	38, 109	25, 768	110, 062
Fancy goods.....	457, 663	649, 705	598, 118	1, 705, 486
Flowers and feathers, artificial.....	970, 598	780, 732	262, 212	2, 013, 542
Furnishing-goods.....	559, 613	507, 395	438, 310	1, 505, 318
Furniture.....	7, 028	1, 500	11, 579	20, 107
Glass and porcelaine.....	183, 328	145, 114	123, 325	451, 767
Gloves, kid.....	552, 397	610, 674	661, 712	1, 824, 783
Hair.....	137, 026	171, 752	163, 050	471, 828
Hats and hatters' goods.....	466, 697	437, 962	940, 622	1, 845, 281
Jewelry, precious stones.....	334, 838	537, 635	1, 318, 563	2, 191, 036
Laces.....	1, 203, 985	926, 075	644, 168	2, 774, 228
Leather.....	1, 180, 382	1, 364, 054	1, 629, 405	4, 173, 841
Linen goods.....	98, 762	51, 081	124, 454	274, 297
Liquors.....	6, 850	7, 112	2, 034	15, 996
Merinos, bombazines, and crape.....	2, 802, 469	2, 229, 321	1, 836, 618	6, 868, 408
Miscellaneous.....	337, 416	455, 339	454, 960	1, 247, 715
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	479, 764	828, 068	733, 224	2, 041, 056

* With Mr. Read's dispatch No. 99, June 16, 1871.

† Not printed.

First quarter, 1869—Continued.

Articles.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Optical and surgical instruments.....	62,746	101,523	107,218	271,487
Pianos and musical instruments.....	31,923	18,049	35,342	85,314
Plated ware, gold and silver.....	3,515	5,128	.....	8,643
Seeds, grass and flower.....	43,197	18,472	37,685	99,354
Shawls.....	981,193	996,590	775,953	2,753,736
Silk.....	214,225	217,824	477,890	909,939
Stationery.....	28,590	37,199	87,131	152,920
Toilet articles and perfumery.....	163,358	230,444	224,869	618,671
Wines.....	41,497	70,395	68,331	180,223
Total.....	13,685,748	13,541,991	13,737,313	40,965,052

SECOND QUARTER, 1869.

Articles.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Books and engravings.....	80,796	58,401	65,356	204,553
Boots and shoes.....	44,465	27,985	29,760	102,210
Bronzes and works of art.....	101,931	137,332	68,114	307,377
Buttons and trimmings.....	366,972	244,042	303,291	914,305
Chemicals.....	282,296	223,144	221,372	726,812
Clocks and watches.....	57,315	43,678	64,755	165,748
Cloths, woolen.....	51,653	42,093	230,624	324,370
Clothes, ready-made.....	33,273	52,442	80,216	165,931
Cotton goods.....	281,459	67,939	114,411	463,809
Drugs.....	26,180	25,721	27,723	79,624
Dye-stuffs.....	14,428	11,152	13,026	38,606
Fancy goods.....	563,288	479,286	677,985	1,720,559
Flowers and feathers, artificial.....	122,742	42,419	269,373	434,534
Furnishing-goods.....	372,826	347,992	344,568	1,065,386
Furniture.....	20,023	10,086	38,921	69,030
Glass and porcelain.....	160,539	164,735	212,473	537,747
Gloves, kid.....	639,563	519,260	534,801	1,693,624
Hair.....	214,929	139,649	176,620	531,198
Hats and hatters' goods.....	738,218	785,344	716,353	2,239,915
Jewelry, precious stones.....	789,145	699,047	781,200	2,269,392
Laces.....	560,577	260,960	446,904	1,268,441
Leather.....	2,195,678	1,497,087	1,557,111	5,249,876
Linen goods.....	42,312	5,637	153,792	201,741
Liquors.....	11,134	2,039	16,896	30,069
Merinos, bombazines, and crape.....	1,207,146	979,979	3,095,761	5,282,886
Miscellaneous.....	581,974	337,205	483,753	1,402,932
Miscellaneous dry-goods.....	298,569	383,591	674,516	1,356,676
Optical and surgical instruments.....	129,337	128,982	110,882	369,201
Pianos and musical instruments.....	36,252	23,605	33,846	93,703
Plated ware, gold and silver.....	13,296	3,371	3,449	20,116
Seeds, grass and flower.....	3,983	5,646	2,492	12,121
Shawls.....	385,081	164,456	349,775	899,312
Silk.....	141,317	185,971	284,675	611,963
Stationery.....	130,379	73,038	94,716	298,133
Toilet articles and perfumery.....	220,340	239,240	267,725	727,305
Wines.....	48,873	32,417	34,670	115,960
Total.....	10,968,289	8,444,971	12,581,905	31,995,165

THIRD QUARTER, 1869.

Articles.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Books and engravings.....	51,249	47,064	62,045	160,358
Boots and shoes.....	20,479	35,317	41,926	97,722
Bronze and works of art.....	151,338	247,491	216,595	615,424
Buttons and trimmings.....	688,066	629,620	528,706	1,846,392
Chemicals.....	191,754	171,111	336,130	698,995
Clocks and watches.....	74,237	103,695	163,216	341,148
Cloths, woolen.....	919,021	451,635	143,494	1,514,150
Clothes, ready-made.....	109,500	271,647	259,673	640,820
Cotton goods.....	175,757	94,914	109,311	379,982
Drugs.....	36,720	41,876	36,772	115,368
Dye-stuffs.....	25,356	36,821	13,005	75,182

Third quarter, 1869—Continued.

Articles.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Fancy goods	747, 084	437, 881	516, 251	1, 701, 216
Flowers and feathers, artificial	1, 452, 515	1, 077, 125	339, 810	2, 869, 450
Furnishing-goods	906, 595	748, 668	574, 515	2, 229, 778
Furniture	29, 414	21, 648	28, 853	79, 915
Glass and porcelain	256, 628	307, 355	316, 424	880, 407
Gloves, kid	735, 222	641, 619	738, 568	2, 115, 409
Hair	205, 128	282, 789	149, 579	637, 496
Hats and hatters' goods	685, 496	476, 126	379, 189	1, 540, 811
Jewelry and precious stones	673, 326	1, 492, 258	779, 775	2, 945, 359
Laces	1, 014, 391	726, 559	368, 775	2, 109, 725
Leather	1, 541, 058	1, 578, 783	1, 291, 122	4, 410, 963
Linen goods	76, 828	220, 245	109, 995	407, 068
Liquors	19, 658	2, 066	2, 015	23, 739
Merinos, bombazines, and crape	605, 541	3, 822, 773	1, 763, 147	6, 191, 461
Miscellaneous	897, 581	636, 076	780, 695	2, 314, 352
Miscellaneous dry goods	1, 466, 301	963, 112	730, 710	3, 160, 123
Optical and surgical instruments	177, 670	171, 225	173, 741	522, 636
Pianos and musical instruments	51, 729	41, 660	48, 257	141, 646
Plated ware, gold and silver	7, 506	18, 413	4, 920	30, 839
Seeds, grass and flower	280	4, 916	6, 274	11, 470
Shawls	1, 124, 131	774, 707	323, 551	2, 222, 389
Silk	428, 778	601, 351	466, 697	1, 496, 826
Stationery	105, 877	96, 994	123, 354	326, 225
Toilet articles and perfumery	356, 953	303, 633	336, 832	997, 418
Wines	17, 823	27, 343	30, 095	75, 261
Total	16, 026, 990	17, 606, 516	12, 294, 017	45, 927, 523

FOURTH QUARTER, 1869.

Articles.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Books and engravings	112, 947	222, 703	64, 922	400, 572
Boots and shoes	35, 942	65, 189	39, 350	140, 481
Bronzes and works of art	390, 005	400, 461	120, 651	911, 117
Buttons and trimmings	354, 767	284, 727	540, 937	1, 180, 431
Chemicals	230, 224	271, 540	318, 788	820, 552
Clocks and watches	128, 192	115, 692	47, 947	291, 831
Cloths, woolen	116, 861	21, 220	33, 912	171, 993
Clothes, ready-made	203, 038	132, 189	171, 050	506, 277
Cotton goods	139, 927	272, 953	1, 172, 694	1, 585, 574
Drugs	40, 275	39, 285	47, 629	127, 189
Dye-stuffs	13, 158	16, 263	.....	29, 421
Fancy goods	487, 716	198, 373	370, 323	1, 056, 412
Flowers and feathers, artificial	169, 619	154, 736	605, 927	930, 282
Furnishing-goods	537, 329	27, 654	239, 425	804, 408
Furniture	39, 104	4, 017	10, 672	53, 793
Glass and porcelain	318, 636	322, 323	235, 128	876, 087
Gloves, kid	893, 541	696, 277	592, 234	2, 182, 052
Hair	86, 651	109, 288	114, 696	310, 635
Hats and hatters' goods	301, 969	214, 354	412, 018	928, 341
Jewelry and precious stones	478, 792	501, 905	230, 647	1, 211, 344
Laces	174, 644	117, 455	328, 523	620, 622
Leather	1, 331, 028	1, 530, 280	1, 867, 010	4, 728, 318
Linen goods	100, 483	80, 588	128, 834	309, 905
Liquors	7, 832	13, 671	470	21, 973
Merinos, bombazines and crape	1, 330, 739	749, 233	1, 398, 281	3, 478, 253
Miscellaneous	692, 256	298, 266	1, 052, 638	2, 043, 160
Miscellaneous dry-goods	440, 974	455, 116	1, 490, 775	2, 386, 865
Optical and surgical instruments	152, 921	135, 563	74, 332	362, 816
Pianos and musical instruments	49, 788	64, 887	55, 740	170, 415
Plated ware, gold and silver	20, 589	74, 522	78, 713	173, 824
Seeds, grass and flower	18, 366	46, 640	81, 062	146, 068
Shawls	122, 863	94, 692	282, 706	500, 261
Silk	166, 393	218, 661	236, 751	621, 805
Stationery	166, 393	193, 118	90, 974	450, 485
Toilet articles and perfumery	283, 079	447, 414	306, 120	1, 036, 613
Wines	21, 217	27, 552	12, 251	61, 020
Total	10, 158, 258	8, 618, 807	12, 854, 130	31, 631, 195

FIRST QUARTER, 1870.

Articles.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Books and engravings.....	36, 877	143, 665	65, 538	246, 080
Boots and shoes.....	46, 251	98, 725	39, 126	184, 102
Bronzes and works of art.....	32, 791	127, 063	77, 109	236, 963
Buttons and trimmings.....	625, 514	259, 545	569, 280	1, 454, 339
Chemicals.....	269, 378	255, 360	239, 148	763, 886
Clocks and watches.....	13, 611	30, 269	42, 600	86, 480
Cloths, woolen.....	485, 336	229, 152	264, 778	979, 266
Clothes, ready-made.....	303, 424	195, 143	252, 545	751, 112
Cotton goods.....	1, 834, 023	1, 361, 742	463, 774	3, 659, 539
Drugs.....	19, 946	59, 350	64, 084	143, 980
Dye-stuffs.....	6, 957	7, 761	24, 745	39, 463
Fancy goods.....	359, 157	438, 774	480, 599	1, 278, 530
Flowers and feathers, artificial.....	1, 148, 009	643, 324	349, 234	2, 140, 567
Furnishing-goods.....	145, 675	504, 970	507, 950	1, 158, 595
Furniture.....	43, 423	67, 678	281, 479	392, 580
Glass and porcelain.....	14, 907	188, 849	184, 194	387, 950
Gloves, kid.....	254, 373	417, 691	480, 815	1, 152, 879
Hair.....	137, 075	131, 354	54, 449	322, 878
Hats and hatters' goods.....	125, 800	133, 754	376, 569	636, 123
Jewelry and precious stones.....	127, 524	232, 119	634, 217	993, 860
Laces.....	694, 463	470, 142	452, 384	1, 616, 989
Leather.....	1, 411, 415	1, 510, 057	1, 731, 330	4, 652, 802
Linen goods.....	48, 698	9, 356	6, 580	64, 634
Liquors.....	6, 054	310	11, 836	18, 200
Merinos, bombazines, and crape.....	2, 426, 681	2, 109, 250	1, 646, 344	6, 182, 275
Miscellaneous.....	797, 429	798, 892	333, 095	1, 929, 416
Miscellaneous dry-goods.....	3, 724, 152	3, 825, 423	1, 736, 868	9, 286, 443
Optical and surgical instruments.....	62, 108	63, 417	83, 733	209, 258
Pianos and musical instruments.....	32, 768	5, 549	39, 246	77, 563
Plated ware, gold and silver.....	35, 801	6, 095	85, 130	127, 026
Seeds, grass and flower.....	51, 822	46, 039	51, 747	149, 608
Shawls.....	486, 430	435, 516	501, 345	1, 423, 291
Silk.....	435, 898	386, 686	484, 604	1, 307, 188
Stationery.....	23, 878	57, 842	74, 754	156, 474
Toilet articles and perfumery.....	257, 954	212, 976	270, 252	741, 182
Wines.....	28, 625	28, 771	34, 741	92, 137
Total.....	16, 554, 227	15, 492, 609	12, 996, 822	45, 043, 658

SECOND QUARTER, 1870.

Articles.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Books and engravings.....	105, 972	151, 954	99, 766	357, 692
Boots and shoes.....	22, 547	44, 056	51, 236	117, 839
Bronzes and works of art.....	152, 192	54, 344	184, 927	391, 463
Buttons and trimmings.....	343, 908	523, 369	617, 234	1, 484, 511
Chemicals.....	210, 659	250, 447	148, 980	610, 086
Clocks and watches.....	59, 960	27, 801	80, 953	168, 714
Cloths, woolen.....	264, 072	252, 661	122, 647	639, 380
Clothes, ready-made.....	138, 251	229, 332	138, 547	506, 130
Cotton goods.....	453, 741	346, 629	239, 990	1, 040, 360
Drugs.....	68, 813	45, 147	142, 138	256, 098
Dye-stuffs.....	94, 344	67, 493	42, 019	203, 856
Fancy goods.....	572, 083	495, 047	438, 027	1, 505, 157
Flowers and feathers, artificial.....	250, 177	253, 634	558, 118	1, 061, 929
Furnishing-goods.....	114, 155	70, 739	165, 417	350, 311
Furniture.....	82, 408	189, 749	151, 221	423, 378
Glass and porcelain.....	165, 870	173, 162	197, 944	536, 976
Gloves, kid.....	676, 389	591, 834	522, 250	1, 790, 473
Hair.....	90, 123	127, 944	110, 859	328, 926
Hats and hatters' goods.....	204, 100	153, 370	282, 086	639, 556
Jewelry and precious stones.....	1, 014, 090	967, 799	508, 285	2, 490, 174
Laces.....	101, 179	152, 636	225, 014	478, 829
Leather.....	1, 792, 797	1, 599, 222	2, 148, 984	5, 541, 003
Linen goods.....	12, 561	13, 379	30, 398	56, 338
Liquors.....	16, 323	.....	7, 664	23, 987
Merinos, bombazines, and crape.....	702, 710	676, 733	1, 552, 406	2, 931, 849
Miscellaneous.....	522, 542	822, 288	697, 217	2, 042, 047
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	831, 542	1, 057, 470	1, 723, 918	3, 612, 930
Optical and surgical instruments.....	88, 313	87, 816	101, 593	277, 722
Pianos and musical instruments.....	25, 216	31, 740	34, 469	91, 425
Plated ware, gold and silver.....	5, 130	37, 802	23, 315	66, 247
Seeds, grass and flower.....	13, 478	14, 901	6, 233	34, 612
Shawls.....	158, 615	177, 358	334, 456	670, 429

SECOND QUARTER, 1870—Continued.

Articles.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Silks	457, 709	295, 452	332, 027	1, 085, 188
Stationery	125, 978	68, 592	311, 415	505, 985
Toilet articles and perfumery	236, 686	193, 571	186, 430	616, 687
Wines	33, 987	46, 390	14, 854	95, 231
Total	10, 208, 620	10, 291, 861	12, 533, 037	33, 033, 518

THIRD QUARTER, 1870.*

Articles.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Books and engravings	72, 952	63, 732	23, 220	159, 904
Boots and shoes	34, 746	56, 435	16, 154	107, 335
Bronze and works of art	390, 524	751, 422	435, 728	1, 577, 674
Buttons and trimmings	756, 266	1, 113, 932	270, 565	2, 140, 763
Chemicals	100, 419	188, 681	6, 278	295, 378
Clocks and watches	70, 229	93, 628	84, 426	248, 283
Cloths, woolen	721, 191	226, 463	170, 098	1, 117, 752
Clothes, ready-made	88, 106	121, 860	21, 311	231, 277
Cotton goods	199, 455	279, 626	99, 021	578, 102
Drugs	43, 014	59, 711	16, 765	119, 490
Dye-stuffs	42, 173	64, 472	50, 284	156, 929
Fancy goods	558, 802	833, 760	239, 117	1, 631, 679
Flowers and feathers, artificial	1, 492, 006	1, 228, 696	229, 302	2, 950, 094
Furnishing-goods	878, 212	619, 576	245, 072	1, 742, 860
Furniture	186, 243	266, 888	167, 433	620, 564
Glass and porcelains	277, 403	353, 996	317, 767	949, 166
Gloves, kid	418, 375	601, 205	229, 225	1, 248, 805
Hair	124, 533	147, 074	81, 486	353, 093
Hats and hatters' goods	542, 684	667, 943	71, 572	1, 282, 199
Jewelry and precious stones	1, 230, 151	398, 137	89, 331	1, 717, 619
Laces	277, 062	266, 226	357, 050	900, 338
Leather	2, 535, 930	2, 511, 935	638, 846	5, 686, 711
Linen goods	140, 387	258, 702	231, 868	630, 957
Liquors	81, 989	68, 864	49, 248	200, 101
Merinos, bombazines, and crape	3, 821, 401	3, 846, 454	1, 946, 662	9, 614, 517
Miscellaneous	826, 804	746, 969	342, 108	1, 915, 881
Miscellaneous dry-goods	3, 829, 612	5, 320, 041	2, 319, 325	11, 468, 978
Optical and surgical instruments	65, 287	107, 080	33, 681	206, 048
Pianos and musical instruments	45, 703	76, 049	28, 272	150, 024
Plated ware, gold and silver	70, 936	21, 840	12, 990	105, 766
Seeds, grass and flower	2, 164	7, 053	10, 583	19, 800
Shawls	974, 362	895, 307	350, 519	2, 220, 188
Silks	799, 056	627, 342	190, 520	1, 616, 918
Stationery	151, 427	197, 890	183, 576	532, 893
Toilet articles and perfumery	335, 592	308, 704	106, 202	750, 498
Wines	15, 458	27, 463	13, 636	56, 557
Total	22, 200, 654	23, 425, 156	9, 679, 331	55, 305, 141

* There were no exports for the fourth quarter of 1870, the siege of Paris commencing on the 18th of September.

Table showing the declared value of articles exported from Paris to the United States during the five years from 1866 to 1870, inclusive.

Articles.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Books and engravings	870, 692	641, 684	600, 810	920, 685	763, 676
Boots and shoes	808, 065	685, 810	426, 393	479, 981	409, 276
Bronzes and works of art	1, 412, 041	1, 839, 163	1, 275, 318	2, 125, 758	2, 206, 100
Buttons and trimmings	8, 701, 273	9, 976, 463	6, 853, 547	5, 757, 422	5, 079, 613
Chemicals	1, 244, 481	780, 054	2, 338, 283	3, 085, 372	1, 669, 350
Clocks and watches	913, 481	906, 597	843, 142	953, 842	503, 477
Cloths, woolen	3, 488, 452	2, 082, 195	2, 453, 694	2, 881, 454	2, 736, 398
Clothes, ready-made	1, 296, 482	1, 446, 276	1, 588, 388	1, 682, 488	1, 488, 519
Cotton goods	8, 341, 403	4, 535, 047	3, 153, 060	4, 056, 704	5, 278, 001
Drugs	436, 116	413, 590	323, 025	407, 423	519, 568
Dye-stuffs	310, 757	442, 410	430, 580	253, 271	400, 248
Fancy goods	8, 605, 037	7, 201, 184	5, 724, 717	6, 183, 673	4, 415, 366

Table showing the declared value of articles exported from Paris, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Flowers and feathers, artificial...	3,548,035	3,334,063	3,694,383	6,247,808	6,152,590
Furnishing-goods	11,606,811	7,531,602	5,526,629	5,604,890	3,251,766
Furniture	223,263	303,084	267,741	222,845	1,436,522
Glass and porcelains	3,952,707	2,553,147	2,493,664	2,746,002	1,974,092
Gloves, kid	7,044,800	2,383,882	7,458,290	7,815,868	4,192,157
Hair	635,658	571,307	1,269,191	1,951,157	1,004,897
Hats and hatters' goods	5,133,240	7,087,365	8,118,621	6,554,348	2,557,878
Jewelry and precious stones	7,321,023	6,132,942	6,482,021	8,617,131	5,201,653
Laces	2,478,620	3,085,118	5,018,937	6,773,016	2,996,156
Leather	16,311,448	16,473,976	14,351,979	18,562,998	15,880,516
Linen goods	3,142,900	1,371,438	705,021	1,193,011	751,929
Liquors	102,798	34,590	223,676	91,777	242,288
Merinos, bombazines, and crape..	39,222,550	36,456,908	24,871,558	21,821,008	18,728,641
Miscellaneous	7,784,388	3,820,154	4,018,929	7,008,159	5,887,344
Miscellaneous dry-goods	16,548,276	8,471,795	6,748,000	8,944,720	24,368,351
Optical and surgical instruments.	1,211,637	1,064,356	1,320,868	1,526,140	693,028
Pianos and musical instruments..	936,081	580,749	448,143	491,078	319,012
Plated ware, gold and silver	83,087	64,720	58,094	233,422	299,039
Seeds, grass and flower	315,670	245,437	307,679	269,013	204,020
Shawls	3,832,505	5,370,788	4,868,169	6,375,698	4,313,908
Silks	6,799,193	1,825,509	3,175,065	3,640,533	4,009,294
Stationery	1,802,517	1,079,965	820,950	1,227,763	1,195,352
Toilet articles and perfumery....	3,780,102	2,923,746	2,925,730	3,380,007	2,108,367
Wines	372,236	277,602	293,930	432,464	243,925
Total	180,617,825	149,994,716	131,478,225	150,518,935	133,482,317

The following table exhibits a summary statement of the declared value of exports from Paris to the United States during a period of seven and a half years, namely, for the several quarters from July 1, 1863, to December 31, 1870.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total for the year.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
1863			25,340,061	28,943,342	54,283,403
1864	30,622,771	29,057,966	15,029,817	7,634,977	82,345,531
1865	17,169,566	24,324,166	46,687,202	50,960,635	139,141,569
1866	47,897,040	36,165,609	55,170,790	41,384,398	180,617,837
1867	41,033,508	29,772,719	53,848,889	25,339,140	149,994,256
1868	32,869,856	24,160,827	45,884,915	28,541,627	131,457,225
1869	40,965,052	31,995,165	45,927,523	31,631,195	150,518,935
1870	45,143,658	33,033,518	55,305,141	.....	133,482,317

From the foregoing table it appears that the period of the greatest depression in the commercial movement from Paris to the United States was the fall and winter of 1864, especially the fourth quarter of 1864, when the values of exportation reached their lowest point; that the period of greatest activity was the first three quarters of 1870, when the values of exportation had reached their highest point; and that but for the siege of Paris, which began on the 18th of September, 1870, and ended January 28, 1871, during which period only a very limited number of invoices were certified, which were dispatched by balloons, (the merchandises having been forwarded before the investment,) the value of exportations for the year 1870 would have been greater than in any previous year.

Table showing the declared value of exports from Paris to the United States during the first seven months of the year 1871, as compared with that of the previous years.

Month.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
January	4, 878	16, 654, 227	13, 685, 748	13, 915, 826	17, 404, 135	18, 246, 664
February	674, 829	15, 492, 609	13, 541, 991	10, 381, 609	13, 206, 068	16, 354, 103
March	10, 194, 071	12, 996, 822	13, 737, 313	8, 572, 421	10, 423, 305	13, 296, 312
April	6, 091, 552	10, 208, 620	10, 968, 289	6, 593, 714	7, 088, 268	9, 416, 338
May	2, 698, 898	10, 291, 861	8, 444, 971	8, 020, 418	9, 396, 975	11, 058, 580
June	9, 772, 100	12, 555, 037	12, 581, 905	9, 546, 695	13, 287, 476	15, 690, 691
July	21, 252, 641	22, 201, 654	16, 026, 990	19, 606, 328	18, 768, 840	17, 314, 922

This table shows that the amount of exports during the month of July, 1871, was, with the exception of July, 1870, higher than in any other previous years.

TOULON.

Statement showing the commerce at Toulon for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Barley	kilograms.. 1,200, 000	\$36, 000	.....	Spain and Algiers.
Brandy	liters.. 7, 273	1, 455	\$365	Germany and England.
Boilers, plate and iron	kilograms.. 248, 389	99, 354	.....	England.
Cast-iron work	do.. 16, 931	3, 386	16	Do.
Cheese	do.. 8, 969	2, 690	81	Switzerland.
Coffee	do.. 15, 679	6, 271	1, 950	Brazil, Hayti, and Martinico.
Coal	do.. 8,827, 300	61, 789	2, 119	England.
Eggs	do.. 61, 900	15, 618	.....	Italy.
Fish, fresh	do.. 60, 377	36, 226	604	Do.
Forage	do.. 951, 233	28, 537	.....	Italy and Algiers.
Hemp	do.. 693, 338	138, 660	.....	Russia.
Hides	do.. 60, 118	12, 023	307	United States.
Hoop-sticks	pieces.. 288, 284	1, 720	.....	Italy.
Joiners' work	kilograms.. 59, 536	1, 000	.....	Italy and England.
Machinery	do.. 7, 365	6, 000	.....	England.
Mahogany timber	do.. 13, 887	972	.....	Do.
Manganese	do.. 135, 000	27, 000	.....	Italy.
Mercer-ware	do.. 1, 588	3, 176	635	China and Cochin China.
Oars, ash-tree	pieces.. 2, 731	640	67	Austria and United States.
Oats	kilograms.. 3, 617	108	.....	Italy and Turkey.
Old iron	do.. 82, 849	920	260	Spain.
Olive-oil	do.. 47, 199	12, 271	281	Italy.
Oignons	do.. 21, 800	432	.....	Do.
Ore, iron	do.. 1,020, 000	8, 160	.....	Algiers and Spain.
Planks	meters.. 448, 235	4, 400	.....	United States, Russia, Sweden, and Germany.
Porcelain	kilograms.. 8, 773	2, 500	227	Cochin China.
Salt-meat	do.. 33, 729	10, 118	40	England.
Rice	do.. 153, 778	12, 302	155	Italy.
Semolina	do.. 3, 757	563	8	Do.
Spars	pieces.. 1, 367	820	.....	Russia and Norway.
Sulphur	kilograms.. 987, 794	39, 511	.....	Italy.
Timber	cubic meters.. 9, 560	152, 960	31	England, Germany, and United States.
Work in iron and brass	kilograms.. 62, 445	49, 950	.....	England, Germany, and United States.
Wheat	do.. 8,947, 200	626, 304	7, 608	Italy and Russia.
Zinc, oxide	do.. 111, 477	15, 606	.....	Belgium.
		1,419, 442	14, 754	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Artificial flowers kilograms..	250	\$1, 250	Italy.
Books	1, 300	2, 600	Australia.
Bread and biscuits	66, 693	6, 002	French colonies and Italy.
Bricks	105, 000	1, 155	Algiers.
Colors	1, 915	1, 149	Turkey.
Common mercer-ware	660	800	Australia.
Coral	880	3, 520	Spain.
Furniture	120, 000	24, 000	Algiers, Spain, and Turkey.
Glass ware	31, 000	3, 600	Italy.
Grindstones	119	595	Italy and Algiers.
Iron, in bars	50, 000	3, 000	Italy and Algiers.
Lemons and oranges	1, 500	900	England and United States.
Lime	2, 000	1, 000	Algiers.
Machinery	1, 382, 589	276, 518	Italy, Spain, Egypt, Turkey, Brazil, and Australia.
Marble	1, 637	9, 822	Algiers.
Mirrors	1, 800	3, 600	Egypt and Australia.
Mustard	1, 110	330	Japan.
Oak-bark	3, 300	132	Italy.
Olive-oil	17, 782	5, 690	United States.
Potatoes	50, 100	1, 503	Italy.
Plaster	30, 830	14, 799	Algiers.
Pottery	10, 140	1, 000	Italy.
Preserved fruits	4, 640	4, 500	Algiers and Egypt.
Preserved vegetables	44, 000	8, 500	Algiers, Brazil, Cochin China, and Japan.
Rice	3, 772	377	French colonies.
Ropes	34, 507	20, 824	Italy, Greece, and Turkey.
Salt	1, 198, 928	23, 978	Belgium, Brazil, Norway, Russia, and United States.
Salt-fish, sardines preserved in oil	13, 086	7, 872	Egypt.
Salt-meat	86, 522	34, 608	Algiers, Japan, and Cochin China.
Sails	13, 550	1, 807	Brazil, Spain, and Turkey.
Soap	4, 667	983	Italy and Egypt.
Tiles	73, 000	813	Italy.
Vinegar	12, 702	762	Turkey and French colonies.
Wine	2, 202, 125	15, 148	French colonies, Brazil, Italy, and United States.
		483, 137	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Toulon, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belgian	Belgium	1	114	1	114	1	114	1	160
British	England	1	160	1	160	1	160	1	160
British	England	5	2,687	10	4,639	15	7,326	8	3,487
French	Malta							1	626
French	Italy			2	259	2	259	1	333
French	Algiers			7	1,157	7	1,157	11	3,469
French	Belgium							2	495
French	Cochin China							2	710
French	England			20	5,078	20	5,078	4	1,199
French	Italy	1	106	7	631	8	737	10	1,026
French	Russia							1	259
French	Spain	3	318	4	424	7	742	6	589
French	Germany			4	2,112	4	2,112	4	1,779
French	England							1	501
French	Sweden								
French	Russia			1	168	1	168		
French	Turkey			1	223	1	223		
French	Italy	2	259	76	5,608	78	5,867	1	223
French	Austria							44	3,011
French	England			1	387	1	387	3	504
French	Roman States								
French	Russia			2	529	2	529		
French	Turkey			1	316	1	316		
French	Algiers								
French	Norway								
French	Russia			1	390	1	390		
French	Sweden			2	853	2	853		
French	Turkey								
French	Russia			9	3,300	9	3,300	1	451
French	Algiers							3	1,162
French	Spain							1	146
French	Turkey							7	374
French	Spain			2	89	2	89	3	1,184
French	Roman States							1	43
French	Sweden			1	252	1	252	1	46
French	Italy								
French	Italy							1	252
Total	Total	11	3,370	153	26,689	164	30,059	125	24,070
								137	27,810

J. G. PLATTNER.

FRENCH DEPENDENCIES.

ALGIERS.

DECEMBER 30, 1871. (Received January 20, 1872.)

In consequence of the late war between France and Germany which has just about terminated, and which had a very serious effect on the commerce and general business of Algiers, a perfect and faithful report of the same could not properly be considered a criterion of its actual commercial trade as compared with former years, even if such information could be obtained; the war having caused an almost complete prostration of all kinds of business. I hope, therefore, that my report will not do an injustice to the interests of this really fine country.

During the war everything here was in the greatest state of excitement, and I have had great difficulty in obtaining what information I forward in the accompanying tables, and have also spent much time in obtaining the same. I regret exceedingly that it is not all the Department calls for. The delay of my report has been caused in consequence.

There is little or nothing of importance, at this time, to give that I think would be of interest to the United States Government.

ARAB INSURRECTION.

The late insurrection of the Arabs in the interior, which was at the time quite serious, is now completely suppressed; the Arabs have come to amicable terms of peace. Immense tracts of the lands of the leaders have been confiscated, and the tribes connected with the insurrection have been obliged to pay large sums of money as an indemnity to the French government.

PRESENT STATE OF COMMERCE.

At present the commerce of the port seems to be improving rapidly, and merchants and residents generally seem to be quite sanguine of the future prosperity and welfare of the country. Within the last few months improvements of the most extensive kind have been commenced by the government authorities and private individuals.

W. L. M. BURGER.

Statement showing the commerce at Algiers, Africa, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity or value.
Salt-meat and grease.....kilograms..	695, 283
Cheese of all kinds.....do.....	474, 786
Fish, dried, salted, and smoked.....do.....	364, 180
Wheat flour.....do.....	1, 854, 904
Rice.....do.....	889, 114
Potatoes.....do.....	3, 062, 565

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity or value.
Dried vegetables and fruits.....kilograms..	821, 892
Raw sugar .....do.....	450, 095
Coffee .....do.....	993, 923
Tobacco, (leaf and manufactured).....do.....	237, 527
Oils .....do.....	668, 494
Building-lumber.....meters....	1, 532, 683
Material.....frances....	613, 284
Pit-coal .....kilograms..	32, 092, 707
Cast iron and steel.....do.....	4, 967, 089
Soaps.....do.....	1, 443, 521
Acids.....do.....	162, 047
Superfine sugar.....do.....	2, 857, 737
Wines of all kinds.....liters....	15, 286, 838
Brandies of all kinds.....do.....	2, 084, 862
Crockery, earthenware, &c.....kilograms..	915, 432
Glass and crystals.....frances....	258, 072
Tissues of all kinds.....do.....	17, 370, 124
Paper and pasteboard.....kilograms..	567, 224
Prepared skins.....frances....	1, 849, 856
Works in metal.....do.....	1, 409, 333

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity or value.
Horses.....head.....	43
Horned cattle.....do.....	287
Sheep.....do.....	134, 435
Leeches.....number....	67, 000
Raw skins of all kinds.....kilograms..	193, 220
Wool in mass.....do.....	668, 182
Unworked leather.....do.....	23, 148
Seeds of all kinds.....do.....	66, 182
Fish, dried, salted, and smoked.....do.....	118, 058
Grain.....hétel.....	26, 554
Barley.....do.....	22, 218
Flour.....kilograms..	3, 304, 300
Dried vegetables.....do.....	1, 381, 461
Linseed.....do.....	1, 784, 850
Tobacco in leaf and manufactured.....do.....	1, 439, 628
Oils of all kinds.....do.....	740, 919
Rough rye.....do.....	54, 069
Rushes and reeds.....do.....	114, 413
Flax in trunk or bulk, (net).....do.....	108, 575
Vegetable hair, (erin végétal).....do.....	3, 741, 005
Provender.....do.....	5, 409, 963
Rags.....frances....	48, 370
Ore of all kinds.....kilograms..	4, 640, 673
Coral, (rough).....do.....	436
Cattle hoofs and horns.....do.....	322, 681
Fresh vegetables and fruits.....do.....	2, 583, 226
Articles for collections.....frances....	62, 599

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Algiers, Africa, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French	France	226	129, 779	150	13, 404	227	123, 424	71	9, 154
	England	...	...	55	8, 861	...	...	7	1, 290
	Belgium	...	...	1	154	...	...	11	1, 574
	Spain	...	...	14	1, 260	...	...	41	4, 785
	Italy	...	...	5	420	...	...	14	1, 834
Austrian	Newfoundland	...	...	1	200	...	...	...	...
	Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	419
	Barbary States	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	307
	Austria	...	...	5	1, 645	...	...	1	363
	England	...	...	1	318	...	...	1	374
Spanish	Turkey	...	...	4	1, 437	...	...	3	906
	Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	191
	Spain	21	2, 009	406	17, 272	22	2, 110	295	13, 179
	France	...	...	3	153	...	...	2	152
	Italy	...	...	1	90	...	...	3	179
Italian	Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	4, 029
	Italy	...	...	25	2, 035	...	...	22	2, 373
	Turkey	...	...	4	856	...	...	10	3, 061
	France	...	...	3	594	...	...	4	800
	Russia	...	...	6	1, 765	...	...	...	...
English	England	...	...	3	1, 097	...	...	...	...
	Spain	...	...	1	153	...	...	2	286
	Austria	...	...	3	652	...	...	5	943
	England	10	4, 267	19	4, 901	6	5, 041	4	1, 428
	France	...	...	1	104	...	...	1	155
Russian	Belgium	...	...	1	119	...	...	...	...
	Spain	...	...	1	54	...	...	4	970
	Italy	1	300	...	...	1	300	2	381
	Turkey	1	606	...	...	...	...	4	1, 292
	Tunis	...	...	2	209	3	900	1	1, 178
	Russia	...	...	2	496	...	...	...	...
	England	...	...	1	330	...	...	...	...
	Belgium	...	...	1	494	...	...	...	...
	France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	494
	Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	330
	Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	266
	Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	232

[illegible]

GERMANY.**AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.**

OCTOBER 25, 1871. (Received December 1.)

While the industry of Aix-la-Chapelle had already in the year 1869 begun to take an unmistakable rise, a very lively activity developed itself in all branches of industry at the beginning of last year. The expectation of a secure and peaceful state of things appeared indeed the more justified, as for several years the political horizon had not indicated such a condition of affairs more than at that time. All the more severely were enterprises injured by the war with France. It is true, the wonderful successes of the united German armies soon did away with the danger of an invasion and enabled industry to continue its activity, although in a limited manner, but still losses of various kinds have been inevitable; and the past year must, therefore, be called an unsatisfactory one in its commercial results. To what extent the various branches of industry of this place have been affected by that temporary state of things, partly existing yet, will be seen from the following statements in relation to the different branches of industry:

CLOTH MANUFACTURE.

The spring business in light goods, as well for articles of ladies' outfit as for gentlemen's wear, was such as to be called a very lively one. The prospects of the winter business, based on considerable orders, seemed no less favorable, and made it advisable, in spite of the very high prices of wool, to think of a further adequate laying in of raw material. All the greater was the consternation when war suddenly seemed inevitable. The unexpected declaration of war brought about in Aix-la-Chapelle not only the immediate stoppage of work on the part of some smaller mills, but also a reduced working in the larger establishments, and the excitement was intensified through the withdrawal, from all parts, of orders for winter goods, which were just ready for forwarding. With the quick successes of the German arms confidence, it is true, was partly restored, but it amounted only to this, that the stoppage of work got less again, and to this sole and partial turn for the better its result remained confined for a considerable time. By degrees customers re-opened their annulled orders for winter goods, although at reduced prices, trusting that the war would not last very long, and somewhat more encouragement to renewed activity made itself felt. A very lucrative business was entered into by several manufactories of our neighboring towns of Eupen and Euskirchen by taking contracts for military cloths, as also in Aix-la-Chapelle some very extensive and paying contracts were taken for raw and milled double stuffs, intended for making blankets for the army. The export of cloth for America since the beginning of the year went on as unsatisfactorily as for some time previous. A considerable improvement, however, seemed likely to begin at the outbreak of the war. The export of Rhenish cloths to America became, for some time, exceedingly active, American importers apprehending that the transports of troops would hinder the traffic of goods

in Germany on the one hand, and that the blockade of the ports in the German Ocean and the Baltic would cripple the shipping facilities on the other hand. The quick and easy means of forwarding to Antwerp proved very handy and useful to Aix-la-Chapelle industry, and large lots went to America. Other forwarding routes, however, were soon opened, on which such an extensive export developed itself that an overstocking of the American market took place, and a reaction became inevitable. The prices then realized at the auctions there were disappointing, and the expectations of seeing business across the Atlantic make up for the stagnation of business in Germany were not realized to the anticipated extent. Export to South America was very trifling. The advance of the Brazilian import duties, in 1869, leaves to exportation to that market little room to pay satisfactorily. While business to France is, of course, at a complete stand-still, outstanding debts there are, under the present circumstances, as little to be recovered, and, even after the re-establishment of peace, industry must, no doubt, be prepared for many a loss. Business with Sweden, Norway, and Denmark remains within the usual narrow limits. Relations with Italy were likewise of no important character, but an improvement of trade is expected when the political status of that country will finally be regularly settled.

WOOL-SPINNING.

Wool-spinning continued very satisfactory in the improvement which had set in at the end of 1869. Owing to the lively state of the cloth manufacture, the increasing demand for home and foreign trade required great efforts to satisfy it, and doubtless the results of the whole year would also here have proved very favorable but for the sudden outbreak of the war. As a natural consequence, an immediate countermanding of all orders took place, even on the part of constituents belonging to nations quite unengaged in the war, and with the stopping of work also the depreciation of the raw material. Several spinners were compelled to close their establishments, while others, with difficulty, and short time, managed to keep half their machinery going. This continued the whole summer. Only in October a demand for yarns set in which was all the livelier. Owing to the great and pressing demand for woollen blankets and other warm requirements for the army, the spinners of carded yarns got much to do during the last months of the year; nevertheless the result of wool-spinning will be such as to be called little lucrative, the less so for the fact that the yarn prices realized were not in proportion to the prices paid for wool before the war. Yet on the whole the position of the spinning establishments may be called healthy and much promising for the future, partly also through the fact that the establishments of this kind are incessantly engaged upon perfecting their machinery and other working arrangements, and to make them equal to those of the most advanced countries.

WOOL.

The trade in wool, which could not boast of any particular prosperity during the manifold fluctuations in 1869, experienced a decided improvement during the first months of last year. The wool auction in London in February was much frequented, and prices very firm, while that at Antwerp in the same month was equally favorable, with a decidedly rising tendency. At both places a considerable rise was proved to have taken place in the industry of the Continent, to which

the then unprecedented quantity of 90,000 bales (out of 163,000) was exported, principally to France. The German trade, owing to the very good Leipzig cloth-fair, showed increased activity, which did much toward increasing the *turns-over*, as well as firmly establishing prices for wool. While, notwithstanding the unmistakable improvement of business for the German June fairs, a rise of only from 4 to 5 thalers on the June prices of 1869 was generally expected, and buyers gave out contracts on this basis with reluctance only, yet already at the Breslau fair a rise of from 5 to 8 thalers took place, which increased at the later markets, especially at Berlin, to from 12 to 18 thalers per hundred weight, as against the corresponding period of 1869. Only the finest wools, however, and those sheep-raisers, profited by this rise who had paid special attention to the improvement of their wools. The general advance of the article was not only a proof of the active state of the woolen industry, but it justified also the wool-trade in expecting a flourishing development of their branch after the period of the lowest values had once been passed. The third London auction, at the end of June, supported this view. Numerous English and continental buyers brought about an exceedingly lively course of sales, when the well-known speech of Grammont produced a sudden consternation. Prices fell at once 10 per cent., and the auction was closed after some days, sellers looking at the low offers, and preferring to withdraw the then yet unsold 64,000 bales for better times. In the wool-trade also several months of great stagnation then ensued. Besides German and English combing-wools (Noils) in cheap qualities, Buenos Ayres wools of all kinds were most in demand, these latter asserting their suitability not only more and more for carded yarn-spinning, but being also very fit for military cloths. At the London auction, which was opened on the 27th October, a small rise took place again, partly owing to the military contracts, but mainly to the full activity of the English woolen industry; of the offered 174,000 bales only 30,000 going to the continent. This favorable turn remained without perceptible influence on German wools, the more so as France remained excluded by the war from her usual not inconsiderable import of fine German wools. Quite recently considerable quantities of French combing-wools (Noils) were brought to this market by Belgian medium, at prices very reduced, no doubt leaving a loss, and soon found takers.

CARD MANUFACTURE.

The activity of card manufactories in 1871 remained, on the whole, a smaller one than during the previous year, owing to the reduction of the woolen and cotton industry. To be added to this circumstance are various matters, which have given rise to lively complaints for several years, and which ought to be eventually abolished in a treaty of commerce with France, if this important industrial branch is to attain a full and lucrative development. As long as the considerable duties continue to weigh on the original raw materials, which have almost wholly to be imported from foreign countries, the inland manufacture of cards will find it more and more impossible to compete with the foreign one, which keeps increasing. It may be stated, as a fact, that the home manufacturers, owing to these high duties, work with much greater expenses than those of France, Belgium, and England, and solely for this reason almost half the supply of cards wanted at home is imported from foreign countries, while manufacturers here find any export impracticable.

NEEDLE MANUFACTURE.

Needle manufactories were so long closed during the first half year of 1870, that in spite of higher wages a sensible want of workmen made itself felt, and the orders which came in could not be executed quickly enough. This activity was also suddenly interrupted by the declaration of war, in this case all the more seriously from the fact that for a number of years the French consumption had been very important, almost one-third of the produce of the needle manufacture of Aix-la-Chapelle having gone to France. In addition to this, outstanding debts in France ceased completely to come in, and even after the conclusion of peace considerable losses may be anticipated. The needle manufacture may be counted as belonging to those branches of industry that have suffered perhaps most severely by the war. Also in other European countries the war seems to have caused an injurious state of things. From Italy, which in ordinary years has been a great consumer of needles, orders came in but slowly, while payments took place long after the time agreed on, and with heavy losses of exchange. In Spain several failures took place of old and well-established firms, which formerly happened but rarely among customers there, who were generally considered good and safe. The results, therefore, of last year for the needle manufacturers, in view of the decrease of demand and losses by bad debts, cannot be called lucrative.

MINING.

The state of the mining business was on the whole pretty favorable at the beginning of last year. Coal-mines especially had a good demand, nearly exhausting their stocks and rendering increased mining necessary. This had been produced by the severe winter of 1869-'70 and the increased manufacture in all branches of trade. The sales of caking-coal and coke especially became so extensive that the supply became insufficient from want of hands. A very sensible reaction on the development of coal-mining here ensued at the outbreak of the war. According to statistics on the results of the coal-mining districts of Aix-la-Chapelle, the average raising of coal amounted per day to 46,118 scheffel before the mobilization of the army; 39,153 scheffel, after; a decrease of 6,965 scheffel. The daily average sales amounted to 48,779 scheffel before the mobilization; 29,214 scheffel, after; a decrease of 19,565 scheffel.

For some little time, when the railways were completely blocked, the sales had even dwindled down to a few thousand scheffels. The total number of hands employed, including the mining officials, before the outbreak of the war, was 3,181 men, out of which 318 men were called to the army, and left behind 31 parents in need of support, 177 wives, and 394 children, altogether 602 persons, who receive even yet supports in a praiseworthy manner, partly from the mine-proprietors, partly from the workmen who remained here.

Fortunately the disturbances of coal-mining caused by the war were only temporary. The chances for sales again became so favorable toward the end of 1870, that great scarcity, even at the unusually high prices of 4½ to 5 silbergroschen per scheffel, (at the pit,) set in, and industrial establishments were obliged to get their coal from Belgium. The causes of this are to be looked for partly in the scarcity of hands, but mainly in the disturbances of the railways by the war, which are still partly existing and impede business in many ways. The whole of the pits in the Aix-la-Chapelle coal district raised, in 1870, 12,123,652 scheffel of coal, as against 12,021,278 in 1869. The sales were 11,236,995 scheffel, as against 10,964,609 in 1869. On the whole, therefore, coal-

mining may be considered to have been satisfactory during the past year, especially taking into consideration the discouraging state of things at the beginning of the war. On the other hand, for the lead and zinc production of the neighboring district of Stolberg, the year has not been very good. Here also the war had its paralyzing effect. The prohibition of export stopped completely the export of lead. Our governments being apparently already completely supplied with what they wanted, the sales from the great stocks were confined to the small daily consumption, rendering a fall of prices inevitable. While at the beginning of the year $6\frac{1}{6}$ thalers could be easily realized, $5\frac{5}{6}$ thalers had to be taken, and even less, since the outbreak of the war. But more than all, zinc suffered in prices as well as in sales, through the cessation of demand from France, which had been the principal consumer of this metal. All building operations were also suspended, and the sales of rolled zinc became all the more difficult, and at times even impossible. Prices of raw zinc have, therefore, fallen considerably. At the beginning of the year, $6\frac{1}{2}$ thalers were realized on an average, against from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ thalers at the end of the year.

AGRICULTURE.

The business in cereals was, on the whole, livelier than the year before, to which the bad crop, caused by rain, had mainly contributed; the scarcity of good sorts, especially seed-corn, having to be covered as in 1867, from France and Hungary. In consequence of the closing of the frontier, which took place on the part of France toward Germany at the beginning of September, prices of cereals, especially of rye, have risen considerably. At the beginning of the year, owing to the prospects of a good crop, business was little animated and prices stood with little alteration, or inclined toward a fall. The war in itself exercised a hardly perceptible influence on grain business, independently of the above-named prohibition of export on the part of France, but acted rather in a retrograde way.

Taking a general retrospect of the industry during the past year, there was room for a better state of things, with the exception of some favored branches, such as coal and iron. But after the re-establishment of peace, trade has, and will no doubt, very much revive and be strengthened, especially as the often-tried soundness and solidity of this place and its environs, in a commercial point of view, continue unaltered, and there will doubtless be no effort spared to heal the wounds caused by the late eventful times, by renewed energy and activity.

EDUCATION.

Education being compulsory in Germany, that is to say, parents being obliged to send their children from five years of age to fourteen to the public schools, or to prove that they receive due instruction at home, the primary or common schools are crowded. There are more than forty schools in Aix-la-Chapelle, each having as many as four classes. Part of those schools are free, (charity schools,) in others instruction is paid for according to the parents' income, the tax varying from 10 silbergroschen to 1 thaler a month. The teachers of the former, however, are not inferior to those of the latter, both proceeding from the government seminaries for teachers. Children upon leaving the primary schools are expected to possess a thorough knowledge of their religion, to be acquainted with the Bible, to read and write German fluently, to be well up in ciphering, and to have some notions in geography, the history of their country. Singing lessons are given to all. The boys go through regular gymnastic exercises, while the girls are

taught needle-work. Of late the sisters of a religious order of the "Child Jesus," have been admitted as teachers in most of the free schools for girls; still, it must be observed that they too have to pass the same examination as the other teachers.

There are numerous private schools, especially for girls and young ladies, but also for boys, in which elementary and higher instruction is given. Though not regulated by the government, they still are inspected by and stand under the control of the government.

Apprentices, such as joiners, carpenters, masons, &c., may acquire a greater knowledge in arithmetic, geometry, and drawing, modeling, &c., in the *Handwerker Fortbildungsschule*, a Sunday-school, in the hours from 7½ to 12 a. m. This school was established by order of the government in 1817. During the last year 225 young men were instructed here by 10 teachers; every pupil pays 2 thalers per annum. Schools for superior instruction are the following:

1. *The Gewerbeschule*.—This school is preparatory to all mechanical arts and trades; mechanics, sculptors, carpenters, masons, &c., consequently mathematics, drawing, physics, and chemistry are the principal matters of teaching. Elementary instruction and some drawing are requisite for admission; no pupils under fourteen years of age are admitted, and the course of studies lasts three years. There are several advantages granted to those who have successfully gone through their studies in this school.

2. *The Realschule, 1st order*.—Boys may enter this school at the age of ten years; there are nine classes, each of which is of one year. Objects of instruction are the German language and literature, Latin, French, and English, mathematics, natural sciences, (natural philosophy, physics, chemistry,) all of them to a considerable degree of perfection, geography, history, drawing, &c. There are 19 professors, and the number of pupils in the last year was 300. This school was established in the year 1835, and is kept up by the town; its interior arrangement, however, is wholly under the government of the state; its original intention was to afford a good instruction to such as wish to enter business life, yet, in the course of time, in all those schools a general tendency has become manifest to obtain for their pupils the admittance to the university studies, which, till now, are only open to the pupils of the gymnasiums, and it is to be expected that these efforts will be successful at least for the study of medicine and philology, (modern languages.) This school is considered the best preparation for entering the polytechnic institutions. The cost of instruction in the lowest class is 24 thalers a year, and in the highest 36 thalers. The number of lessons in every class is 33 a week.

3. *The Gymnasium or Latin Grammar school*.—Classics are the chief objects of instruction, yet German, history, and mathematics are as well cultivated. Conditions for admittance are the same as in the realschule; the annual school-money, however, is somewhat less, rising from 20 to 28 thalers in the different classes. The number of pupils in the last year was 400; at the end of their studies the pupils have to pass an examination; in case of success they are admitted in all German universities to study for the several professions, viz, Law, theology, medicine, and philology.

The privilege of serving but for one year in the army, instead of the regular service of three years, is granted to such as have successfully gone through seven years' study, either at the gymnasium or at the realschule; in consequence of this advantage parents frequently send their sons to those schools, even though they do not intend to let them pursue their studies further.

4. *The Polytechnic Institution.*—This beautiful and vast establishment was founded in the year 1865, and was opened in 1870. It is equal to, and in some respects even more extended than, the academy for industry at Berlin, and the polytechnic schools at Hanover and Carlsruhe. The most renowned professors of all Germany have been engaged to lecture on all those sciences which are connected with arts, industry, and trades.

The whole range of mathematics, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, drawing, architecture, mining, metallurgy, railway-building, surveying, and a great many other departments of science are taught. Rich collections of all kinds, large laboratories, and a considerable library with reading-rooms are open to the students. Languages, history, &c., are accessory branches of instruction. Every student may choose which lectures he wishes to attend to. The courses of lectures are intended for one year, divided into two terms. The beginning of lectures is in the first week of October. A certain amount of knowledge, especially in mathematics and drawing, is considered necessary for such as wish to derive profit from those lectures, and it is supposed that young men under eighteen years are not likely to have attained this necessary preparatory instruction.

The number of professors at the polytechnic institution is thirty. During the course of 1870-'71, two hundred and fifty students had attended lectures, a very large number, considering that most young men were with the army in France.

While teachers for boys' schools are instructed in particular seminaries, (such as Bruhl and Kempen in the Rhenish provinces,) young ladies wishing to become teachers go through a course of lectures held gratuitous by order of the government here as in every government town. They are examined in the month of October of every year, several teachers and members of the government being commissioned for these examinations. They are also, at their request, examined in German literature, French, and English, in order to be entitled to teach these objects in superior ladies' schools.

JAMES PARK.

Statement showing the exports from Aix-la-Chapelle to the different ports of entry of the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Value in Prussian money.	Value in United States coin.	Totals.	Port of entry.
Woolen cloth	2, 211, 322 24 8	\$1, 560, 933 75	.....	New York.
Kid gloves.....	230, 340 21 6	162, 593 44	.....	Do.
Passer	24, 675 23 2	17, 394 66	.....	Do.
Woolen gloves.....	11, 613 25 10	8, 198 00	.....	Do.
Lead and zinc	519, 919 12 6	367, 001 92	.....	Do.
Pins and needles.....	77, 041 7 5	54, 382 05	.....	Do.
Flocks.....	4, 362 13 6	3, 079 37	.....	Do.
Glass ware.....	264, 156 8 11	186, 463 25	.....	Do.
Buttons.....	3, 358 20 7	2, 359 06	.....	Do.
Wine	109 25 0	77 54	.....	Do.
Velvet	528 29 4	373 39	.....	Do.
Bristles	1, 499 17 0	1, 058 47	.....	Do.
Oil-picture	300 00 0	211 76	\$2, 364, 126 66	Do.
Woolen cloth	104, 571 5 3	76, 295 18	76, 295 18	Baltimore.
Woolen cloth	16, 803 26 3	11, 861 55	11, 861 55	San Francisco.
Woolen cloth	7, 797 6 6	5, 500 38	.....	New Orleans.
Pins and needles	201 0 0	141 88	5, 642 26	Do.
Woolen cloth	94, 516 12 9	66, 717 46	.....	Philadelphia.
Pins and needles.....	1, 832 22 0	1, 293 69	68, 011 15	Do.
Total.....	3, 574, 952 2 2	2, 526, 936 80	2, 525, 936 80	

AUGSBURG.

*Exports from Augsburg to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.**

Articles.	Value. Fl. kr.	
Gloves	8,293	51
Gold and silver paper	20,572	1
Cock-saws	3,665	43
Cord-twine	9,689	2
Objects of divine service	4,071	54
Dried maws of calves	8,400	
Medicinal preparations	1,009	
Cotton yarn	243	50
Books	507	20
Cotton goods	2,943	28
Leather and gloves	563	32
Wines	2,477	36
Toys	190	46
Manufactures	1,275	37
Gold paper	2,034	
Mathematical instruments	1,811	
Colored cotton goods	11,685	4
Sparkling wines	786	48
Musical instruments	450	
Total	80,670	32

BADEN.

Exports from the Grand Duchy of Baden to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	4th quarter, 1870.	1st quarter, 1871.	2d quarter, 1871.	3d quarter, 1871.	Total.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Apparatus, chemical, mathematical, &c	80	352	337	2,627	3,396
Smokers' articles	9,432	8,991	10,346	9,863	38,632
Cotton goods, shawls, &c	6,431	168,364	27,238	23,210	225,243
Jewelry	82,645	86,214	68,112	267,978	504,949
Jewelry-cases	4,106		1,076	4,106	9,288
Books and stationery	4,601			1,334	5,935
Iron manufactures	656		435	2,123	3,214
Vinegar		400			400
Fire-arms	201				201
Fruit, dried and preserved	1,896	8,125	1,140		11,161
Fancy goods	648	697	2,604	3,349	7,298
Spirits	434	3,115	3,870	7,534	14,953
Glass manufactures	11,634	369	3,319	10,455	25,777
Mirrors	40,172	52,625	28,205	24,486	145,488
Barley, hemp, caraway and poppy-seed		30	1,026	4,124	5,180
Jewels, gems, and crystals			3,092	53,553	56,645
Combs		649			649
Corsets	76,187	18,162	19,048	37,393	150,790
Hares' skins		1,800			1,800
Cheese				654	654
Clothing			1,259	649	1,908
Buttons, porcelain	45,106	59,801	18,617		123,524
Leather	103,844	46,578	82,400	112,776	345,598
Groceries, drugs, dyes, &c	4,517	17,055	13,775	11,536	46,883
Mineral-water	650	206	3,278		4,134
Minerals			7,500		7,500
Musical instruments	3,257	5,350	6,680	3,578	18,865
Optical instruments			6,264		6,264
Furniture and veneering	264	168			432
Nuts		20			20

* From the quarterly returns of Mr. Max Obermayer.

Articles.	4th quarter, 1870.	1st quarter, 1871.	2d quarter, 1871.	3d quarter, 1871.	Total.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Papier-maché.....	473	.....	3, 192	1, 747	5, 412
Pitch.....	538	.....	.....	.....	538
Provisions.....	4, 320	3, 213	.....	.....	7, 533
Carved wood and bone.....	3, 261	580	863	2, 743	7, 447
Snuff.....	1, 520	5, 360	3, 976	3, 006	13, 862
Sewing-silk.....	17, 050	16, 278	2, 453	12, 058	47, 839
Straw manufactures.....	600	5, 973	.....	981	7, 554
Clocks and clock-works.....	.....	2, 219	6, 334	12, 160	20, 713
Watches and watch-works.....	18, 941	19, 960	4, 451	6, 912	50, 264
Wine.....	40, 036	39, 080	53, 398	30, 321	162, 835
Woolen goods.....	200	.....	2, 633	.....	2, 833
Spectacles and spectacle-glasses.....	14, 735	13, 301	.....	.....	28, 036
Paintings.....	567	770	.....	695	2, 032
Porcelain.....	524	.....	189	565	1, 278
Sundries.....	991	.....	715	1, 197	2, 903
Total.....	500, 517	585, 805	387, 825	653, 713	2, 127, 860

Description and value of exports from the consular district of Baden to the United States for the years ending September 30, 1869, 1870, and 1871.

Articles.	1868-'69.	1869-'70.	1870-'71.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Apparatus, chemical, mathematical, and philosophical.....	1, 292	3, 576	3, 396
Brandies, grape, cherry, plum, &c.....	11, 857	6, 537	14, 953
Books and stationery.....	957	428	5, 935
Brushes and combs.....	583	.....	649
Cottons, dress-goods, and furnishings.....	22, 069	19, 980	117, 209
Cottons, velvet.....	9, 854	.....	61, 419
Cottons, shawls.....	.....	.....	46, 615
Corsets.....	158, 347	160, 546	150, 790
Drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.....	57, 105	56, 465	47, 821
Étuis, mostly for jewelry.....	7, 605	8, 869	9, 288
Fire-arms.....	836	160	201
Furniture, veneerings, &c.....	.....	876	432
Fruits, dried or preserved.....	20, 706	1, 932	11, 161
Fancy articles in wood, bone, glass, and porcelain.....	11, 798	4, 182	14, 745
Glass-ware, hollow.....	6, 218	5, 388	25, 777
Glass-ware, plate and mirrors.....	86, 462	141, 950	145, 488
Gold-ware, mostly jewelry.....	117, 964	271, 302	504, 949
Hares' fur.....	.....	.....	1, 800
Jewels, precious stones, crystals, &c.....	2, 443	3, 544	56, 645
Land-produce, grains for soup, hemp, and caraway and poppy-seed.....	7, 932	5, 195	5, 200
Leather, mostly calf, kid, and morocco.....	224, 648	196, 285	345, 598
Machinery, cutlery, and hardware.....	3, 208	593	3, 214
Mineral-water.....	10, 191	3, 635	4, 134
Mineral collections.....	.....	.....	7, 500
Musical instruments and works.....	9, 976	14, 488	18, 865
Oil paintings.....	.....	3, 968	2, 032
Optical goods, spectacles, and spectacle-glasses.....	.....	.....	34, 300
Paper boxes.....	11, 286	4, 142	5, 412
Paper-hangings.....	5, 333	.....	.....
Petroleum-barrels.....	.....	.....	1, 237
Plated ware.....	3, 753	.....	.....
Porcelain table-ware.....	3, 537	933	1, 278
Porcelain buttons.....	137	1, 876	123, 524
Provisions, hams, sausages, pastries, and cheese.....	13, 263	4, 124	8, 187
Smokers' articles.....	59, 369	48, 054	38, 632
Snuff.....	16, 228	10, 043	13, 862
Shoes.....	1, 461	.....	.....
Silk thread and twist.....	54, 622	45, 335	47, 839
Straw goods.....	6, 833	12, 066	7, 554
Watches and watch-materials.....	6, 624	19, 530	46, 829
Clocks and clock-materials.....	7, 577	7, 704	24, 148
Wines.....	159, 515	202, 005	162, 835
Woolen goods, cloth, and clothing.....	316	5, 474	4, 741
Miscellaneous.....	1, 448	749	1, 670
Total.....	1, 129, 353	1, 271, 934	2, 127, 864

WM. H. YOUNG.

BARMEN.

OCTOBER 26, 1871. (Received December 1.)

SILK TRADE.

During the first half year the silk trade was very lively, with a gradual rise of prices, which, however, was put a stop to on the result of the European crops being known. While in France and Piedmont the production was scanty, owing to the want of seed, in the other parts of Italy, which had amply provided themselves with the best Japan cartoons, it exceeded the estimates previously made. The most important Lombard provinces, Milan, Bergamo, Brescia, Brianza and Cremona, as well as the Tyrol, were especially favored in their silk production, to which the unusually favorable spring contributed in no small degree. In the above-named districts, as far as can be ascertained, the last year's proceeds of cods from one cartoon of Japan "graine annuelle" is assumed, on an average, to be 23 kilograms, while in former years it varied between 19 and 21 kilograms. Piedmont, on the contrary, according to the statistics published by the Chamber of Commerce at Turin, remained as far behind the results of 1869, and the rest of Italy which could only use "cartoons bivoltins" produced, it is true, many cods but very little silk.

The silk-spinners and silk-twisters cannot boast of an equally favorable state of things as the breeders. The animated demand for silk which prevailed during the first four months of the year, and appeared to exhaust the supply, the probability of a very small new crop in France, and only a very middling one in Italy, induced many spinners to conclude contracts for cods, even in March, at unheard-of high prices, viz, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 lire, thereby occasioning a dearth in the future production, which proved detrimental to them. Of especial moral weight in judging of the silk production of this year is the circumstance that the disease among the worms, which proved so prejudicial to this formerly so flourishing branch of industry for seventeen years in succession, either did not appear at all, or showed itself in a very mild form. A number of microscopic investigations of reproduced seed have, it is true, indubitably shown traces of their reproduction, but the conviction of their decrease, and the hope of their gradual disappearance, are established, experience showing that the disease is in a stage in which intelligent, careful culture of the worms, together with favorable atmospheric influences, will almost entirely remove its obnoxious character. Under these impressions the proceeds of the silk crop were in general overestimated. In the middle of June the silk trade assumed a very quiet course, and in July, after the commencement of the war, it became for a time entirely stagnant. After the first success of the German armies, however, the scene quickly changed.

A number of orders, which in times of peace would have gone to Lyons, poured into the Rhenish manufactories, and the consequence was the reanimation and uninterrupted normal activity of the silk trade.

On the other hand, the war had the effect of bringing about the decline of the silk prices before threatened; for in an equal and even in a higher degree, as the activity of the Rhenish manufactories, as well as those of all other countries not immediately affected by the war, increased the consumption of raw silk, it diminished in Lyons so considerably that the difference there in 1870 of the quantity of silk that was dried and weighed, in comparison with the previous year, attained the enormous height of 960,640 kilograms. Terrified at the anarchical

state of the place in a political point of view, and considering the security of property as endangered, the producers and dealers fled with their stocks of silk at first to Switzerland and to the Lower Rhine, where they were disposed of at any price before the sources appeared inclined to acknowledge the power of such depressing circumstances in their full importance, and to submit to them. In November and December, however, this resignation took place in the Italian markets, when a considerable proportion of the manufactured silk of the crop of 1870 had accumulated, and serious pecuniary difficulties arose. Toward the end of the year the silk prices acquired a degree of firmness, and have since then tolerably maintained themselves.

The prices of Asiatic kinds of silk, with the exception of those of Japan, which entirely succumb to the competition of the Italian, also experienced some decline after the war broke out, but the consumption of them remained in general undiminished, and as toward the end of October it was known that East India and China would, in consequence of the unfavorable crop, export less silk to Europe than in the year before, the London market for these products soon looked up again. It may be mentioned as an example that a certain class, "Tsatlee," which was worth 28s. in London at the end of June, in September was only worth 25s., and at the end of the year again rose to 26s. 6d. Some East India silks, excepting those which compete with the best and finest Italian, remained so scarce, compared with the demand, that even during the war they did not decline in price. To a considerable degree, as substitute for the more expensive Bengal silks of European spinning, as well as some sorts of "Bengales natives," Italy has in 1870 produced a large quantity of cheap but inferior silk from the Japanese "grains bivoltins," which was very profitably used here, and still forms the principal part of the ample stocks said to exist in Italy. In all the silk-drying institutions taken together, the quantity of raw silk dried and weighed was 1,320,300 kilograms less than in 1869. The report of the business done in the nineteen institutions, published in *Moniteur des Soies*, No. 447, of the 4th March, 1871, shows that this diminution is almost exclusively confined to the seven French establishments.

The assertion that the European consumption of silk in 1870 was as much less as in 1869 we cannot admit, and as it might lead to false conclusions we must attempt to prove its incorrectness. The report mentioned shows an extension of the business done in the institutions of all manufacturing places excepting the French. It appears also from it, that in Milan and Turin in 1870 nearly the same quantity of silk as in 1869 was dried and weighed; while the deliveries from these two places to France were almost entirely at a stand for five months, the total export from thence must in consequence have taken other directions. A part of this export we find not only in the increased activity of the institutions of Elberfeld, Crefeld, Vienna, and Zürich, but still more prominent in the greatly augmented consumption of the Italian silk, compared with the consumption of Asiatic silks. Besides, the drying-institutions of the manufacturing places form no correct criterion of the silk consumption in them; the direct contracts and purchases between producers and manufacturers, which are not published, acquire from year to year more importance, at the expense of the brokers, and in the last half year, favored by the rate of prices, have evidently attained dimensions unknown before. It would therefore be a prejudicial deception to believe that the diminution to the amount of 1,320,300 kilograms in the business of the drying-institutions, represents an equal quantity of silk, of the crop of 1870, as having remained unused. It is, however, certain the silk

trade was one of the most unfortunate branches of business in 1870, and that it cannot flourish again before a regular political, commercial, and financial state of things is re-established in France.

The following statement shows the amount of silk dried and weighed at the silk-drying institution of Elberfeld and Barmen :

Description.	1869.	1870.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
European	85,315	105,105
East Indian	33,651	28,142
Chinese	20,246	104,932
Japanese	106,193	18,605
Total	245,405	256,784

SILK AND HALF-SILK GOODS.

The manufacture of silk and half-silk goods having proceeded regularly, till the declaration of war, a pause took place after that event, in which there was a diminution of the production, partly owing to the stagnation of sales, and partly to the decline of raw silk and the threatening state of pecuniary matters. But gradually the diminished production of France, as the theater of war, came to the assistance of this branch, giving the manufacturers at Elberfeld and Barmen an opportunity of supplying the want thereby occasioned, and now at the end of the year it is presumed that the greater part of the working-classes are fully employed, although the articles are in part different from those that were formerly made by the same workmen.

BRAIDS, CORDS, FANCY RIBBONS, OF SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON, OR MIXED OF THESE STUFFS.

The hope that the year 1870 would be more favorable for this branch of industry than the year before has been dispelled by the war with France. This was the more keenly felt as the articles above named are among the few productions of the Zollverein which found a considerable market in France. The execution of the French orders on hand for the autumn had just begun, when the treaty of commerce with France was abolished, and goods could no longer be admitted at the duties fixed by the treaty. All the petitions addressed by the syndicate of the Parisian merchants to the ministry to postpone the measure were in vain. There is no doubt that the losses sustained by many merchants, by thus closing a large market without any previous warning, and at the beginning of the season, must be considerable. Large orders were partly dispatched, partly so far advanced in the execution, that it was impossible to put a stop to them, and those articles calculated to suit the taste of the French markets could be disposed of at other markets only at a great sacrifice. The losses, however, would have been willingly borne, as well as all others required by the war, if now, after the termination of the war, it could be hoped that the commercial treaty would be restored. This branch of industry believes it to be of the greatest importance for their interests that the French import duties should not be higher than those which formerly existed.

TAPE GOODS MADE WHOLLY OR IN PART OF LINEN, COTTON, OR WOOL.

The dull course of business with which the year 1869 closed prevailed also in the last. The prices of raw stuffs having been in a fluctuating

state, orders were only given to supply the demand of the moment, on which account the manufacturers, who had previously worked considerably on stock, were unable to give their workmen full employment. The consequence was, the wages for many articles, especially braids, were lowered, which reduction, with regard to the latter, considerably increased, as on the outbreak of the war many orders from France were countermanded, and others were obliged to remain unexecuted. The home demand, which was completely stagnant at the commencement of the war, was fortunately again enlivened after the first success of the German armies, but in general it could not be supplied in time, because the means of conveyance were absorbed, frequently for weeks together, in the service of the army. The uncertainty respecting the duration of the war prevented a further animation of business, which also continually depressed the prices of raw stuffs. Under these circumstances it was unavoidable that this branch should, at the end of the year, find itself in an unsatisfactory state, from which it can, to all appearance, only be relieved by the renewal of the commercial treaty with France, which is therefore anticipated with great anxiety.

ITALIAN CLOTH, (ZANELLA.)

The depressed state of this article, in consequence of the too large production in 1869, experienced no essential improvement in the spring season of 1870. In spite of an entirely normal demand, all attempts to attain better prices failed in consequence of the too rapidly augmented production; circumstances of which the purchasers availed themselves. It was not before the middle of the year that more favorable prospects opened to the manufacturers in very animated business, by the pretty considerable rise of the prices of the combed-yarn textures, and in many instances better prices had been attained, when the sudden outbreak of the war at once destroyed these hopes. From the middle of July to the battle of Sedan the sales effected scarcely deserve to be mentioned, and although, during this period, most of the manufactories only worked half time, still a large quantity of goods remained on hand. A regular though moderate demand began again in September, but, under the depressing circumstances, the prices of goods again went down, and in the last months of the year business in the first hand was actually done without any gain, and in part even with loss for the manufacturers. The export business has, it is true, this year gained in importance, but at the same time lost much of its interest for the manufacturers. Enormous consignments, especially to New York, the most important market for Italian cloth, depressed the prices in so ruinous a manner, that those importers who were formerly accustomed to give positive orders, have been compelled to discontinue the relations. The prices were likewise exceedingly depressed on almost all the other export markets.

STUFFS FOR FURNITURE AND CARRIAGES, AND TABLE-COVERS.

In the first half of the year the manufacturers of these articles were fully employed, and, consequently, obliged to purchase in time what they wanted of raw materials at the high prices which then prevailed.

The sudden outbreak of the war completely paralyzed for a time the German trade; most of the raw materials suffered a considerable decline of prices, and though the sale to foreign countries kept a part of the workmen in moderate activity, the prices obtained were scarcely remunerating.

TURKISH-RED YARN-DYEING.

The Turkish-red yarn-dyeing business in the last year can be noted as exceedingly dull and unremunerating. The consumption of the article was by no means adequate to the production. The value of the article is depressed on account of the large supply, and there is no prospect of this disproportion being removed.

In the second half of the year the consequences of the war were also felt in this branch, and the inland trade was perfectly quiet for several months. The producers, having largely to compete with foreign dyers, sought to effect sales on markets beyond the sea, which, on account of the large supplies, from all quarters, are entirely overstocked, and cannot furnish the results hoped for by the producers. The failure of the crops in the East Indies and the financial calamities contribute to render this state of things still worse. The cost of production is increased by the disproportionate rise in the price of coals. Frequent interruptions of business were occasioned by the defective conveyance of goods on the railways.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

The fabrication of this article was normal till the declaration of war in the last year. From that time, however, there was a stagnation in all markets, but a regular demand succeeded as the fear of an invasion of the French disappeared. In those markets where we had to compete with France there was, for a time, a greater demand, so that the workmen in this branch could be fully employed.

COTTON SEWING AND IRON YARNS.

The fabrication of sewing and iron yarns during the whole of the last year had to struggle with the most unfavorable circumstances. The sales, which were very limited even at the beginning of the year, became subsequently so much worse, through the gradual deterioration of the value of the raw material, that the manufactories here were compelled, with scarcely an exception, even during the first half year, to reduce their production by at least a quarter.

Considerable stocks had, notwithstanding, accumulated, and the outbreak of the war was therefore sensibly felt by this branch of industry. It was not before the middle of September that a small augmentation of the consumption took place.

In all sales which took place in the second half of the year, and in which the serious interruptions in the conveyance of goods had the most detrimental influence, the manufacturer was happy if he came off without loss in the most favorable cases.

MANUFACTURE OF BUTTONS.

The business in buttons made of woven stuffs was, in 1870, not favorable. The business in the Zollverein was greatly diminished in consequence of the war. On the continent in general, as well as to the transmarine places, the sales of the article were likewise limited. The manufactories of this branch of industry were therefore, in general, unable to keep their powers of production in complete activity.

The dull business of the metal-button manufactories, which has been alluded to for several years past, maintained its unsatisfactory character, owing to the fashion that still prevailed, as well as to the war.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

In consequence of the peaceful prospects at the beginning of the year 1870, the business in this branch pursued its regular course, as well in the Zollverein as in the other European markets, during the first half of the year. The declaration of war by the French, in July, produced a panic. The orders received for home consumption were immediately countermanded, and all the manufactories that were not employed for the immediate necessities of the war, saw themselves threatened with entire stagnation; and so much the more, as the limitation of the conveyance of goods which had already taken place also paralyzed the trade with foreign countries. The cost of carriage for hardware to the sea-ports amounts to 20 per cent. of the value for many kinds, and for some articles even more. And yet these enormous sacrifices have in cases been made by the exporters here in order to provide employment for their workmen. In this state of things this branch suffered doubly, from the fact that one of the principal articles (plantation-knives) intended for exportation was at once confiscated. The plantation-knives for cutting the sugar-cane, intended for the colonies, can neither be used as an instrument of war nor be altered to form such a weapon, which the military eye can at once perceive. It was therefore generally believed that this article would not be subject to the enactment prohibiting the export of arms. The authorities of customs suffered it also to pass, although registered as plantation-knives, until suddenly, about the middle of December, a parcel was seized in Herbesthal, but directly given free again by order of the provincial board of customs in Cologne. The affair was believed to be settled by this decision, and yet further seizures took place, and from the loss of time that ensued by the settlement of the matter, which was attended with costs, valuable parcels were too late for the season, and must be warehoused, being unsalable for a whole year.

In Portugal the business stagnated, as the unjustifiable disparity in the import duties of this country, to the detriment of Germany, has not yet been removed.

In Spain the demand was small.

In Brazil, in consequence of a considerable increase of the import duties at the commencement of 1870, in view of which the stocks were previously augmented, business has become dull, which is rendered still more so by the want of rain in the northern provinces.

In North America and Russia the importation is confined to a few articles in consequence of the high duties.

In the La Plata States the business was paralyzed by the party contests. The case was similar in Venezuela, Mexico, and other South American republics.

ANILINE COLORS.

Although the number of aniline-works has not increased during the last few years, yet the production can be noted as progressing, as well with respect to the quantities as the qualities of the colors. The fact of aniline being duty-free since October, 1870, has hitherto, owing to the German-French war, exercised but little animating influence; however, this must sooner or later be the case. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the manufacture of aniline colors would have been incomparably larger had not the mighty warlike events operated in innumerable ways to disturb it during the last few months, and paralyzed, and at times put an entire stop to the intercourse with neutral States. Besides

the beneficial effect of freeing aniline from duty, the manufacture of the colors promises to be more favorable in the future, from the circumstance that the problem of regaining, on a larger scale, the arsenic acids used, out of the deposits, may now be considered as solved, as the first work of this kind in Germany has begun its operations, which, though working without any direct profit, yet prevents the accumulation of enormous masses of deposits containing arsenic.

From the great dependence of the German aniline manufactures on the English and French benzole producers, it may seem justifiable here to refer to the easy method of gaining the raw material in the German larger gas-works, and also especially in the large coke-kilns, which latter do not appear to attach sufficient value to the gaining of tar, &c.

The making of artificial alizarine from the deposits of tar distillation has acquired a firm footing in the Wupper Valley, and the purity and applicability, as well as the price of the product, afford the most encouraging prospects. Scientific assiduity will soon succeed, at least in many branches of this industry, in maintaining a competition with madder.

CHEMICALS.

The very unfavorable state in which the soda, chlorine chalk, and mineral-acids works have been since the end of 1867 continued during the year 1870. Owing to the overstocking of all the continental markets, occasioned by the continued overproduction in England, the prices remained so low that they, in general, scarcely covered the first cost. Under these circumstances, some soda-works have discontinued to exist, (among others, that in Sassendorf, in Westphalia,) and other considerable establishments have either wholly or in part given up the making of soda, and devoted themselves to the fabrication of other articles. This has been the case especially in the eastern provinces of the Prussian State, which, instead of soda, &c., have fabricated potashes and chemical manures, with satisfactory results. The effect of this change has, however, been that in those districts the subordinate product, "saline," which cannot be transported to any distance, has become unusually dear.

In addition to this long-continued unsatisfactory state of the soda-fabrication came, at the beginning of the war, the interruption of traffic by rail, and the want of coals. The latter circumstance could scarcely affect any branch of industry more sensibly than that of soda, by a periodical absolute want of fuel, and a rise in the price of about 75 per cent., coals, as is well known, forming, in the production of soda, one of the most essential factors.

The latest reports from England announce a moderate rise in the price of soda and chlorine chalk.

Receipts from the import duties at the custom-house in Elberfeld.

Imported and duty paid on—	In—		In—	
	1869.	1870.	1870.	
	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt. more.</i>	<i>Cwt. less.</i>
Cotton yarn of one and two threads.....	23, 920	22, 575	.....	1, 345
Cotton yarn of three and more threads.....	26	96	70	.....
Chemicals	3, 725	667	.....	3, 060
Very coarse cast-iron wares.....	2, 312	1, 256	.....	1, 056
Fine polished iron wares.....	233	151	.....	82
Machines, chiefly of wrought iron.....	597	296	.....	301
Linen thread	170	103	.....	67
Tobacco-leaves	267	168	.....	99
Linseed-oil, and oil of all kinds, in casks.....	22, 133	15, 422	.....	6, 711
Silk goods	65	48	.....	17
Half-silk goods	73	40	.....	33
Unfulled unprinted woolen stuffs	1, 444	1, 731	287	.....
Fulled unprinted woolen stuffs	692	654	.....	38
The receipts were in 1870.....			135, 335 thalers.	
The receipts were in 1869.....			149, 080 thalers.	
In 1870			13, 745 thalers less.	

Survey of the conveyance of goods by the Bergisch-Märkische Railway at the stations in Elberfeld, Barmen, and Barmen-Rittershausen.

ELBERFELD STATION.

Dispatched.—77,565 by quick trains; 138,225 first class; 180,764 second class; 205,788 third class; 13,550 coals; 237,859 luggage for the service; total, 853,751 hundred-weight.

Received.—76,713 by quick trains; 171,554 first class; 305,659 second class; 1,723,912 third class; 2,151,050 coals; 106,574 luggage for the service; 6,671 materials for building; total, 4,542,133 hundred-weight.

BARMEN STATION.

Dispatched.—54,886 by quick trains; 77,234 first class; 112,334 second class; 141,219 third class; 4,250 coals; 15,684 luggage for the service; ——— materials for building; total, 405,607 hundred-weight.

Received.—33,457 by quick trains; 78,558 first class; 208,712 second class; 1,777,785 third class; 1,148,700 coals; 34,810 luggage for the service; ——— materials for building; total, 2,682,012 hundred-weight.

BARMEN-RITTERSHAUSEN STATION.

Dispatched.—23,558 by quick trains; 73,982 first class; 82,728 second class; 312,734 third class; 14,300 coals; 29,420 luggage for service; 1,100 materials for building; total, 537,822 hundred-weight.

Received.—11,278 by quick trains; 35,205 first class; 118,506 second class; 942,374 third class; 1,318,990 coals; 75,093 luggage for service; 25,374 materials for building; total, 2,526,820 hundred-weight.

EMIL HOECHSTER.

Exports from Barmen to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1870.	First quarter, 1871.	Second quarter, 1871.	Third quarter, 1871.	Total.
	<i>Thalers. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thalers. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thalers. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thalers. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thalers. gr. pf.</i>
Cotton goods, (braids, trimmings, galloons, &c)	179,824 23 4	296,007 24 6	119,798 18 9	169,978 8 7	765,609 15 2
Cotton and half-silk ribbons and hat-bands	149,347 18 11	160,283 21 1	138,123 16 7	194,681 26 2	642,436 22 9
Manufactures of wool and cotton and wool	140,511 00 5	174,432 20 3	133,769 23 6	232,139 16 8	680,833 00 10
Dress and piece goods of silk and half silk, satins, and taffetas	154,784 9 3	156,182 21 11	70,204 27 11	96,810 2 8	477,982 1 9
Linen goods	5,902 17 6	4,917 19 8	3,851 9 10	5,160 4 5	19,831 21 5
Velvets and velvet ribbons	79,405 8 1	57,507 14 00	74,708 00 2	199,404 24 3	411,025 16 6
Buttons and buttons-stuff	57,236 16 8	92,450 15 00	24,043 24 9	99,726 3 2	273,456 29 7
Gloves	6,760 4 6	6,884 15 00	6,032 20 6	23,943 15 4	43,620 25 4
Woolen cloth	166,040 5 9	303,122 8 2	191,632 3 00	424,452 27 4	1,085,247 14 3
Steel, iron, and brass ware, hardware, and cutlery	129,435 8 7	158,388 6 2	238,057 5 6	271,258 13 7	797,139 3 10
Plated ware, glass-ware, and earthen-ware	6,505 00 00	13,447 11 5	10,125 24 8	12,379 00 2	42,457 6 3
Guns and revolvers .....	.....	1,339 00 00	.....	3,254 24 00	4,593 24 00
Dyes and chemicals	35,322 5 1	42,352 7 4	56,613 27 1	42,225 10 00	176,513 19 6
Wine	1,008 19 6	1,129 2 6	.....	383 24 00	2,521 16 00
Miscellaneous	18,362 17 10	12,189 16 11	14,167 13 00	22,185 21 7	66,905 9 4
Total	1,130,446 5 5	1,480,634 23 11	1,081,129 5 3	1,797,984 11 11	5,490,194 16 6
Shipped by way of—					
Bremen	188,731 8 9	1,033,819 00 9	812,082 23 1	1,539,771 25 11	3,574,404 28 6
Hamburg	31,813 12 11	123,123 8 10	99,539 6 4	145,495 3 1	399,971 1 2
Antwerp .....	.....	.....	13,511 24 7	45,973 14 2	59,485 8 9
Rotterdam .....	.....	.....	123,124 9 11	54,403 26 3	177,528 6 2
Havre .....	.....	.....	242 13 6	700 00 00	942 13 6
Liverpool	909,901 13 9	322,595 20 4	32,053 27 10	10,582 9 6	1,275,133 11 5
London .....	.....	.....	574 20 00	1,057 23 00	1,632 13 00
Marseilles .....	.....	948 24 00	.....	.....	948 24 00
Trieste .....	.....	148 00 00	.....	.....	148 00 00
Total	1,130,446 5 5	1,480,634 23 11	1,081,129 5 3	1,797,984 11 11	5,490,194 16 6

BAVARIA.

Exports from Rhenish Bavaria to America for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Fourth quar- ter, 1870.	First quar- ter, 1871.	Second quar- ter, 1871.	Third quar- ter, 1871.	Total.
	<i>Fl. kr.</i>	<i>Fl. kr.</i>	<i>Fl. kr.</i>	<i>Fl. kr.</i>	<i>Fl. kr.</i>
Cloth.....	6,648 00	1,831 00	2,001 00	.....	10,480 00
Saws.....	475 00	.....	.....	.....	475 00
Dried fruits.....	1,125 00	2,953 00	.....	.....	4,078 00
Leather.....	6,004 00	7,839 00	21,816 00	27,608 00	63,267 00
Musical instruments.....	235 00	.....	.....	.....	235 00
Potter's clay.....	333 00	.....	.....	1,080 00	1,413 00
Snuff-boxes.....	295 00	.....	1,444 00	1,365 00	3,104 00
Steel and copper.....	1,520 00	.....	.....	.....	1,520 00
Tartaric acid.....	10,409 00	.....	.....	.....	10,409 00
Tobacco-pipes.....	1,199 00	1,114 00	.....	.....	2,313 00
Wine.....	189,678 00	79,209 00	194,433 00	161,877 00	625,197 00
Beer.....	.....	84 00	.....	.....	84 00
Brandy.....	.....	196 00	1,586 00	556 00	2,338 00
Cordial.....	.....	342 00	.....	.....	342 00
Furniture.....	.....	222 00	.....	4,471 00	4,693 00
Marl.....	.....	186 00	.....	.....	186 00
Paper-hangings.....	.....	3,154 00	10,443 00	158 00	13,755 00
Papier mâché.....	.....	2,611 00	.....	.....	2,611 00
Poppy-oil.....	.....	337 00	.....	.....	337 00
Wine-glasses.....	.....	1,202 00	.....	.....	1,202 00
Curtains.....	.....	.....	474 00	.....	474 00
Seltzer-water.....	.....	.....	4,256 00	2,158 00	6,414 00
Rubber purses.....	.....	.....	380 00	.....	380 00
Meerschaum-pipes.....	.....	.....	5,112 00	.....	5,112 00
Books.....	.....	.....	.....	144 00	144 00
Kirschwasser.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	750 00
Guns.....	.....	.....	.....	338 00	338 00
Porcelain.....	.....	.....	.....	18,866 00	18,866 00
Satin cloth.....	.....	.....	.....	4,961 00	4,961 00
Total.....	217,918 00	101,282 00	241,946 00	214,322 00	.....

S. M. VAIL.

N. B.—The Kreutzers omitted in the above table are included in the total amount.

NUREMBERG.

DECEMBER 15, 1871. (Received January 15, 1872.)

In compliance with the requirements of the consular regulations, I have the honor herewith to submit my first commercial report of the business of this consular district for the year ending September 30, 1871. This being an inland consulate in a kingdom that has neither sea-port towns, ships, nor sailors, and no navy or merchant marine engaged in foreign, coasting, or internal trade, I have nothing to report respecting the shipping interests of Bavaria. I may, however, mention that Bavaria furnishes Holland and other countries with the best qualities of ship-building materials.

The principal articles of import from the United States are cotton, tobacco, petroleum, sewing-machines, and cedar wood for pencils. There being no direct importations, I have no means of estimating the quantity consumed, Bavaria is dependent upon the sea-ports of Bremen, Hamburg, and Rotterdam. The accompanying tabular statement will show you the description and value of the exports for the past year. The business of the consulate has, from the beginning, increased from year to year in a very prosperous manner. The exporters this year are very much behind in filling orders. This is partly owing to the increasing demand for the goods, and partly to the demoralizing movements in the ranks of the laboring classes, caused generally by the rising prices

of food and the influence of secret societies, and the scarcity of workmen, the result of the late war with France. The influence of secret (labor or international) societies is felt with more or less force throughout continental Europe. The effect is detrimental to public prosperity. While the manufacturer here has felt the discontent of the laborer, Bavaria did not participate to any very great extent in the labor "strikes" that neighboring States have been subjected to. Principals had the foresight and good will enough to prevent nearly all the outbreaks by alleviating the condition of the laborers, by voluntarily raising their very low wages, and reducing the hours of labor, to correspond to the labor system of our country. The "strikers" generally behaved very orderly. The demands of the working-class here seem to be well founded. All kinds of provisions, house-rents, &c., went up rapidly after the war was over. The source of discontent, in this neighborhood, is in strict relation with the increasing prices of all the necessities of life. At one time violent threats were made, and some demonstration took place against the bakers and butchers of this city for increasing the price of bread and meat, but the authorities having at hand a strong military force, the mob was soon dispersed. The present military system has its influence upon the labor question. It now conforms to the Prussian, which keeps more hands from the workshop and the plow than formerly.

AGRICULTURE.

When I assumed the duties of this consulate, in June last, the heavy fall of rain had inundated the fields, and the weather continued wet and cold until the middle of the summer. The farmers were alarmed for fear the crops might be an entire failure. The last half of the season the weather was very favorable to the husbandman; but it was too late to save much of the fruit, including the grape, in its accustomed perfection. The harvest, now past, proved to be better than an average one, but the cereals, roots, &c., are not as nutritious as usual.

Wheat crop very good; average price, 25 florins per schäffel.* Barley good; average price, 14 florins per schäffel. Oats good; average price, 7 florins per schäffel. The yield of straw was extraordinary, which was highly satisfactory to the farmer, since it is carefully preserved in this country for fodder and packing purposes. Since the establishment of railroads the prices of all cereals are ruled by Hungary, the granary of continental Europe. The yield of potatoes, turnips, and other roots was good, but the quality is not well spoken of, especially the former, which rot easily. Tobacco is reported very good, but the best raised here is poorer than the poorest American. The fruits of all kinds have been very inferior in quantity and quality. The wine crop is the greatest failure of all; but little produced, and of the poorest quality. The great staple of agriculture of Bavaria is the hop. The hop crop of 1870 was in Bavaria, as well as almost every hop-growing country, the most abundant one, perhaps, ever known; therefore the supply was considerably in excess of the demand, and a large stock was carried over to the following season. Quite in contrast to this was the young plant of 1871, kept back by the continued rains and frosts during the first half of the summer; the vines were weak and vermin appeared. From and after the first of August the season was warm and fine; therefore it was generally believed that the plant would revive, and that there would be at least half a crop. This proved to be a great mistake, the result being

* A schäffel is six and three-tenths bushels.

that only a one-third average crop was raised, which can now be set down as an established fact, (with the exception of Spalt and Hersbruck, where half a crop was raised.) Taking into consideration that this being the case in Bohemia, Baden, Wurtemberg, and almost every hop-growing district all over the continent; further, that England, with a consumption of 500,000 to 600,000 cwt., raised only 200,000 cwt., (or £100,000 "old duty;") and that, further, the United States, with a consumption of 120,000 bales, raised only 50,000 to 60,000, high prices were unavoidable. Growers, being thus unfortunate as to quantity, were remunerated as to quality and price. The Bavarian hops this year are reported to be of the finest quality, "rich, bright, and healthy." As to prices, the values varied from 120 to 220 florins per cwt., against 12 to 65 florins paid last season. As a florin is worth 40 cents, gold, it will be observed that sometimes small crops with big prices are more desirable than large crops with small prices. Considering the small crop everywhere, also that the consumption of beer in general, and particularly in Bavaria, has increased since last year to an unexpected extent, prime qualities are eagerly bought up; but few are left in the hands of growers and very few in the hands of merchants, judging by the stock on hand in Nuremberg, "the most prominent place for the hop-trade in the world." The people think there would have been a calamity if a large supply of the crop of 1870 had not been held over. At the present date some heavy shipments are passing through this consulate for the United States. Notwithstanding the high prices, the shipments would be much larger if the choice qualities could be obtained.

Since the war the board of trade and agricultural societies have held no meetings, and there are no published reports to be had relative to the agricultural interest of the kingdom; consequently I cannot give an extensive report. There is nothing to report respecting new inventions in farming-implements or new developments in agriculture. But few American machines or tools are sold in this market. Most of the farmers are small tenants, and their "patches" are too small for the advantageous use of machines; and, then, they are too poor or too saving to invest in what, to them, seems extravagant and costly. An American farmer would be greatly astonished at the primitive and rude implements of husbandry to be seen on all the farms here. So long as wages remain as low as now, and human muscle, especially *female*, is so available, labor-saving machines will not be popular. The military system of this country obliges, in many cases, the *Frau* and the cow to perform more than their share of the labors of the field. These people are "slow," patient, and industrious. They believe in the nobility of labor, and rejoice in their long pedigree of toil. The farmers are extremely cautious and economical. All that is possible to be obtained from these poor lands is secured. Everything about the farmer has to tell, and nothing wasted. In the way of fertilizers nothing escapes their notice. Women and children are constantly sweeping the streets for what brings them pin-money or a ready exchange. Very much of interest might be said respecting the manufactories, the ingenuity, and the industry of this people. To do justice to the subject would occupy too much space in a report of this kind. I may say that, under the head of "fancy goods," useful and ornamental, are manufactured in this consulate from wood, leather, meerschaum, ivory, horn, bone, and all kinds of metallic and glass substances; also chemicals, colors, bronze-powders, fancy papers, &c. Almost every town in the northern part of the consulate has its little manufactory—some specialty of its own. Their handiwork goes to all parts of the world. These industries furnish employment for the

poorer classes, consequently there is comparatively little emigration from this kingdom. It is still the boast of the honest burghers of Nuremberg that their "cunning hand goes through every land."

An American enterprise of great interest to the traveler has been established throughout continental Europe. The North Atlantic Express Company, of New York, have recently established offices in all the leading towns, and advertise to take "merchandise, packages, and parcels of every description" to all parts of the United States and the Canadas, the business of the company being conducted upon the well-known prompt American system, which we regard an indispensable convenience in the United States. From the many calls upon me during the past season by travelers for information as to how they could send small packages to America, and for other reasons, I am satisfied the enterprise will soon be recognized as a commercial necessity, and prove remunerative to the stockholders.

Nuremberg is something more than "the toy-shop of the world," as the young American has been led to believe from his nursery associations. Within this castellated inclosure every street and building has a history of its own; it is so rich in history, so full of wondrous works of art, and so quaint and peculiar in appearance. The massive stone buildings stand in solid blocks, many of which have felt the storms of a hundred decades. It is the wonder of all that so little has been published in the English language concerning this charming relic of the mediæval age. An American tourist, in a magazine article, has well said: "Nuremberg is time's favorite child. He has preserved her and treated her with the fondness of a doting parent. He has hung her towers with his most graceful parasites, and has touched her fading cheek with his choicest pencil. He found her beautiful in 1475, and has kept her so, adding all his vast experience has taught in the beautifying arts."

J. M. WILSON.

Statement showing the value of exports from the consular district of Nuremberg to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	South German currency.	
	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>kr.</i>
Toys, Nuremberg, and fancy goods	1, 182, 895	25
Looking-glass plates and window-glass	1, 671, 154	17
Bronze-powder and leaf-metal	409, 835	30
Baskets and basket-ware	263, 989	6
Lead-pencils and leads in pieces for pencils	317, 854	35
Colored and fancy paper	118, 810	27
Cloths	328, 920	56
Musical instruments and wares	112, 356	27
Ultramarine blue and other colors	113, 338	20
Pictures and prints	82, 778	36
Cotton, linen, and woolen goods	40, 271	43
Tapestry and embroidery ware	115, 025	31
Plated and copper wire and Leonie-ware	24, 710	4
Gas-burners	11, 008	2
Kid gloves	36, 719	24
Wines, beer, and spirituous liquors	26, 823	45
Tin-foil and bottle-capsules	30, 644	39
Drugs and medicines	15, 556	27
Clay	33, 787	26
Books and printed matter	6, 536	11
Slates and slate-pencils	10, 511	38
Hops	86, 068	2
Beads and bead-ware	27, 555	36
Mathematical, optical, and physical instruments	37, 920	21
Lithographic stones	79, 914	28
Hair pencils and brushes	18, 523	49
Hardware	11, 708	52

Statement showing the value of exports, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	South German currency.	
	Fl.	kr.
Porcelain and stone-ware	13,041	53
Combs	1,707	59
Leather	32,303	44
Boots and shoes	6,285	50
Dried fruit	598	54
Total amount for the year ending September 30, 1871	5,269,157	58
Total amount for the year ending September 30, 1870	4,163,024	57
Showing an increase in the year 1870-'71	1,106,133	1
<i>Dollars.</i>		
Total for 1870-'71	2,107,663	18
Total for 1869-'70	1,665,209	98
Increase in 1870-'71	442,453	20

BERLIN.

OCTOBER 9, 1871. (Received October 25.)

I have the honor to transmit herewith an exhibit in duplicate of the value and kinds of the goods, wares, and merchandise exported to the United States from the Berlin district, during the year from October 1, 1870, to September 30, 1871. There has been a very considerable increase this year over the year previous, caused mainly by very heavy exports of ready-made woolen and silk dresses and cloaks for ladies. Although Berlin has long been one of the leading markets for those goods known as "confections," which American importers and merchants have not heretofore bought here. But the war between France and Germany having rendered the Paris market unavailable, other channels of trade had to be opened, and Berlin has become one of the chiefest and best sources of supply for these goods. There has also been a very large export of woolen and mohair cloakings, known as "dog-skin," "seal-skin," "astrachan," &c. The goods of that description manufactured here, both in quality and style, occupy the first rank. The total value of woolen goods exported during the year, exclusive of dyed worsted yarns and embroideries manufactured thereof, amounts to \$1,332,671.92; from October 1, 1869, to September 30, 1870, it amounted to \$1,109,885.05. Artificial flowers and flower-leaves are another item not heretofore exported from this district. This year's exhibit shows \$49,044.84 to have been exported. Of dyed worsted yarns and embroideries, manufactured thereof, for which Berlin has long been the leading market, the exports during the period embraced in the table, amount to \$306,916; during the year preceding it amounted to \$299,978.49. For fancy manufactures of leather, paper, pasteboard, galvanized zinc, bronze, cast iron, prepared clay, &c., no better market can be found than this, and goods of this description, to the amount of \$343,008.24, have been exported.

The grand total of the value of the goods, wares, and merchandise, exported as shown by the schedule, is \$3,406,256.28, an increase of \$658,475.31 over the amount for the year from October 1, 1869, to September 30, 1870, when the total amount exported was \$2,747,780.97.

H. KREISMANN.

Values of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported to the United States from the Berlin consular district, during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Kinds of merchandise.	Quarter from October 1, 1870, to December 31, 1870.	Quarter from January 1, 1871, to March 31, 1871.	Quarter from April 1, 1871, to June 30, 1871.	Quarter from July 1, 1871, to September 30, 1871.	Total for year from October 1, 1870, to Sept. 30, 1871.	Total for year reduced to American gold.
Woolen cloth and ready-made woolen and worsted goods.....	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i> 466, 431 14 1	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i> 381, 238 0 7	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i> 346, 810 16 8	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i> 627, 943 12 3	<i>Thlr. gr. pf.</i> 1, 822, 423 13 7	\$1, 257, 472 18. 24
Woolen and worsted shawls.....	4, 038 17 9	54, 526 9 6	10, 371 1 3	40, 049 6 9	108, 985 5 3	75, 199 77. 07
Dyed worsted yarns.....	17, 769 25 6	29, 910 5 6	100, 957 16 9	142, 555 4 6	291, 192 22 3	200, 922 99. 17
Dyed worsted yarn embroideries.....	49, 164 22 9	27, 661 21 9	20, 383 17 1	85, 388 15 2	182, 598 16 9	125, 993 00. 52
Cotton goods.....	9, 136 17 9	20, 059 14 0	17, 776 26 0	40, 047 0 0	87, 019 27 9	60, 043 74. 82
Linen goods.....	20, 735 24 6	45, 100 16 0	42, 465 8 3	66, 001 4 0	174, 302 22 9	120, 268 90. 32
Silk goods.....	.....	37, 931 17 0	51, 013 15 2	106, 271 7 5	195, 216 9 7	134, 699 26. 04
Basket wares.....	4, 302 9 6	3, 273 27 7	6, 211 5 7	12, 065 4 7	25, 852 17 3	17, 838 27. 67
Albums, manufactures of leather, wood, iron, zinc, &c.	93, 221 28 7	62, 814 14 10	131, 171 26 3	249, 791 22 2	537, 000 1 10	370, 530 04. 22
Fancy papers and cards.....	30, 735 12 9	32, 842 17 2	16, 381 27 0	23, 660 19 9	103, 620 16 9	71, 498 18. 52
Books, lithographs, prints, paintings, &c.	43, 635 9 6	37, 979 27 3	73, 870 8 9	79, 559 29 9	235, 045 15 3	162, 181 40. 07
Chemicals, colors, dyestuffs, and apothecaries' and photographers' utensils.....	39, 411 12 6	13, 867 21 9	40, 422 11 0	43, 599 8 3	137, 300 23 6	94, 737 54. 05
Musical, scientific, chemical, optical instruments, &c.	10, 497 11 4	16, 050 1 7	19, 683 19 3	16, 788 24 7	63, 019 26 9	43, 483 72. 52
Leather gloves.....	40, 336 20 6	48, 385 29 1	44, 675 5 0	56, 297 15 6	189, 695 10 1	130, 889 78. 19
Glass beads and buttons, imitation jet.....	55, 341 22 11	36, 952 8 6	16, 363 24 3	13, 529 29 2	122, 187 24 10	84, 309 60. 12
Glass and porcelain wares.....	16, 618 14 11	23, 775 12 5	34, 218 15 11	18, 543 14 8	93, 155 27 11	64, 277 59. 22
Artificial flowers.....	.....	62, 691 10 10	8, 533 1 3	.....	71, 224 12 1	49, 144 83. 79
Machinery, lead, spelter, &c.	88, 664 29	34, 385 15 0	82, 738 15 0	77, 038 7 6	282, 827 6 6	195, 150 77. 95
Miscellaneous goods.....	51, 564 2 1	49, 354 5 11	54, 296 0 11	58, 720 0 9	213, 934 9 8	147, 614 68. 26
Prussian thalers.....	1, 041, 606 25 11	1, 018, 801 6 4	1, 118, 344 21 4	1, 757, 850 16 9	4, 936, 603 10 4	.....
American gold dollars at 69 cents gold per Prussian thaler.....	\$718, 708 73. 60	\$702, 972 83. 56	\$771, 657 85. 07	\$1, 212, 916 88. 53	\$3, 406, 256 30. 76	\$3, 406, 256 30. 76

BRUNSWICK.

OCTOBER 16, 1871. (Received November 10.)

I inclose herewith table marked A, showing the various articles exported to the United States from this consular district during the year ending September 30, 1871, and their value as declared at this office. By this table it appears that the total exports were 520,387 thalers 27 silbergroschens and 8 pfennigs; being an increase of 376,629 thalers 4 silbergroschens and 6 pfennigs over the preceding year; and there is no doubt that this increase would have been much greater but for the recent conflict with France. But, notwithstanding the existence of the war, the export of some articles was more than quadrupled. The export of musical instruments, (accordeons, &c.,) for the preceding year was, in round numbers, 33,454 thalers; this year 132,324 thalers, an increase of 98,869 thalers. The export of pig-lead was more than double that of the preceding year. Export, 1869-'70, 45,106 thalers 22 silbergroschens; 1870-'71, 103,333 thalers 22 silbergroschens and 3 pfennigs, an increase of 58,227 thalers and 3 pfennigs. Chicory shows the greatest increase: Export, 1869-'70, 4,365 thalers 4 silbergroschens; 1870-'71, 68,231 $\frac{11}{30}$ thalers; increase, 63,866 thalers 7 silbergroschens.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

As regards the exports and imports of the Duchy of Brunswick, I have found it quite impossible to obtain any statistics, and am, therefore, I regret to say, unable to comply with the requirements of the Department in relation thereto. The direct imports, however, from other countries than Germany, are certainly very inconsiderable; such articles of foreign production as are consumed here are mostly purchased from the importer at Hamburg and Bremen. Of the exports, I think it safe to say that at least three-fifths go to the United States.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

I have been equally unsuccessful in my efforts to obtain full and reliable statistics concerning agriculture and the various branches of manufacturing industry in this Duchy. The area of the Duchy of Brunswick is 1,425 square miles. The population in 1864 was 292,708; in 1867, (last census,) 302,801, an increase of only about 3 per cent. The census of 1864 showed an excess of females over males, in the Duchy, of 636, and that of 1867, 375. The population of the city of Brunswick in 1864 was 45,450; in 1867, 50,369, an increase of 10 per cent. The excess of females over males in 1864, in the city, was 1,620; in 1867, 331. The public revenue and expenditure for 1867-'69, was 7,195,400 thalers, and the public debt amounted in 1866 to 14,913,796 thalers, 10,000,000 of which was for railroads. Most of these railroads have, however, since been sold to private corporations.

BEET-SUGAR.

The manufacture of beet-sugar is an extensive and important branch of the industry of Brunswick. There are twenty-five factories and seven refineries, whose aggregate product for the year 1870-'71 was 21,000,000 kilos, valued at 5,000,000 thalers. To produce this amount of sugar 255,000,000 kilos of beets were consumed. As the average product of a hectare is about 27,500 kilos of beets, it appears that more

than 9,272 hectares, or about 22,913 acres of this little state are devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-beet. The average percentage of sugar in the beets is 8, and they cost, delivered at the factory, 18 silbergroschens per 50 kilos, which includes the tax of 8 silbergroschens. The present *en gros* price for best refined is $10\frac{1}{2}$ thalers per 50 kilos. There is also a tax of $3\frac{4}{10}$ and $3\frac{1}{3}\frac{8}{10}$ thalers, according to the grade, on all raw sugar manufactured; but a drawback is allowed on exported sugar. The exports of this article are chiefly to England, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, Russia, and Holland; and now and then an invoice goes to the United States. During the past year but one invoice of sugar was verified at this office, and the value was only $363\frac{4}{10}$ thalers. The process for the production of beet-sugar has been brought to a very high state of perfection in the Duchy of Brunswick. The net earnings of some of the factories last year were from 50 to 85 per cent.

Through the kindness of Herr Eberh Mencke, of this city, I am enabled to prepare the following table, showing the amount (in kilos) of beet-sugar produced in the several states of Europe, during the last six years :

States.	1870-'71.	1869-'70.	1868-'69.	1867-'68.	1866-'67.	1865-'66.
France.....	295,000,000	285,150,000	213,900,000	225,000,000	216,850,000	274,000,000
Germany.....	252,000,000	215,400,000	208,150,000	165,000,000	201,250,000	185,700,000
Austria and Hungary.....	190,000,000	152,200,000	101,600,000	124,050,000	90,000,000	71,050,000
Russia and Poland.....	135,000,000	132,500,000	87,500,000	112,500,000	90,000,000	80,000,000
Belgium.....	55,000,000	43,550,000	37,100,000	31,050,000	39,125,000	41,550,000
Holland, Sweden, Italy, and other states of Europe not mentioned.....	25,000,000	12,500,000	10,000,000	7,500,000	5,000,000	4,000,000

CHICCORY.

This article is also largely manufactured here. There are seven factories, producing annually 2,735,000 kilos, valued at 230,000 thalers. It is exported principally to the United States, England, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia. On account of the duty on prepared chicory, *i. e.*, chicory ready for use, only the raw article is sent to England. The value of the export to the United States has been given above. I am not prepared to give the respective export to the other countries named. So far, however, as I have been able to learn, the United States get the largest share of this export.

Since the termination of the late war with France, every branch of business seems to have received a fresh impulse, and the prospects are that the coming year will show an unprecedented improvement of trade with the United States.

DE WITT C. SPRAGUE.

A.—Exports to the United States from the consular district of Brunswick, Germany, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quarter ending December 31, 1870.	Quarter ending March 31, 1871.	Quarter ending June 30, 1871.	Quarter ending September 30, 1871.	Total for the year.
	Thlr. gr. pf.	Thlr. gr. pf.	Thlr. gr. pf.	Thlr. gr. pf.	Thlr. gr. pf.
Baskets	474 18 0				474 18 0
Birds	9,914 25 0	5,463 21 0	1,801 21 0	5,985 26 0	23,166 3 6
Books	654 0 0	300 0 0	268 00 0		1,222 0 0
Bottles	2,502 0 0	500 0 0			3,002 0 0
Brandy		26 15 0			26 15 0
Brass ware				376 3 6	376 3 6
Cabbage				150 12 6	120 12 6
Chemicals	4,117 13 1	3,329 26 3	4,478 7 3	2,317 22 9	14,243 9 4
Cherry extract	7,214 10 0	1,694 0 0		7,370 24 0	16,279 4 0
Chicory	14,675 5 0	8,802 18 0	14,950 15 0	29,803 3 0	68,231 11 0
Cotton-velvets	3,476 2 6			4,453 26 5	7,929 28 11
Earthenware	728 4 10	2,188 26 9	340 6 0	6,769 15 7	9,956 23 2
Egg albumen	857 6 0				857 6 0
Glassware		2,013 6 7	4,952 21 5	5,983 11 3	12,949 9 3
Glue		1,735 9	2,420 11 6		4,155 20 6
Gold and silver plates	141 18 0	187 17 0			329 5 0
Grindstones				139 16 3	139 16 3
Hams				450 15 0	450 15 0
Kid-gloves	1,909 1 6	2,869 15	12,301 17 6	8,758 7 6	25,838 11 6
Lace goods			741 5 5	325 22 5	1,066 27 10
Lead plates, stamped for printing music				427 00 0	427 00 0
Linen goods	369 14 0	671 18 0	178 18 0		1,219 20 0
Looking-glass plates, not silvered	6,571 8 6	3,582 11 1	4,312 6 0	916 13 0	15,382 8 7
Medicine	967 15 3				967 15 3
Mohair		3,449 0 0			3,449 00 0
Musical wares	26,979 26 5	26,577 19 1	33,351 29 6	45,415 6 7	132,324 21 7
Oil-paintings	1,865 8 0		2,872 12 0	1,078 26 3	5,816 16 3
Old lead				2,403 10 0	2,403 10 0
Percussion-caps			1,252 8 0	623 5 0	1,875 13 0
Photographic lenses	1,487 20 0	3,351 16 4	2,083 18 6	3,401 28 0	10,324 22 10
Pig-lead	18,302 0 0		41,653 8 6	43,378 13 9	103,333 22 3
Porcelain wares	749 28 0			500 9 6	1,250 7 6
Printed music	681 27 0	430 24 6	1,221 26 6		2,334 18 0
Refined sugar				682 10 0	682 10 0
Ready-made clothes		50 0 0			50 00 0
Saffranine			388 0 0		388 00 0
Sausages		270 0 0			270 00 0
Sheet lead				1,030 19 0	1,030 19 0
Silk braids		4,629 0 0			4,629 00 0
Stationery	564 8 0		373 0 0	2,296 0 0	3,233 8 0
Sundries				51 20 0	51 20 0
Sundry scientific instruments			337 22 0	596 9 0	934 1 0
Tapestry				839 14 1	839 14 1
Tarlatan braids		4,053 0 0			4,053 00 0
Toys	343 29 0		2,057 9 3	3,158 25 5	5,559 24 8
Umbrellas				109 8 0	109 8 0
Wax-candles				1,035 4 0	1,035 4 0
White lead	1,926 25 0	2,597 8 0	5,280 24 0	5,086 18 0	14,891 15 0
Wild animals		4,936 25 0		1,161 13 0	6,098 8 0
Wines			13 10 0		13 10 0
Woolen goods			934 25 9	1,203 29 0	2,138 24 9
	107,474 13 1	83,640 6 7	138,565 14 7	188,251 7 9	517,931 12 0
Total for the year ending September 30, 1871					517,931 12 0
Total for the year ending September 30, 1870					143,758 23 2
Increase					374,172 18 10

CHEMNITZ.

Statement showing the exports to the United States from the consular district of Chemnitz for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1870.	Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1871.	Quarter ended June 30, 1871.	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1871.
	<i>Thlr. ngr.</i>	<i>Thlr. ngr.</i>	<i>Thlr. ngr.</i>	<i>Thlr. ngr.</i>
Cotton hosiery.....	875,693 27	1,289,613 1	648,141 0	725,577 24
Cotton and woolen gloves.....	183,257 21	335,177 22	169,845 7	310,661 27
Cotton and woolen damasks and cloth.....	23,241 29	28,002 21	5,340 15	18,599 6
Cotton and woolen dress-goods.....	54,738 3	56,586 25	33,947 11	121,515 9
Cotton knitting-yarn.....	3,454 20	10,212 10	3,745 3	650 26
Dress trimmings and ornaments.....	44,863 14	167,660 9	166,230 26	234,656 17
Embroideries and laces.....	135,944 23	223,392 3	164,080 2	249,210 11
Leather gloves.....			2,682 20	9,348 10
Musical instruments and strings.....	28,866 18	32,033 2	34,729 14	45,375 27
Fancy goods and toys.....	3,935 21	541 29	25,425 17	25,061 28
Sundries.....	5,207 8	5,493 18	7,864 11	11,900 15
Total in Prussian currency.....	1,359,204 5	2,148,713 20	1,262,032 6	1,752,558 20

Total in Prussian thalers, currency..... 6,522,508 21
 Total in American gold, custom-house valuation, at 69 cents per Prussian thaler..... \$4,500,531 00

HENRY B. RYDER.

COLOGNE.

OCTOBER 6, 1871. (Received November 3.)

This being an inland port it cannot be reached by sea-vessels, and therefore all importations from foreign countries hither are to be made via Belgium, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, or the North German ports, Bremen or Hamburg.

DUTY.

No duty *ad valorem* exists in Prussia. All goods pay duty per zoll-centner, or 100 zoll pounds, equal to 50 kilograms, with the exception of railway wagons and carriages; the former pay 10 per cent. of the value, and the latter 50 thalers, (\$35.30,) for each carriage.

COALS.

The large and increased consumption of the Rhenish coal has risen its price from \$7 to \$12 per wagon of 100 zoll-centner, and even at that price no coals are now to be had at the coal-works. The freight from the works to this city is calculated to be \$6 per wagon of 100 zoll-centner.

LEAD.

The principal lead-works of this consular district are those of Com-mern and Mechernich; that of the latter place is said to be the best. Prices are varying from \$4.23 to \$4.41 per 100 zoll pounds. Mr. E. von der Heydt, of Berlin, exports large quantities of lead of Mechernich to the United States.

RAW IRON.

The prices of raw iron are considerably higher than last year, owing to a brisk demand of this article, and prices are now varying as to quality, from \$12.67 to \$16.27 per 1,000 zoll pounds.

COLOGNE COTTON-SPINNERY AND WEAVING COMPANY.

This company paid last a yearly dividend of only 2 per cent., which was caused by the low price of 6½*d.* of the raw East India

cotton in December last, whereas the same quality was previously paid with $9\frac{1}{2}d.$, and by want of workmen, who had been taken to the greater part to the army, in consequence of which the production, viz: 1,761,685 zoll pounds of thread, 63,953 pieces of muslin, 288,358 yards of fustians, was small than formerly.

VELVETS, UTRECHT VELVETS, AND RIBBONS.

The manufactories of these articles have had a steady run, although they suffered under the necessity of raising the wages of the weavers of 25 to 30 per cent., and exportations to the United States have been regularly made from this district.

WHITE OF LEAD.

This article is manufactured here in large quantities, and the prices vary as to quality from \$2.70 to \$5.64 per 100 pounds. The export to the United States is not considerable.

GRAIN.

The crop of barley and rye has yielded only a regular crop, whereas that of wheat and oats has turned out more favorable, and importations of foreign grain are requisite. The price of barley is \$4.12; rye, \$4.36 to \$4.60; wheat, \$5.77 to \$6; oats, \$2.70 to \$2.82, per 100 zoll pounds.

HIDES AND SKINS.

These are imported from Buenos Ayres and La Plata, take their way chiefly via Antwerp, and are exclusively destined for the Rhine province, Westphalia, and now also for Alsace and Lorraine.

SUGAR.

Insignificant quantities are imported of colonial sugar, and it becomes daily rarer in this country. Beet-sugar has entirely removed the colonial sugar, and the former is alone used for general consumption. The beet-sugar manufactories are increasing from year to year. Those of this city have produced 294,266 centner, and the rate of duty is 8 silbergroschen or 19.100 dollar of 100 pounds raw beets.

WINE.

The vintage of 1870, as also that of 1869, belong to the bad vintages, and the qualities of wine of both years are very inferior. Prices are varying from \$35 to \$106 per fuder of $6\frac{1}{2}$ awms for Moselle wines, and from \$60 to \$162 per stück of 8 awms for Hock wines. The prospects of this year's vintage are likewise not all satisfactory, and it is now evident that still a more inferior quality will be yielded than that of the two preceding years.

GEORGE HÖLSCHER.

Statement showing the commerce at Cologne, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Zoll-centners.</i>	<i>Zoll-centners.</i>		
Asphaltum and resin of all kinds.	123, 785	31, 557	.....	Belgium, France, England, Netherlands.
Beer	212, 626	584	\$275 00	Austria, England, Germany.
Butter, cheese, and eggs.	248, 726	4, 012	4, 485 00	Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland.
Cement	207, 607	38, 471	.....	England, Germany.
Chemicals, drugs, &c. . .	345, 830	33, 551	4, 609 00	Belgium, England, France, Germany, Netherlands, Austria.
Coals, cokes, &c.	33, 577, 418	.....	.....	Belgium, England, Germany.
Coffee	259, 055	124, 710	440, 151 00	Netherlands.
Copper, raw and manufactured.	32, 370	5, 176	2, 212 00	England, Netherlands, Germany.
Cotton, raw	77, 173	3, 752	.....	Belgium, England.
Cotton thread	48, 947	1, 569	4, 122 00	England, Germany.
Cotton manufactures of	194, 354	858	10, 945 00	England, Germany.
Dungs	365, 036	15, 678	.....	Germany.
Engines, &c.	197, 810	19, 846	6, 652 00	England, Germany.
Fancy goods	69, 388	2, 389	10, 065 00	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany.
Flax, hemp, &c.	74, 599	8, 402	.....	Germany, Russia.
Fruits	50, 436	.....	.....	Germany.
Fruits, dried	24, 014	13, 029	28, 629 00	Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Turkey.
Fruits, tropic	33, 600	3, 179	2, 003 00	Belgium, France, Italy.
Furniture and instruments.	70, 732	7, 262	7, 076 00	France, Austria, Germany.
Glass and porcelain . . .	198, 839	264	477 00	Austria, Belgium, France, Germany.
Grocery-wares	192, 571	10, 284	22, 469 00	Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands.
Guano	177, 016	.....	.....	Belgium, England, Netherlands, Germany.
Grain, flour, &c.	4, 117, 124	148, 474	599 00	Austria, Germany, Turkey.
Hams, &c.	3, 926	3, 926	1, 386 00	Germany.
Hides and skins	256, 136	.....	.....	Africa, Argentine Republic, (via Belgium and England.)
Hops	25, 730	119	84 00	Germany.
Iron and steel, raw	3, 818, 582	319, 487	18, 750 00	England, Germany, Sweden.
Iron and steel, manufactured.	2, 653, 622	14, 557	12, 563 00	Belgium, England, Germany.
Lead	407, 671	1, 343	.....	Belgium, Germany.
Leather and manufactures of.	71, 445	2, 656	6, 252 00	Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Russia.
Linen and thread	180, 668	20, 386	17, 709 00	England, Germany.
Mineral-water	66, 737	409	.....	Austria, Belgium, France, Germany.
Oil	162, 624	112, 065	24, 954 00	France, Germany, Netherlands.
Oil, olive	1, 065	1, 017	.....	Italy.
Ore and minerals	2, 412, 434	366	.....	Germany.
Palm and cocoa oil	15, 209	8, 433	.....	England, Netherlands.
Palm-nuts	46, 516	.....	.....	England, Netherlands.
Paper, &c.	210, 314	2, 026	1, 079 00	England, France, Germany.
Petroleum and mineral-oil.	127, 706	.....	.....	Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, (Bremen and Hamburg.)
Printings, &c.	20, 248	1, 103	.....	Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany.
Potatoes	817, 458	.....	.....	Germany.
Rails	634, 278	9	3 67	Germany, Belgium.
Rice	120, 897	42, 196	14, 893 00	Belgium, Netherlands.
Remains of bristles, animal-hairs, horns, bones, rags, and shreds of leather.	560, 906	2, 256	.....	Germany, Netherlands.
Roof-pasteboard	18, 076	.....	.....	Germany.
Salt	394, 286	49	69 00	Germany, Austria.
Saltpeter, soda, potash .	158, 827	53, 365	1, 029 00	Chili, England, Netherlands, Germany.
Salt-fish, &c.	54, 451	13, 171	8, 385 00	Belgium, Netherlands.
Seeds	184, 988	21, 051	.....	Austria, Germany, Netherlands, Russia.
Silk, raw worsted	12, 434	1, 637	.....	France, Italy.
Silk, manufactures of ..	1, 443	627	13, 519 00	France, England, Germany.
Spirits and liquors	229, 455	3, 231	13, 682 00	Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, France.
Sugar, raw	} 246, 951 {	24, 289	69, 244 00	Netherlands, Germany.
Sugar, refined		190	335 00	Netherlands.
Stones, earths, &c.	5, 175, 119	61, 262	69 00	Belgium, Germany.
Stone and earthen ware	313, 925	9, 518	309 00	England, Germany.
Tan	48, 928	11	.....	Germany.
Tallow and train-oil	69, 558	24, 116	.....	Russia, Sweden.

Statement showing the commerce at Cologne, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Zoll-centners.</i>	<i>Zoll-centners.</i>		
Tea	360	279	\$1, 576 00	England, Hamburg.
Tin	2, 863	2, 686		England, Netherlands.
Tobacco, raw	155, 282	10, 728	30, 290 00	Netherlands, Germany.
Tobacco, manufactured		181	1, 837 00	Belgium, Germany.
White of lead	29, 032	20		Austria, Germany.
Wine	388, 949	16, 216	45, 784 00	Austria, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal.
Wool	261, 904	4, 633		Belgium, England, Germany.
Wool, thread of	84, 870	7, 443	10, 615 00	Belgium, England, France, Germany.
Wool, manufactures of	62, 432	4, 560	49, 228 00	Do.
Wood and wood wares	2, 726, 356	279, 436	1, 380 00	Germany.
Wood, dyeing	50, 518	7, 434		Belgium, England, Netherlands.
Zinc and manufactures of	154, 987	1, 320	51 00	Belgium, Germany.
Railway wagons, carriages, &c.			4, 982 00	Belgium, England.
Total	64, 339, 222	1, 552, 854	894, 826 67	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Zoll-centners.</i>		
Asphaltum and resin of all kinds	80, 012	Asphaltum, \$3.53 to \$8.50 per 100 pounds.	Germany.
Beer	95, 782	\$4.12 per aum, and higher.	Germany, Belgium, France, Netherlands.
Butter, cheese, and eggs	64, 263	Butter, \$21.20 to \$33.82 per 100 pounds.	Germany, England.
Cement	87, 849	\$2.82 to \$3.53 per ton	Germany.
Chemicals and drugs	185, 104		Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, United States.
Coals, cokes, &c.	4, 074, 830	Coals, \$18 to \$20 per wagon of 100 centimeters.	Germany.
Coffee	96, 493	21 to 30 cents per pound...	Do.
Cologne-water	12, 710	\$0.47 to \$2.94 per dozen...	To all countries of the world.
Copper and copper wares	19, 177	Copper, \$18 per 100 pounds.	Germany.
Cotton, raw	38, 411		Do.
Cotton, thread	39, 687		Do.
Cotton, manufactures of	94, 238		Do.
Dungs	201, 863		Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, United States.
Engines	213, 849		Germany, Austria, Russia, United States.
Fancy goods	90, 351		Germany, United States.
Flax, hemp, &c	37, 474		Germany.
Fruits	11, 790		Do.
Fruits, dried	15, 461		Do.
Fruits, tropic	12, 364		Do.
Furniture and instruments	68, 736		Germany, Belgium, United States.
Glass and porcelain	122, 997		Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, United States.
Grain and flour	1, 520, 063		Germany, Belgium, France.
Grocery-ware	202, 556		Germany.
Guano	118, 346	\$3.30 to \$3.58 per 100 pounds.	Do.
Hides and skins	147, 720	Hides, 28 cents, salt hides, 16 cents, per pound.	Do.
Hops	20, 166		Germany, Belgium, Netherlands.
Iron and steel, raw	706, 847	Iron, \$12.17 to \$16.27 per 1,000 pounds.	Germany, Belgium, United States.
Iron and steel, manufactured	1, 687, 216		Germany, Belgium, Russia, United States.
Lead	340, 382	\$4.20 to \$4.40 per 1,000 pounds.	Germany, Austria, Netherlands, United States.
Leather and manufactures of	72, 215		Germany, United States.
Linen and thread	82, 947		Germany.

Statement showing the commerce at Cologne, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Zoll-centners.</i>		
Mineral-water	16, 056	.....	Germany, Belgium, England, Netherlands.
Oil	86, 542	.....	Germany.
Ore and minerals	766, 603	.....	Germany, Belgium, United States.
Petroleum and mineral-oil.	63, 698	Petroleum, \$5.65 per 100 pounds.	Germany.
Palm-nuts	303	.....	Do.
Palm and cocoa oil	10, 615	.....	Do.
Paper	146, 277	.....	Germany, Belgium, Russia, United States.
Printings, &c	16, 787	.....	Germany, Belgium, France, United States.
Potatoes	195, 308	\$1.04 to \$1.13 per 100 pounds.	Germany, Belgium, England.
Rails	385, 636	\$33.82	Germany, Russia.
Rice	63, 789	\$4.23 to \$7.76 per 100 pounds.	Germany.
Remains of bristles, animal-hairs, horns, bones, rags, and shreds of leather.	260, 212	.....	Do.
Roof-pasteboard	15, 048	\$1.57 per 100 square feet.	Germany, Belgium, Netherlands.
Salt	149, 770	\$4.23 per sack of 200 pounds.	Germany.
Saltpeter, soda, and potash.	83, 859	Saltpeter, \$6.70 to \$7 per 100 pounds; soda, cryst., \$1.77 per 100 pounds; soda, calcin., 90 per cent., \$3.30 to \$3.53 per 100 pounds; potash, \$5.65 to \$6.12 per 100 pounds.	Do.
Salt-fish, &c	7, 843	.....	Do.
Seeds	35, 306	.....	Do.
Silk, raw, worsted	2, 892	Finest, \$12 to \$12.47 per pound.	Do.
Silk, manufactured	354	.....	Germany, Switzerland, United States.
Spirits and liquors	109, 872	Spirits, 90 per cent., \$18.70 per 100 quarts.	Germany.
Sugar, raw and refined.	342, 774	Sugar, refined, \$11.30 to \$13.06 per 100 pounds.	Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, France.
Stones, earths, &c	1, 252, 284	.....	Germany, Belgium, France, Netherlands, England.
Stone and earthen ware.	113, 188	.....	Germany, Belgium, France.
Tan	11, 094	.....	Germany.
Tallow and train-oil	63, 341	.....	Do.
Tea	190	\$0.45 to \$1.41 per pound ..	Do.
Tin	1, 003	\$34.24 per 100 pounds	Do.
Tobacco, raw and manufactured.	80, 410	.....	Do.
Wine	256, 901	.....	Germany, Belgium, France, England, Netherlands, Russia, United States.
White of lead	89, 777	\$2.70 to \$5.65 per 100 pounds.	Germany, Belgium, France, United States.
Wool	125, 473	.....	Germany.
Wool thread	34, 208	.....	Do.
Wool, manufactures of.	60, 828	.....	Do.
Wood and manufactures of.	693, 924	.....	Germany, Belgium, France, Netherlands.
Wood, dyeing	20, 916	.....	Germany.
Zinc and manufactures of.	163, 642	\$4.47 per 100 pounds	Do.
Total	16, 287, 622		

1 zoll-centner=100 zoll pounds=50 kilograms; 1 Prussian quart=1,145 liters.

CREFFELD.

Exports from Crefeld to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	4th quarter, 1870.	1st quarter, 1871.	2d quarter, 1871.	3d quarter, 1871.	Total.
	<i>Thalers. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thalers. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thalers. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thalers. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thalers. gr. pf.</i>
Silks, dress and piece goods, of all silk	37,639 26 9	52,162 9 1	105,835 19 11	156,302 6 7	351,940 2 4
dress and piece goods, of silk and cotton	234,385 9 0	303,460 24 8	176,875 14 6	329,186 1 2	1,043,907 19 4
button-stuff	13,615 26 4	38,147 6 0	16,298 6 9	30,702 3 6	98,763 12 7
velvet and plush	176,052 24 3	161,676 15 0	264,670 12 5	690,318 24 0	1,292,718 15 8
velvet ribbons	42,412 13 0	65,017 5 6	37,275 27 9	53,675 4 7	198,380 20 10
ribbons of all silk	38,163 18 5	51,317 20 4	32,417 17 6	37,682 11 10	159,581 2 1
ribbons of silk and cotton, and hat-bands	9,714 7 5	11,888 0 6	8,767 16 1	8,162 22 8	38,532 16 8
sundry manufactures, wholly and in part of silk	706 16 0	.....	1,085 6 0	.....	1,791 22 0
Raw silk, in the gum and thrown	552,690 21 2	683,669 21 1	643,226 0 11	1,306,029 14 4	3,185,615 27 6
Manufactures of wool and cotton, in part silk-mixed	5,876 3 3	3,920 15 0	6,869 15 0	.....	15,966 3 3
Manufactures of all cotton	7,515 17 0	11,586 8 9	4,932 6 6	6,817 6 0	30,851 8 3
Paper-ware	5,115 19 6	3,416 4 3	4,448 11 5	11,164 20 3	24,144 25 5
Spirituous liquor	1,217 20 0	4,293 25 0	3,934 14 0	4,785 21 0	14,231 20 0
Sundries	689 2 0	1,641 16 4	3,164 20 0	2,093 10 0	7,588 18 4
	3,760 28 0	10,659 24 11	1,999 28 6	4,808 16 11	21,229 8 4
Total	576,865 20 11	718,487 25 4	668,575 6 4	1,335,698 28 6	3,299,627 21 1

J. MAGNUS.

DANTZIG.

Statement showing the commerce at Dantzic for the year ending December, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Centners.*</i>			
Ashes, pot and wood ash.	7, 131	\$41, 063	Free.	Russia, Great Britain.
Alum.....	4, 290	11, 795	\$3, 065	Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces.)
Cotton, raw.....	809	20, 225	Free.	Great Britain.
Cotton yarn.....	72	1, 800	156	Great Britain, interior.
Cotton goods.....	47	1, 175	537	Do.
Lead.....	1, 904	10, 950	Free.	Holland, Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces.)
Lead-goods.....	758	4, 380	360	Hamburg, and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces.)
White lead.....	1, 244	8, 710	890	Holland, Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces.)
Beer of all kinds.....	4, 926	34, 480	2, 346	Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain, interior.
Brandy, rum, arrack, &c.	10, 138	141, 930	43, 449	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, France, interior, Mecklenburgh.
Butter.....	219	4, 380	574	Russia, Great Britain, interior.
Succory, dried.....	4, 000	14, 000	Free.	Belgium.
Drugs and raw productions for medicinal and industrial use.	12, 349	135, 840	29, 402	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Iron, raw and old.....	124, 161	155, 200	22, 107	Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain, Mecklenburgh, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Iron manufactured in staves, &c.	89, 171	156, 070	53, 078	Sweden and Norway, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, Prussia, interior.
Iron rails.....	362, 017	635, 530	215, 486	Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces.)
Iron and steel goods.....	148, 278	518, 970	105, 913	Russia, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, Mecklenburgh, interior, Prussia, (west provinces.)
Iron vitriol, green.....	366	635	44	Great Britain.
Vinegar in barrels.....	21	105	20	Hamburg and Bremen, France.
Dye-wood.....	4, 431	18, 840	Free.	Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain, France.
Earthenware and china..	413	5, 780	421	Holland, Great Britain, Mecklenburgh, interior.
Flax, oakum, hemp.....	89	625	Free.	Russia, Great Britain.
Meat.....	40	440	14	Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Fish, salt.....	62	435	Free.	Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Great Britain.
Glass and glassware.....	1, 044	7, 310	1, 491	Hamburg and Bremen, Belgium, Great Britain, Mecklenburgh, Prussia, interior.
Spices of all kinds.....	5, 124	92, 230	23, 790	Hamburg and Bremen, Belgium, Great Britain, Holland, interior.
Resin of all kinds.....	20, 748	41, 495	Free.	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain, Belgium, France.
Herrings.....	104, 864	734, 050	74, 903	Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Great Britain, interior.
Timber, foreign.....	349	1, 045	Free.	Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain.
Wooden household utensils.	8	120	6	Great Britain.
Wooden ware, coarse....	296	595	Free.	Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain, France.
Hides, raw.....	16, 334	295, 010	Free.	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain.
Honey.....	1, 046	9, 415	107	Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain, interior.
Carobs.....	135	1, 485	49	Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain, interior.
Limestones, clay, cement.	105, 817	52, 910	Free.	Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain, France, Portugal, Italy.
Cheese of all kinds.....	400	5, 600	1, 048	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Coals and charcoal.....	3, 174, 277	793, 570	37, 788	Great Britain.
Coffee, raw.....	28, 367	510, 770	101, 343	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, interior.
Cacao in beans.....	106	1, 485	492	Hamburg and Bremen, interior.
Preserves.....	310	5, 580	1, 550	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain, France, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Corks, common.....	365	5, 110	131	Russia, Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain, interior.
Vitriol of copper.....	398	4, 380	142	Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain.

* A centner is equal to 110 2-5 pounds.

Statement showing the commerce at Dantzic, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Centner.</i>			
Copper and brass, raw and manufactured.	5,750	\$163,875	\$3,080	Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Copper and brass goods..	85	2,465	165	Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Linen yarn and thread...	35	1,260	210	Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, interior.
Candles of all kinds.....	242	4,355	295	Russia, Holland, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Rags	933	1,865	Free.	Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain.
Machinery of all kinds...	2,537	35,520	1,856	Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Mats.....	1,984	13,890	2,036	Russia, Sweden and Norway, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain.
Vermilion, &c.....	1,631	11,420	291	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces.)
Fruits, dried.....	1,823	12,760	652	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain, France, Italy.
Oils of all kinds in barrels	13,342	113,410	4,765	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain, France, Italy, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Oil in bottles.....	111	1,220	66	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain, France, interior.
Paper of all kinds.....	450	1,800	300	Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Pack-cloth, gray, &c	536	3,752	255	Holland, Great Britain, interior.
Petroleum	96,109	504,570	Free.	Hamburg and Bremen, United States of North America.
Rice, peeled.....	21,931	76,760	15,665	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain, interior.
Raw and cement steel, &c.	4,015	16,060	2,366	Denmark, Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Sulphur.....	4,789	9,580	Free.	Belgium, Italy.
Soda	46,308	92,615	8,029	Great Britain, interior.
Stones of all kinds.....	135,087	20,370	Free.	Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, France, Great Britain.
Saltpeter	339	2,035	Free.	Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain.
Salt.....	387,880	129,295	184,705	Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, interior.
Canvas	75	1,650	36	Great Britain, interior.
Southern fruits of all kinds.	6,515	45,605	13,943	Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, interior.
Paper-work.....	1,389	12,500	496	Russia, Great Britain.
Starch, &c.....	585	2,925	836	Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces.)
Sirup	56,893	284,465	101,595	Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Tobacco-leaves, raw	3,327	59,885	9,506	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Mecklenburgh, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Tobacco, manufactured..	285	5,130	2,240	Holland, Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Cigars	79	3,395	1,129	Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Tallow.....	1,776	24,865	Free.	Russia.
Tar, pitch, asphaltum....	40,482	40,480	Free.	Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain.
Tea.....	1,084	69,375	6,194	Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen, Great Britain, interior.
Train-oil.....	2,572	28,290	919	Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, interior.
Potter's goods, common bricks.	78,111	26,035	Free.	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain.
Tin	4,467	26,800	7,978	Great Britain, interior.
Wine	14,987	164,860	42,820	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Mecklenburgh, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior.
Woolen goods and wool yarn.	212	4,665	1,515	Holland, Great Britain, interior.
Pewter in blocks	597	14,925	Free.	Holland, Great Britain.
Zinc plates	612	3,670	219	Holland, Prussia, (west provinces.)
Sugar.....	4,696	54,000	23,480	Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces.)
		6,577,915		

Statement showing the commerce of Dantzig, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Alum .....centners.	3, 436	\$10, 308	Interior and Poland.
Lead .....do...	573	3, 438	Do.
Lead goods .....do...	64	385	Do.
White lead, &c.....do...	532	3, 990	Do.
Beer of all kinds.....do...	4, 118	30, 885	Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior, Poland.
Spruce beer .....kegs.	3, 741	8, 729	Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, interior, Poland.
Brandy, rum, arrack, &c...centners.	9, 000	130, 500	Do.
Drugs, and raw productions for medicinal and industrial use.centners	6, 406	70, 465	Holland, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior, Poland.
Iron, raw .....do...	73, 679	98, 240	Interior and Poland.
manufactured in staves...do...	68, 702	137, 500	Do.
rails .....do...	352, 610	705, 320	Do.
and steel goods.....do...	96, 901	363, 500	Russia, Denmark, Holland, Great Britain, Prussia, interior.
Earthenware and china.....do...	310	4, 500	Mecklenburgh, interior, and Poland.
Meat .....do...	7, 827	86, 100	Great Britain, interior, and Poland.
Glass and glassware .....do...	815	5, 910	Interior and Poland.
Grain: wheat .....schäffels.	2, 667, 786	7, 335, 670	Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Great Britain.
rye .....do...	1, 140, 719	1, 711, 080	Hamburg and Bremen, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain.
barley .....do...	353, 828	442, 290	Sweden and Norway, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, France.
oats .....do...	41, 188	30, 900	Belgium, Great Britain, France.
peas, tares, &c.....do...	510, 443	760, 670	Sweden and Norway, Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Belgium, France, Great Britain.
Oil-seeds .....centners.	112, 471	421, 765	Russia, Sweden and Norway, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, France.
Clover-seed .....do...	1, 120	12, 320	Great Britain.
Spices of all kinds.....do...	3, 762	67, 720	Interior and Poland.
Honey .....do...	596	5, 365	Do.
Herrings .....barrels.	60, 104	435, 790	Do.
Timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, &c.....pieces.	96	1, 730	Great Britain, France.
Timber, beams or blocks of hard wood.....pieces.	30, 845	663, 170	Russia, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, France.
Timber, beams or blocks of soft wood.....pieces.	150, 339	1, 090, 275	Hamburg and Bremen, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, France.
Timber, sleepers.....do...	435, 258	290, 280	Do.
undersized .....do...	21, 230	74, 310	Do.
Timber, planks, boards, staves, &c.....lasts.	10, 855	151, 970	Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Austria.
Timber, lath and firewood .....do...	725	8, 175	Great Britain, France.
Wood-ware, coarse .....centners.	3, 359	6, 750	Russia, Great Britain, Denmark, Belgium.
Coffee, raw .....do...	10, 033	180, 590	Russia, Sweden and Norway, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, Austria, France, interior.
Cacao in beans.....do...	1	14	Interior and Poland.
Bran .....do...	9, 700	9, 700	Great Britain.
Bones, &c .....do...	8, 959	11, 200	Holland, Great Britain.
Cheese .....do...	26	365	Interior and Poland.
Preserves .....do...	163	2, 940	Do.
Corks, common .....do...	198	2, 940	Do.
Copper and brass, raw and manufactured.....centners.	943	27, 345	Great Britain, interior, and Poland.
Copper and brass goods.....do...	121	3, 510	Interior and Poland.
Vitriol of copper, &c.....do...	144	1, 585	Do.
Machinery of all kinds .....do...	20	280	Do.
Mats .....do...	6, 743	48, 900	Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, France, interior.
Vermilion .....do...	570	4, 130	Interior and Poland.
Flour.....do...	2, 210	7, 735	Holland.
Oil in barrels .....do...	1, 900	17, 100	Interior and Poland.
in bottles .....do...	4	45	Do.
cakes .....do...	31, 866	55, 675	Great Britain.
Paper of all kinds .....do...	3, 464	13, 960	Russia, Great Britain, interior, and Poland.
Pack-cloth, gray, &c.....do...	400	2, 890	Sweden and Norway, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, interior.
Raw and cement steel, &c .....do...	2, 106	8, 450	Interior and Poland.
Rice, peeled .....do...	9, 167	32, 085	Do.
Salt .....do...	115, 523	38, 510	Do.
Seam .....do...	257	5, 660	Great Britain.

Statement showing the commerce of Dantzic, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Sodacentners.	39,305	\$78,670	Interior and Poland.
Southern fruits of all kinds . . .do.	944	6,610	Great Britain, interior, and Poland.
Sirupdo.	48,364	241,820	Belgium, France, interior, and Poland.
Tobacco-leaves, rawdo.	45	830	Interior and Poland.
Tobacco, manufactureddo.	4	75	Mecklenburgh, interior, and Poland.
Teado.	932	59,650	Interior and Poland.
Train-oildo.	865	9,950	Do.
Waxdo.	100	3,500	Great Britain.
Winedo.	5,462	60,080	Russia, Great Britain, Prussia, (west provinces,) interior, and Poland.
Tindo.	4,764	26,200	Interior and Poland.
Wool, shoddydo.	1,905	41,910	Great Britain, France.
Total		16,174,744	

A centner=110 2-5 pounds.

56½ schäeffels=84 bushels.

A last of wood=80 cubic feet.

P. COLLAS.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Dantzic for the year ending December, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belgian	England, Belgium	1	264	1	210	2	474
Danish	Denmark, England, Holland	20	5,993	162	13,960	182	19,953
British	Belgium, England, Holland, Norway	159	78,676	199	30,168	358	108,838
French	France			11	1,194	11	1,194
Dutch	Holland, England, Belgium	21	5,466	87	9,140	108	14,606
North German	England, Holland, France, Belgium	74	14,303	629	117,588	703	131,891
Norwegian	Norway, England	4	968	162	15,171	166	16,139
Russian	Russia, England	3	486	6	1,269	9	1,755
Swedish	Sweden, England	8	1,532	41	2,511	49	4,043
United States	United States, England, Sweden			2	862	2	862
	Total	290	107,688	1,300	250,091	1,590	299,755
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belgian	England, Belgium	1	264	1	210	2	474
Danish	Denmark, England, Holland	20	5,993	161	13,635	181	19,628
British	Belgium, England, Holland, Norway	157	76,776	196	29,147	353	105,923
French	France			11	1,194	11	1,194
Dutch	Holland, England, Belgium	20	5,248	89	9,320	109	14,568
North German	England, Holland, France, Belgium	70	13,517	597	108,303	667	121,820
Norwegian	Norway, England	4	968	158	14,564	162	15,532
Russian	Russia, England	3	486	5	1,043	8	1,529
Swedish	Sweden, England	8	1,532	40	2,484	48	4,016
United States	United States, England, Sweden			2	862	2	862
	Total	283	104,784	1,260	180,762	1,543	285,546

DRESDEN.

Exports from Dresden to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	4th quarter 1870.	1st quarter 1871.	2d quarter 1871.	3d quarter 1871.
	<i>Thaler. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thaler. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thaler. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thaler. gr. pf.</i>
China.....	3,269 20 0	1,101 17 0	1,465 12 0	23,630 26 0
Glass ware.....	94,034 18 0	103,146 2 0	96,134 16 5	62,273 16 0
Musical instruments.....	40,912 29 0	37,786 1 0	48,320 12 0	140,653 24 5
Laces, embroideries, trimmings.....	45,412 22 0	99,649 10 0	101,891 18 0	118,227 12 0
Linen and cotton goods.....	20,625 00 0	13,078 7 0	20,154 7 0	8,022 15 0
Toys and ornaments.....	5,082 15 0	10,986 21 0	35,283 13 0	20,668 16 0
Drugs.....	18,595 28 0	7,449 2 0	9,640 24 0	14,522 16 0
Hosiery, gauntlets.....	55,435 01 0	70,206 6 0	47,279 6 0	96,782 18 0
Earthenware.....	19,413 24 0	20,520 19 0	19,564 8 0	28,677 11 0
Woolen and half-woolen goods.....	68,131 24 0	82,495 11 0	21,316 10 0	64,646 29 0
Sundries.....	66,549 21 0	77,545 6 0	63,833 18 5	104,946 12 5
Total.....	437,463 22 0	523,964 12 0	464,883 24 10	683,052 15 10

Total in Prussian currency 2,109,364 thalers 14 groschens 8 pfennigs.

Total in American gold; custom-house valuation, at 69 cents per thaler, \$1,455,461.50.

O. H. IRISH.

DÜSSELDORF.

Exports from Düsseldorf to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	4th quarter 1870.	1st quarter 1871.	2d quarter 1871.	3d quarter 1871.	Total.
	<i>Thaler. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thaler. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thaler. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thaler. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thaler. gr. pf.</i>
Woolen cloths.....	202,260 4 0	273,156 4 2	259,367 19 10	340,440 16 9	1,075,224 14 9
Hardware and cutlery.....	57,012 12 7	49,137 4 7	48,932 7 1	73,740 25 4	228,822 19 7
Oil-paintings.....	11,961 6 0	7,493 10 0	8,145 20 0	9,477 10 0	37,077 16 0
Chromo-lithographs.....			2,100 0 0	500 0 0	2,600 0 0
Percussion caps and fixed am- munition.....	2,688 10 0	2,402 15 0	2,882 9 0	3,059 17 6	11,032 21 6
Liquors.....	157 24 0	776 0 2	1,741 25 0	1,273 0 0	3,948 19 2
Guns.....	1,818 23 0				1,818 23 0
Sword-bayonets.....	8,000 0 0	6,064 3 0	1,085 20 0	3,033 18 0	18,183 11 0
Ribbons, bands and silk goods.....	2,087 10 0	6,136 1 0	2,022 18 0	11,211 16 0	21,457 15 0
Artists' colors and materials.....		337 22 6	711 26 0	108 16 0	1,158 4 6
India-rubber goods.....		8,955 26 0	918 10 0	7,753 10 0	17,627 16 0
Buttons and braids.....				1,559 20 9	1,559 20 9
Miscellaneous.....	632 3 6	1,084 29 0	666 17 8	3,692 13 5	6,076 3 7
Total.....	286,618 3 1	355,543 25 5	328,574 22 7	455,850 13 9	1,426,587 4 10

H. LEWIS.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

October 1, 1871. (Received January 10, 1872.)

I have the honor to make this my third annual report as to the trade and commerce of the city of Frankfort.

The foreign commerce of Frankfort is not so extensive as that of many of the capitals of Europe, or as that of many sea-port cities, or manufacturing districts of the country, but still its commerce is large and important, and is annually increasing in quantity and value. Frankfort is also one of the most important cities in Europe, on account of its central position, and because it is the point from which is supplied, to a great extent, the means by which the commerce and manufactures of Germany

are sustained. The leading business of the city is, of course, banking. The wealthy portion of the citizens follow this calling alone. Very few engage in commerce or manufacturing. While new joint-stock companies, to an extent almost alarming, are being formed, not only in Frankfort, but through all Germany, for banking and similar purposes, very few are formed for manufacturing purposes. Germans who have emigrated to the United States, there made large fortunes, and who now have returned to reside in their native country, bring back with them no notions of the power of associated capital to develop a country, no American enterprise, and none of the industry which they themselves practiced in their adopted country. They settle down with the knowledge that they have a certain amount of property in valid securities, which is sure to yield a certain amount of income, which will more than enable them to subsist, and allow a balance for purposes of accumulation. They will risk nothing in new enterprises of trade or manufacturing, and will relinquish all chances of gain rather than expose themselves to the danger of losses. They return to all their German habits of life. They also retain their republican ideas, and attachment to their adopted country, and are sure to adhere strongly to their American citizenship, which they find to be of great service.

COMMERCE OF FRANKFORT COMPARED WITH OTHER YEARS.

The commerce of the city of Frankfort has been gradually increasing since the year 1866, and during the last year rose to double the amount of any previous year. Yet no new houses of a permanent character seem to have lately engaged in the business of foreign commerce. Old houses continue to grow and expand, and descend from father to son, or to some members of the family, retaining the name of the originator of the house for ages and generations, and often when all of the original name have ceased to be connected with the firm.

A young man not disposed to follow the business of the father rarely engages in other occupations here, but prefers to go to Paris, London, or to the United States, where his progress is more rapid.

The greatest increase has been in the different kinds of jewelry and precious stones. The exports of jewelry during the present year have amounted to 266,000 florins, while during the previous year the exports of the same articles were only 8,000 florins. This is due to the fact that many dealers in diamonds and other precious stones, who have heretofore made, and probably will hereafter make, Paris their place of business, have, during the last year, taken up their residences in Frankfort.

In addition to this fact, at no previous time has there been so great demand as during the present year for the agate wares of Idar and Oberstein, and the jewelry of Hanau manufacture, not only for export to the United States, but to all other countries. This demand has caused a great advance in the prices of common jewelry.

The export of hatters' fur has increased from 389,505 florins to 935,960 florins to the United States. There has been a corresponding increase in the exports of this article to all other countries.

Manufacturers export only the poorest and cheapest hatters' fur to the United States, while the best is sent to Austria. Since the introduction of machinery in clipping the fur the skins are taken directly to New York, and there cut. They further represent that in the United States a better hat can be made from a poor quality of fur than can be made in Austria from the best.

The exports of wine have also about doubled, transportation having become much cheaper and safer than during the previous year.

The amount of the exports of linen, cotton, and woollen goods has also nearly doubled during the present year. Goods of this class exported to the United States have generally been of an inferior character in style and quality, and are not to be recommended.

The exports of human hair and hair-work have, from Frankfort alone, increased from 535 florins to 90,227 florins in value. This increase is mostly to be attributed to the advance in price, the demand having so much increased, that a reaction must inevitably follow this extreme cost.

There are but five places in Germany where human hair is cleansed and prepared for market, and these five establishments have a monopoly of the market.

The increase in silk and silk goods, and in fancy goods, is also in part to be attributed to the fact that the markets in France for that class of goods have been closed to buyers.

There has also been a great increase in the amount of leather, hides, and skins exported to the United States; but the exports of these articles to the United States are a very small portion of the total amount exported from Frankfort and other places in Germany. Some of the largest manufactories of leather in the world are upon the Rhine; yet the best of leather is not made or tanned in Germany. Immense quantities of hides are taken into France and there tanned, and returned to Germany, and sold as French leather. In certain parts of France, and some of them within the new territory attached to Germany, where are the large manufactories, it is said that there is a peculiar quality of bark, or a softness of the water, which gives a softness to the leather that cannot be obtained in any other country, although retained in the process as long or a longer space of time than it is retained in France.

Not all the "French leather" is made or tanned within the limits of France. Large amounts of German leather are sent to Paris and there sold. Also manufactories of leather are owned in Paris which are situated in Germany. There is a much greater amount of German than French leather in the markets of the world, although so great amount of the latter is sold.

FRANKFORT FAIRS.

The famous Frankfort fairs are evidently now a doomed institution. Once so notorious and attractive as to draw sellers and buyers from every country in Europe, these fairs are now attended only by the trade of a limited circuit of country in the neighborhood. From the time the first railroad entered Frankfort there has been a gradual falling off in the business transacted. Instead of all the trade of the year being concentrated into one or two periods, or at one or two spots, the same is now, on account of the cheapness and convenience of communication between country and town, and town and city, scattered over the entire year, and through entire Europe. These institutions were required for the times in which they originated; they are not now needed, and will soon be ranked among the peculiarities of the Middle Ages.

The Leipsic fair alone seems to maintain its position as the mart and exchange for all Europe, and yet attracts the trade of former days. The amount of goods brought to the Frankfort fair in 1842 was 102,000 cwt., and in 1870 was only 34,500 cwt. The horse fairs, however, retain the usual amount of sales.

COMMERCE OF GERMANY.

In my previous reports I have discussed the general commerce of Ger-

many, and to write much upon the same subject would be a repetition of those general remarks, for Germany, although somewhat progressive, is not intensely so. The crisis and great advance in manufactured goods in cost, which was expected and desired by the trade, in fact did not occur. It is now more likely to occur, on account of the advance in the price of the raw material, caused by the great increase of manufacturing, and starting of works for awhile suspended. Soon, however, the increased supply may exceed a demand, which has become limited, and low prices may yet follow. It is generally believed that there cannot be the demand for the amount of goods which Europe cannot fill when everything is pressed to the extent of its capacity. The whole population of Europe, and particularly of the continent, at some part of the year, seems to be more or less engaged in manufacturing, and the results are seen in the amount of shipping from one place to another. Very few agricultural products are cultivated to any excess beyond the wants of the producer and the markets in his immediate vicinity.

INCREASE OF TERRITORY.

The two great events of the year to Germany, consequent upon the termination of the war, have been the acquisition of a large addition to its territory, and the free alliance of all the States of Germany, and the formation of the empire of Germany. Both events must add greatly to the commerce of Germany.

The acquisition of the French territory of Alsace and Lorraine increases largely the manufacturing limits of Germany, and consequently its commerce. Before this annexation it was estimated that there were 5,000,000 spindles in France, and 3,000,000 in Germany. Now Alsace and Lorraine take from France about 2,000,000 spindles and add them to Germany. The immediate effect of this transition was feared by both countries. Germans feared that the introduction of so great an amount of manufactured goods, free of duty, which had heretofore paid a duty, and thus had not materially affected German manufactures, would now compete with and reduce the price of German goods to the extent of this duty. On the other side the French feared that the addition of a duty by their own government to the imports from this territory would have the effect to exclude them, or would greatly increase their prices in the market.

Diplomacy has, however, settled the matter by arranging that for the coming year goods manufactured in this territory may enter France free of duty, and also that all the products of France, and all raw material, colors, and chemicals, required by the manufacturers for their own use, may be imported from France into this territory free of duty. The substantial effect of this arrangement is to leave this territory, as far as its manufacturing interests are concerned, as before. It gives the inhabitants of this region another year within which to make their connections with Germany, if they find it for their interest to do so. Still Paris may continue the control of the marketing of these manufactures as before. The property is all owned in Paris, in the same manner as the large manufactories of French plate-glass in Mannheim, and near Aix la Chapelle, and other large manufacturing establishments in Germany are owned in Paris, and the business connected with them wholly transacted in Paris. The goods may be exported directly from Germany to other countries without entering France. The whole business of sales may yet be made at Paris as heretofore.

If France follows the example of the United States and raises a por-

tion of her revenue from duties upon imports, to pay her war debt, the effect may be to stimulate her remaining manufacturing interest, and, to a certain extent, exclude the manufactures of Alsace from France, and turn a greater part of these goods upon Germany and other countries. Such duties may also exclude a portion of the manufactures of England and other countries—a state of things which England seems to fear and is anxious to prevent, by holding up to France the statements of the advocates of free trade as to the ruinous effects of a similar policy in the United States.

Another year will settle the effect of this new state of matters upon the manufacturing interest of Germany, as well as upon its trade and commerce. Up to this time its effect is not appreciable, and is more feared than realized.

In the mean time the imperial government of Germany have established a territorial government over this new region, have introduced the Prussian system of compulsory education, and will endeavor to identify the interest of the country with their own, and advance its prosperity to the satisfaction of the inhabitants.

In addition to the large manufacturing interests added to Germany, the territory of Alsace and Lorraine contains important iron and coal mines. Of the twenty-three large mines in that part of France, thirteen are now German territory, including the largest and most valuable region of minerals.

All the railroads have been bought and paid for by the German government.

The sufferers from the war, by loss and destruction of their property by either side, have been fully indemnified, and thus realized at once their former condition of prosperity.

Still disaffection reigns, and the French say that they will not be Germans in heart, although they may find the change for their interest and prosperity. The Germans show no hostility to them, notwithstanding their threats, but their leniency may not be the best policy. Certain it is, that they have received favors and compensation for losses, where they had no claim for them. Their interests are encouraged in every way, and there is no reason why they should not become prosperous; and with prosperity come content and forgetfulness of the past and their wrongs and calamities.

EFFECT OF THE EMPIRE UPON COMMERCE.

The consolidation of the several states of Germany, even to a limited extent, must favorably affect the smaller governments. It takes from their monarchs some of the powers which they could absolutely exercise before, and imposes them upon a government more controlled by the popular assembly. It deprives them of all power or right, as to relations with foreign governments, and thus puts an end to numerous distinct complications, and, on the other hand, does not expose them to the dangers of war without their consent; for the Emperor cannot declare war without the assent of his cabinet or Bundesrath, which is composed of a representative from each government, and even with their assent he cannot carry on war without a vote of supplies by the popular assembly, or Reichrath, although an imperial war fund of forty million thalers is set aside from the French indemnity for sudden emergencies and necessities of immediate and unexpected calls for the defense of the country. This sum will not be more than sufficient for the mobilization of the army, and making preparations for war; and no progress can be made without the assent of all.

The wisest laws of the different powers, the benefits of which have been realized and appreciated within their separate limits, are now more likely to be incorporated into the system of the empire, as the jealousy will cease which heretofore has prevented one from imitating another and acknowledging its superiority in any respect. The Prussian system of education will be extended. The ecclesiastical oppression upon the masses, which has been the bane of Europe, will cease to receive support or countenance from the government. The communication from and through different territories will be controlled by a general interest. Works which one power alone could not comprehend or accomplish, will be easily mastered by the strength and wealth of the empire. Already large appropriations have been made for the commencement of another tunnel through the Alps, from north to south, by the Saint Gothard pass, and for a ship-canal from the Baltic Sea, by Kiel, to the North Sea, at the mouth of the Elbe. These wholesome changes of the laws, thus elevating the masses of the people, and these great works of internal improvement, must materially affect the welfare and commerce of a people and country now limited and restrained.

The union of all the German states will secure for the people a similarity of laws in the administration of justice, modes of criminal procedure, a uniform system of weights and measures, and a new imperial coinage.

Up to the present time, each distinct government has retained its separate system of weights and measures, and its own coinage, whether a member of the North German Confederation or not, which are still in use within its own territory. The Zollverein had, however, for the purposes of customs, adopted what was called the Zoll-pfund, and by this weight ascertained the quantities by which duties were assessed. This pound was one-half of the French kilogram, or five hundred grams. The North German Confederation, on the 17th of August, 1868, enacted a law, which requires that on and after January 1, 1872, the kilogram, or decimal parts thereof, shall be the legal standard of weights throughout the whole territory for every purpose. They also established a new system of measures to take effect at the same time.

The law expressly adopts the metrical system of France, but does not adopt its terms. It adopts the same units of measure and weight, which are increased or decreased by tens, with terms of tenths and other terms.

The new law provides the following weights and measures, under the following names:

The unit for the measure of length is called a "stab"=French meter $=1\frac{1}{11}$ English yards, or as 1 to .9144.

1 "neuzoll" (or inch) $=\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter, or $\frac{1}{100}$ of a stab=about $\frac{2}{5}$ English inch.

1 "strich" (or line) $=\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter, or $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a stab.

1 "kette" (or chain)=10 meters, or 10 stabs.

1 "kilometer"=1,000 meters, or 1,000 stabs= $\frac{5}{8}$ of a statute mile.

1 "neumeile" (new mile) $=7\frac{5}{10}$ kilometers, or 7,500 meters= $4\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles.

The unit for square and cubic measure is to be the "quadrates-stab," and the "kubik-stab."

The unit for liquid, dry, and corn measures is called a "kanne"=French liter=0.001 kubik-stab=2.11 pints.

1 "schoppin" $=\frac{5}{10}$ of a kanne or liter.

1 "tass"=100 kannes or liters.

1 "teuscheffel"=50 kannes or liters.

The kanne or liter is equal to 2.11 English pints.

The unit of weight is the weight of a kanne of distilled water, and called a "kilogram" = 2 Zoll-pfunds, or 1,000 grams.

1 "neuloth" = 10 grams.

1 "pfund" = 500 grams = $1\frac{1}{16}$ English pounds.

1 "centner" (cwt.) = 100 pfunds.

1 "tonne" = 20 centners or 2,000 pfunds.

The German empire have also created an imperial coinage, of which the gold coin, of 10 marks, is the unit and standard. Gold coins of 10 and 20 marks are alone to be coined; all other coins are to be of silver. Out of one kilogram of fine gold, $139\frac{1}{2}$ German sovereigns are now to be coined, equal to 2,790 marks, or $15\frac{1}{2}$ kilograms of silver.

The mark is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a thaler, or 10 groschen, (Prussian;) $\frac{7}{12}$ of a gulden, or 35 kreutzers, (South Germany;) $1\frac{1}{4}$ francs, or 125 centimes, (French;) 1 shilling of England, (English,) $\frac{1}{4}$ of an American dollar, nearly, or 24 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ florin = 35 kreutzers, (Austrian.) The mark is divided into hundredths called pfennigs. At present, the new coin will be in addition to the present coins now in circulation. But soon the gulden and kreutzers will be called or forced out of the market, as they do not assimilate with the new coin. The Prussian thaler and parts of a thaler will continue, as they are units of the mark, the thaler being equal to three marks; the $\frac{1}{3}$ thaler piece being equal to one mark; the $\frac{1}{6}$ thaler being equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, or .50. The single groschen will not be any decimal of a mark. The new coins will bear on one side the imperial arms, and on the reverse the image of the monarch of the country where it is coined.

The law establishing the new coinage takes effect immediately throughout the whole empire. The law establishing new weights and measures takes effect throughout the North German Union January 1, 1872, and measures are being taken to extend the same throughout all the present empire. Germany will then have a gold currency of its own, with coins somewhat corresponding with the English sovereign and half-sovereign. The idea is, that hereafter there will be a complete equalization of the German, the English, and the American currency, as London is regarded as unmistakably the commercial capital of the world.

Although travelers are greatly annoyed, in the calculation of their expenses, by the different coins, and are subjected to loss of exchange in every movement, commerce is the great sufferer, and the public the great loser. The loss of exchange is to be calculated upon by the merchant, as well as the cost of the goods and the freight and duty to be paid, and a profit is to be made upon every outlay. When it is known how large is this item in the world, it is to be hoped that proper efforts will be made to secure a uniform currency throughout the world.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

The Zollverein, renewed by the treaty of July 8, 1867, for the term of ten years, consisted of the same governments now united in the empire of Germany, except the free cities of Hamburg and Bremen, and in addition thereto the Duchy of Luxemburg and the Austrian district of Jungholz. It was a union for commercial purposes alone. Its affairs were conducted by a distinct government, with a federal council representing the several powers of which it was composed, and by a parliament representing the population. It regulated the imports and exports of the several powers, imposed and collected all duties, and

distributed the net proceeds among its several states or independent powers, according to the population of each state. This distribution is very unequal, as the receipts and division of duties of 1870 here show :

States.	Collected.	Received.	Gained.	Lost.
	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>
North German Union.....	21, 675, 097	19, 432, 008	.....	2, 243, 089
Luxemburg.....	302, 992	131, 722	.....	171, 270
Bavaria.....	1, 067, 932	3, 179, 827	2, 111, 895	.....
Wurtemberg.....	492, 419	1, 171, 512	679, 093	.....
Baden.....	1, 279, 062	944, 330	.....	334, 732
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	414, 070	372, 173	.....	41, 897

The governments of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden gain large revenues for their independent treasuries by this distribution, as the imports into their territories, on which duties are imposed, are very small in comparison to the imports into the more northern parts of Germany.

The establishment of the German empire has substantially terminated the Zollverein. Its federal council and parliament is replaced by the council and parliament of the empire, which now controls and regulates the duties upon imports and exports, but still in accordance with the treaty and agreement of 1867, as to the mode of distributing the net proceeds of customs. This arrangement was insisted upon by the South German States, and assented to by the North German Union for the remainder of the term of the treaty.

The reports of the Zollverein would enable me to state the quantities of the several articles of import and export, and the amounts of duties collected, but not the value of any part of some, as the duty is assessed according to the weight, and without any regard to value. The amount of such duty per weight or measure is according to the character and class of goods, but not according to cost or market value.

Very few articles pay an export duty, as the amount of receipts in the whole Zollverein, from duties so imposed, does not exceed 40,000 thalers annually. There is, therefore, no entry either of the quantity or value of goods exported from any part of Germany, and at no time or place, and for no purpose, within the limits of Germany, are exporters required to report either the quantity or value of their exports, either for duties to be assessed, or for any statistical information, except as to exports to the United States.

The quantity and value of the total exports from a single point might be approximated by inquiring from every exporter the quantity and value of his exports, if he is found willing to truly expose the amount of his business. Upon a trial and inquiry of exporters, as to the amount of their own exports, and the exports of others engaged in the same business, I find estimates and statements so wide and unreliable, and such jealousy as to the business of others, that a report based thereon would be very incorrect in fact, and unsatisfactory. It is possible that at sea-ports such a report might be made from ships' manifests or otherwise, but not from any inland city or place in Germany.

I am able to state the quantity of goods imported into the Zollverein territory, and the rate and the amount of duties in the whole; also the quantity of goods imported into the city of Frankfort that pay a duty to the Zollverein, and the rate and amount of duties paid by each description of goods. This does not include the quantity of goods imported into Frankfort from the states or territory forming the Zoll-

verein. No record of goods imported from one state or territory into another state or territory of the Zollverein is required to be kept for any purpose whatever.

The city of Frankfort collects a small duty upon breadstuffs, called a flour tax, upon cattle slaughtered, upon foreign wines, brandy, &c., imported, upon the making of beer, called a malt tax. The quantity and amount of tax relating to such imports is given in supplement to table "A."

The greatest amount of the commerce of any city, not a shipping port, is, of course, with the surrounding country. From its own neighborhood it draws for the supplies of its greatest wants, and in its turn supplies the country. The foreign commerce is but a small portion of its trade.

The crops of wheat, oats, and rye have been equal to the average of years past, but there is very much fodder throughout the country from the fact that all the crops did not mature. Had they so matured the general crop would have been large and above the average. The prices of all vegetables have considerably advanced.

The wine crop was again a total failure. Since 1865 there has not been a good vintage. It was better in 1868 than in any other year, but far from good. The wine-grower, not being willing to wholly lose his vintage, mixes the wine of good and bad vintages, and thus secures an increase of the quantity of his wines. There is never any giving out of wine, but the prices advance with every failure of the crop. The vintages of 1858, 1862, and 1865, also of 1868, are the good vintages; others are not quoted. Rhine wines will advance very much in price during the coming year.

TABLES A AND B.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the accompanying tables A and B.

Table A shows the duty upon each article established by the Zollverein, the description and quantity of the articles, and amount of duties paid on the same, as imported into Frankfort, but not the value entered, as no value is declared, the duty being according to weight, without regard to value. This table also shows the quantity of all imports into the whole Zollverein territory and the aggregate amount of duties paid.

The supplement contains some local imports, and amounts of duties paid to the city of Frankfort, of articles from other parts of the Zollverein.

Table B contains a list of exports to the United States, and their value, &c.

Neither the quantity nor value of the exports to other countries can be ascertained.

W. PRENTISS WEBSTER.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Frankfort-on-the-Main for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Description of imports.	Quantity.	Rate of duty, in thalers, per centner.	Amount of duties.	Quantity imported into the whole Zollverein.	Countries whence imported.
Cotton centners	1, 892	Free.	.....	2, 189, 483	Holland, France.
Cotton wadding do	.....	1 1-2	.....	485	France.
Cotton yarn do	886	2	\$1, 240 40	270, 878	Holland.
Cotton, bleached and colored do	125	4	350 00	5, 703	Do.
Cotton, 3 and more twists.... do	1, 431	6	6, 010 20	10, 458	Holland, France, Switzerland.
Cotton, raw and bleached do	278	10	1, 946 00	10, 191	Holl'nd, France, Hamb'rg.
Cotton, light goods do	598	16	6, 557 60	11, 253	France, Holland, Switzerland.
Cotton lace, embroideries do	173	26 2-3	3, 156 60	1, 815	Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland.
Lead do	239	Free.	.....	28, 589	Holland, Bremen.
Lead types..... do	12	1-2	4 20	399	Belgium, Holland, Switzerland.
Lead pipes..... do	24	1	16 80	1, 225	Holland, France.
Brush-ware, (coarse) do	22	2-3	10 30	457	France, Belgium.
Fine brush-ware do	56	4	156 80	404	Do.
Chemical-ware..... do	413	3 1-3	963 43	17, 832	Belgium, France, Holland, Bremen, Hamburg.
White-lead, lead-sugar..... do	30	1	21 00	25, 836	France, Belgium, Holland.
Soda, natron do	72	2-3	40 60	121, 034	Belgium, Bremen, Holland.
Dye-wood do	1, 592	Free.	.....	745, 332	France, Holland.
Madder..... do	92	Free.	.....	44, 205	Do.
Kali do	7	Free.	.....	12, 487	Holland.
Indigo do	1, 189	Free.	.....	26, 764	Belgium, France, Holland.
Berlin blue do	28	Free.	.....	5, 198	France, Holland.
Green vitriol..... do	3	Free.	.....	44, 245	Belgium, France, Holland.
Dye-stuff do	2, 932	Free.	.....	266, 374	Belgium, Austria, France, Holland.
Ground bone..... do	2	Free.	.....	241, 093	France.
Mineral-water do	463	Free.	.....	48, 548	Holland, France.
Potash do	144	Free.	.....	166, 074	France, Holland.
Sulphur, manufactured do	1, 111	Free.	.....	615, 459	France, Holland, Austria.
Matches do	8	Free.	.....	37, 619	Hamburg, Holland.
Other chemicals do	369	Free.	.....	161, 829	Belgium, France, Austria, Holland.
Copper, iron, tin, vitriol, and others, &c centners	768	1-2	272 30	196, 373	Holland, Austria, Bremen.
Magnesia do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 50	870	Belgium, France.
Chalk and natron..... do	29	1-6	3 40	34, 165	Austria, Belgium, Holland.
Licorice do	85	1 1-3	79 33	5, 627	Belgium, Holland, Austria.
Soda, raw, &c..... do	132	1-4	23 10	205, 766	France, Holl'nd, Hamb'rg.
Dried fruit..... do	1, 939	4	5, 429 20	229, 715	France, Holland, Austria.
Nuts, &c., of all kinds..... do	256	1-2	87 50	14, 949	Holland, Austria.
Spices and pepper..... do	1, 299	6 1-2	5, 910 45	50, 603	Holland, Bremen, Belgi'm.
Cinnamon do	387	6 1-2	1, 760 55	21, 745	Belgium, Holland.
Herrings barrels	1, 796	1	1, 257 20	559, 032	Hamburg, Holland.
Honey..... centners	67	1-3	15 63	30, 738	Holland, Belgium, France.
Coffee do	111, 246	5	389, 361 00	1, 966, 123	Belgium, France, Holland, Bremen, Hamburg.
Cocoa..... do	277	6 1-2	1, 260 35	29, 596	France, Hamburg.
Roasted coffee do	781	11	6, 013 70	4, 373	Belgium, Holland.
Caviare..... do	2	11	15 40	3, 387	Hamburg, Russia.
Cheese..... do	1, 000	1 2-3	1, 166 66	69, 018	Switzerland, Austria, Holland.
Manufactures of sugar..... do	354	7	1, 734 60	11, 254	France, Hamb'rg, Holl'nd.
Fruit preserved in sugar.... do	315	5	1, 072 50	7, 278	France, Holland, Switzerland.
Fish in salt..... do	620	1-2	217 00	75, 659	France, Holland.
Dried apples, pears, &c..... do	309	Free.	.....	245, 328	France, Holland, Austria.
Starch, vermicelli..... do	362	1-2	126 70	22, 038	Holland, France, Bremen.
Manufactures of grain..... do	1, 292	Free.	.....	2, 700, 561	France, Hamburg, Holland, Austria.
Rice do	32, 521	1	22, 764 70	1, 148, 782	Belgium, Bremen, Austria, Holland.
Salt do	23	2	32 20	1, 011, 381	Holland.
Molasses do	194	2 1-2	339 50	142, 657	France, Austria.
Tobacco do	3, 867	4	10, 852 80	626, 270	Bremen, Hamburg, Holland.
Tobacco in rolls and cut..... do	13	11	100 10	8, 671	France, Bremen.
Cigars do	364	20	509 60	10, 577	Bremen, France, Holland.
Tea..... do	661	8	3, 701 60	17, 424	Holland, Hamburg.
Loaf-sugar..... do	331	5	1, 158 50	29, 771	France, Holland, Austria.
Raw sugar..... do	4	4	11 20	49, 515	France, Holland.
Oil in bottles..... do	171	5-6	99 75	5, 216	France, Hamb'rg, Austria.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.—Continued.

Description of imports.	Quantity.	Rate of duty, in thalers, per cent.	Amount of duties.	Quantity imported into the whole Zollverein.	Countries whence imported.
Olive-oil.....centners.	515	5-6	\$296 92	24,327	France, Holland, Austria.
Olive-oil, mixed.....do...	115	Free.	.....	121,065	France, Holland.
Linseed-oil.....do...	13,445	1-2	4,705 40	345,396	Holland, France.
Other oil, in barrels.....do...	9,538	1-2	3,338 30	247,864	Belgium, France, Holland, Austria.
Palm-oil.....do...	14,572	1-6	1,700 05	220,906	Holland.
Furs.....do...	223	2-3	104 05	24,375	France, Austria.
Wood of all sorts, and coarse wooden ware.....centners.	6,109	Free.	.....	1,339,375	Holland, France, Austria.
Wood for inlaying corkwood.....do...	924	1-2	323 40	.....	France, Holland.
Raw materials for manufacturing purposes.....centners.	448	Free.	.....	117,346	France, Austria, Holland.
Worm-seed.....do...	779	1-2	272 65	6,312	Austria, Holland.
China-root, quinine.....do...	1,577	1-2	551 95	8,748	France, Holland.
Materials for medic'l purposes.....do...	3,132	1-2	1,096 20	31,847	Holland, France, Switzerland.
Iron, raw.....do...	496	1-6	57 86	4,877,901	Austria, Hamburg.
Iron and steel, hammered.....do...	20	5-6	11 66	161,275	Austria, Holland.
Raw and cast steel.....do...	1,087	5-6	633 85	71,429	Holland, Austria.
Iron and steel wire.....do...	7	5-6	4 10	10,592	France, Holland.
Iron and steel sheets.....do...	287	1 1-6	234 40	82,746	Belgium, Holland, France.
Rolled and drawn pipes.....do...	3	2 1-2	5 25	14,487	Holland, Belgium.
Stoves and cast ware.....do...	2,339	2-5	654 86	249,358	Belgium, France, Holland.
Coarse iron and steel ware.....do...	1,237	1 1-3	288 63	60,977	Belgium, Austria, France, Holland.
Iron and steel, partly finished.....do...	1,158	2 2-3	3,088 00	19,955	France, Holland.
Fine iron and steel ware.....do...	672	4	1,881 60	5,924	Holland, France.
Needles, parts of watches.....do...	71	10	497 00	2,567	France, Holland.
Clay for dyeing, and minerals.....do...	1,339	Free.	.....	5,336,598	Austria, France, Holland, Belgium.
Flax and hemp.....do...	173	Free.	.....	1,577,831	France, Holland, Austria.
Wheat.....scheffels.	5	Free.	.....	7,211,291	Austria, France.
Rye.....do...	15	Free.	.....	12,143,409	Austria.
Barley.....do...	4	Free.	.....	4,127,189	France, Austria.
Other kinds of grain.....do...	16	Free.	.....	6,649,160	France.
Oil, clover-seed, anise, and other seeds.....centners.	1,743	Free.	.....	6,804,445	France, Belgium, Holland.
Green glass.....do...	2	Free.	.....	26,700	France, Holland.
White window & table glass.....do...	666	2-3	310 80	35,267	Belgium, France, Holland, Austria.
Glass pearls, &c.....do...	678	2-3	361 40	7,526	Holland, Austria.
Cut and solid glass.....do...	529	2 2-3	.....	15,238	Belgium, France, Holland.
Raw looking-glass.....do...	.....	Free.	.....	54,287	Belgium.
Fine looking-glass and other glass-ware.....centners.	381	4	1,066 80	9,968	Bremen, Belgium, France.
Hair.....do...	46	Free.	.....	41,039	Belgium, France, Austria.
Feathers.....do...	157	Free.	.....	52,165	Austria.
Bristles.....do...	104	Free.	.....	9,851	France, Belgium, Austria.
Hides and skins.....do...	13,078	Free.	.....	816,572	France, Holland, Austria.
Butter.....do...	8	1 1-3	7 46	67,830	Bremen, Hamburg, Switzerland.
Meat, fresh and preserved.....do...	7,939	1-2	2,778 65	175,369	Austria, Hamb'g, Holl'nd.
Oranges, lemons, and fruits.....do...	667	2	993 80	.....	France, Austria, Holland.
Wooden housekeeping-ware.....do...	438	1	306 60	18,151	France, Austria.
Fine wooden ware, baskets.....do...	387	4	1,083 60	8,567	France, Holland, Belgium.
Hops.....do...	971	1 2-3	1,132 83	22,451	Austria, Holland, Belgi'm.
Musical instruments.....do...	121	2	169 70	4,720	France, Austria.
Astronomical instruments.....do...	52	Free.	.....	1,852	France, Holland.
Locomotive boilers.....do...	90	1 1-2	94 50	23,689	Holland.
Machines, mostly of wood.....do...	161	1-2	91 35	28,189	Holland, Austria.
Machines, mostly of cast iron.....do...	3,482	1-2	1,218 70	184,055	Belgium, Bremen, France, Hamburg, Holland.
Machines, mostly of iron and steel.....centners.	290	5-6	169 16	41,463	Belgium, Holland, Bremen, France.
Machines, mostly of common metal.....centners.	22	1 1-3	20 53	1,422	France.
Gum-shoes, raw gutta-percha.....do...	54	Free.	.....	30,337	Holland.
Gum, in pieces and plates.....do...	19	1-2	6 65	1,945	France, Holland.
Gum, shoemakers' and saddlers' ware.....centners.	23	4	64 40	1,467	France, Hamb'g, Bremen.
Gum, painted, &c.....do...	6	7	29 40	1,178	France.
Cloth of gum and other materials.....centners.	143	15	1,711 50	1,701	Holland, Hamburg.
Copper.....do...	4,759	Free.	.....	235,784	Bremen, Holland, Austria.
Leather, manufactured.....do...	2,264	2	3,169 60	28,198	Belgium, France, Holland.
Sheep and goat leather, tan'd.....do...	750	1-2	262 50	17,933	Do.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.—Continued.

Description of imports.	Quantity.	Rate of duty, in thalers, per centner.	Amount of duties.	Quantity imported into the whole Zollverein.	Countries whence imported.
Linen yarn.....centners.	2,603	1-2	\$911 05	168,454	Belgium, France, Holland.
Bleached and col'd linen yarn.do...	276	1 2-3	322 00	49,106	Belgium, Holland.
Linen thread.....do...	936	4	2,620 80	14,484	Belgium, Holland, France.
Unbleached rope-ware.....do...	31	1-2	10 85	51,628	France, Holland.
Linen for packing.....do...	652	2-3	304 26	113,796	Do.
Raw linen.....do...	18	4	50 40	51,628	Do.
Stearine candles.....do...	11	1 1-2	11 55	5,788	Holland, Austria.
Paper, books, music.....do...	516	Free.	.....	34,810	France, Austria, Holland.
Paintings, statues.....do...	111	Free.	.....	5,174	France, Austria.
Beer.....do...	236	2-3	110 13	117,028	Holland, Austria.
Brandy, rum.....do...	1,105	6	4,641 00	69,105	France, Holland.
Wine, cider.....do...	12,920	2 2-3	24,117 10	794,212	Do.
Wine in bottles.....do...	733	4	2,052 40	17,926	Do.
Sperm-oil.....do...	3,491	1-2	1,221 85	176,290	Hamburg, Holland.
Tallow and other fat.....do...	277	Free.	.....	432,867	Austria, Holland.
Oil-cakes, &c.....do...	19	Free.	.....	310,404	France, Holland.
Packing-paper.....do...	29	Free.	.....	17,777	Do.
Wall-paper.....do...	187	1 1-3	174 30	10,002	France.
Paper prep'd for lithography.do...	836	1	585 20	28,825	France, Hamb'rg, Austria, Switzerland.
Silk, not colored.....do...	12	Free.	.....	46,052	France, Switzerland.
Silk, colored.....do...	35	4	98 00	3,906	Switzerland, France.
Silk, mixed with metal thr'd.do...	512	40	14,336 00	4,608	France, Holland, Switzerland.
Silk, with cot'n or linen mix'd.do...	360	30	756 00	3,725	Do.
Soap.....do...	16	5-6	9 56	4,504	France, Austria.
Fine soap.....do...	41	2	57 40	780	France, Austria, Holland.
Perfume.....do...	128	3 1-3	300 06	1,954	France, Austria.
Stone, rough.....do...	385	Free.	.....	2,576,315	Belgium, France, Holland, Austria.
Straw goods, uncolored.....do...	12	1-6	1 40	13,503	Austria, Holland.
Hats of straw.....pieces.	32,884	1-15	717 30	254,965	France, Holland.
Hats of straw, fine quality.....do...	1,536	2-15	71 62	27,135	Do.
Tar, pitch, petroleum.....centners.	6,466	Free.	.....	4,047,635	Do.
Eggs and milk.....do...	88	Free.	.....	232,702	Austria.
Bladders and intestines of animals.....centners.	493	1-2	172 55	29,597	France, Holland.
Wax.....do...	82	1-2	28 70	7,711	Holland, Belgium.
Bricks, &c.....do...	21,142	Free.	.....	2,130,272	France, Holland.
Porcelain and clay-ware.....do...	144	4	403 20	3,878	France, Austria.
Wax-cloth.....do...	35	2-3	16 24	8,238	France, Holland.
Wax-cloth, fine.....do...	273	2	382 20	4,642	Do.
Wool.....do...	123	Free.	.....	824,994	France, Austria.
Wool yarn, single.....do...	69	1-3	16 10	252,222	France, Hamb'rg, Holland.
Wool yarn, 3 and more thr'ds.do...	443	4	1,240 40	30,409	Do.
Printed woolen goods.....do...	216	25	3,780 00	2,821	France, Austria, Holland.
Wool goods, not printed.....do...	1,679	20	23,506 00	30,361	France, Holland, Belgium.
Wool carpets.....do...	430	10	3,010 00	2,736	France, Holland.
Wool and felt goods.....do...	2,569	10	17,983 00	83,114	France, Holland, Austria.
Zinc and zinc ware.....do...	7	1 2	2 45	3,029	France.
Coarse zinc ware.....do...	96	1	67 20	1,307	France, Belgium.
Block tin.....do...	1,180	Free.	.....	54,856	France, Holland.
Household furnit're & effects.do...	1,631	Free.	.....	139,500	Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria.
Total for Frankfort.....			614,735 88		

Total for whole Zollverein territory, \$19,956,580. 70.

NOTE.—Centner = 100 Zoll-pounds = 110½ English pounds. Zoll-pound = ½ kilogram = 1.10 English pounds. Tonne = 2,000 Zoll-pounds = 2,210 English pounds. Scheffel = 48 quarts.

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE A.

Comparative view of sale of wine at Frankfort-on-the-Main, of cider, beer, breadstuffs, and meats.

Year.	IMPORT.			EXPORT.			Stock in store on which taxes not paid, December 31 of the year.	Amount of apple-wine or cider brought into Frankfort.	Ohms.	Amount of beer made in Frankfort.	Dollars.	Centners.	Amount of breadstuffs brought into Frankfort.	Dollars.	Centners.	Tax paid on same.	Number of horses sold at horse-market.	Centners.	Quantity of goods sold at Frankfort fairs.	Amount of tax paid on same to city of Frankfort at 5½ cents (8 kr.) per centner.
	Untaxed in bond.	Taxes paid.	Amount.	From untaxed stock in bond.	Entered in free trade.	Amount.														
1847	34,431	1,093	35,524	18,481	4,618	23,099	52,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,925	4,692 00	
1848	14,417	1,115	15,532	12,456	4,358	16,814	47,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,234	3,789 10	
1849	28,271	1,265	29,536	12,863	4,567	17,430	49,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,622	4,033 25	
1850	15,813	1,006	16,819	14,314	4,031	18,345	45,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,810	3,669 90	
1851	12,937	913	13,850	14,784	4,121	18,905	13,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,662	3,982 02	
1852	18,282	872	19,154	15,704	4,420	20,124	34,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,599	3,871 90	
1853	24,150	914	25,064	16,883	4,287	21,170	36,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,923	3,462 60	
1854	23,430	876	24,306	17,005	3,802	20,807	37,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,267	3,694 28	
1855	17,573	994	18,567	15,040	3,374	18,414	35,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,976	3,812 08	
1856	22,044	1,254	23,298	16,364	3,220	19,584	36,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,510	3,013 80	
1857	20,948	1,624	22,572	17,700	3,713	21,413	36,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,936	3,543 26	
1858	21,954	2,171	32,125	14,589	3,741	18,330	46,257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,835	3,314 50	
1859	28,539	3,963	32,502	17,548	4,602	22,150	50,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,146	3,240 80	
1860	29,402	3,486	32,888	17,196	5,199	22,395	55,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,515	3,449 75	
1861	21,231	2,527	23,758	16,520	4,780	21,300	53,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,783	3,295 10	
1862	19,279	3,242	22,521	16,746	5,340	22,086	48,670	17,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,660	.....	65,783	3,508 43	
1863	27,795	3,327	31,122	18,621	5,079	23,700	50,886	16,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,970	.....	65,897	3,621 94	
1864	21,385	3,416	24,801	17,559	5,308	22,867	48,081	25,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,840	.....	67,430	3,841 43	
1865	20,260	4,338	24,598	18,487	5,360	23,847	43,117	4,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,933	.....	63,302	3,382 80	
1866	24,702	4,108	28,810	16,483	4,904	21,387	45,109	27,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,475	.....	51,005	2,700 14	
1867	23,438	2,297	25,735	17,659	4,389	21,048	45,172	25,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,456	.....	43,747	2,233 20	
1868	24,205	3,824	28,029	19,311	4,765	24,076	43,867	22,171	121,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,854	.....	42,409	2,019 40	
1869	34,942	4,956	39,898	19,729	4,777	24,506	52,705	14,828	159,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,827	.....	40,178	1,970 30	
1870	19,278	4,196	23,474	17,169	4,654	21,823	48,885	24,315	157,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,184	.....	34,525	1,841 28	
										37,892 40			140,915			102,364 50				
										41,228 60			156,862			113,880 00				

B.—Statement of value of exports to the United States from October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1871.

Articles.	From the city of Frankfort-on-the Main.	From the district of the late Duchy of Nassau.	From the district of late Electorate of Hesse-Cassel.	Total.
Leather, hides, and skins	\$318,366 72	\$13,043 54	\$9,366 49	\$340,776 75
Hatters' fur	374,384 10		3,458 90	377,843 00
Jewelry and precious stones	106,447 75	135,072 04	105,368 76	346,888 55
Wine, brandy, and cider	54,359 12	70,130 02	3,033 06	127,522 20
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	89,662 52	273 30	1,460 55	91,396 37
Human hair, &c	36,090 80	38,294 53	35,290 80	109,676 13
Leather goods	32,301 68			32,301 68
Cloth	10,626 62	229 76	4,541 93	15,398 31
Silk and silk goods	40,541 38		407 62	40,949 00
Fancy goods	36,418 64	2,602 59	5,014 51	44,035 74
Iron, hardware, and iron goods	35,410 37	567 75	18,438 57	54,416 69
China and glass ware	16,955 67	1,411 43	30,429 18	48,796 28
Pipes	2,189 49	12,690 51	6,443 63	21,323 63
Drugs, chemicals, and dyes	32,024 98	23,203 20	2,143 88	57,372 06
Glue	9,157 48	1,060 27	798 40	11,016 15
Kid gloves	3,613 71		30,319 31	33,933 02
Toys	162 89		6,901 76	7,064 65
Stationery, books, prints, &c	12,458 51	809 00	210 00	13,477 51
Cement		4,470 32		4,470 32
Mineral-water	1,526 45	904 47		2,430 92
Frankfort printing-black	4,962 50			4,962 50
Porcelain furniture-nails	459 50		668 40	1,127 90
Perfumery	1,972 72			1,972 72
Type	618 60			618 60
Emery-stones	1,371 45	2,263 32		3,634 77
Wooden ware	777 40			777 40
Bristles and bristle work	5,317 90	69 29		5,387 19
Dried fruit, &c	2,871 59			2,871 59
Shoe-buttons	1,188 09		582 64	1,770 73
Machines	1,617 20		3,659 71	5,276 91
Sundries	446 10			446 10
Total	1,234,301 93	307,086 34	268,538 10	1,809,935 37

HAMBURG.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received November 3.)

The commencement of the year ending this day found the commerce and navigation of this city just recovering from the effects of the French blockade of the Elbe, the abandonment of which had only become known here on the 15th of September, by means of a dispatch to this consulate from Commander Luce, of the United States steamer Juniata, which vessel had been, at my request, sent to watch the blockade.

British steamers at once came into the port, and soon foreign vessels again arrived in large numbers. Three German steamers resumed their trips, and, avoiding the French cruisers in the British Channel, accomplished them with safety. But still German sailing-vessels were prevented from engaging in navigation to any extent. The long and severe winter, which closed the port for two months, did much harm, but no sooner had peace been made than the harbor of Hamburg became more crowded with vessels than ever before.

Particularly has the increase in shipping been felt at this consulate. The following will show the great increase in the number of American vessels and amount of tonnage which have arrived:

	No.	Tons.
Year ending September 30, 1870	32	29,445.15
Year ending September 30, 1871	57	46,998.16

And while this consulate issued during the six months ending September 30, 1870, one hundred and forty-seven landing-certificates of bonded goods coming from the United States, it issued two hundred and fifty-one such certificates during the last six months.

The following table of fees will also show the great increase in the business of this consulate during the last two quarters:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Fees received, quarter ending June 30	\$1,334 84	\$1,722 92	\$2,265 87
Fees received, quarter ending September 30	1,778 55	917 58	2,504 58
Fees received, quarter ending December 31	1,928 39	1,313 00	.....

The effects of the German-French war will be plainly seen in the great decrease in the amount of fees received during the quarters ending September 30 and December 31, 1870.

As directed by the Department of State, I submit herewith tables of imports and of navigation. No records of the exports of this port being kept, no tables could be furnished.

E. ROBINSON.

Statement showing the imports at Hamburg for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>marks-banco</i>	
Coffee.....centners..	1,085,948	36,403,850	Brazil, Great Britain, Netherlands, &c.
Cocoa.....do.....	39,441	1,253,140	Ecuador, Great Britain, &c.
Sugar and molasses of all kinds.do....	1,423,676	21,462,890	Germany, West Indies, &c.
Sago.....do.....	27,725	344,860	East Indies, &c.
Arrow-root.....do.....	579	15,190	Brazil, &c.
Honey.....do.....	12,068	288,430	Cuba, Hayti, United States, &c.
Rice.....do.....	270,871	1,981,700	East Indies, &c.
Tobacco.....do.....	243,494	10,771,720	United States, Brazil, Germany, &c.
Cigars.....thousands..	114,959	4,554,500	Cuba, Germany, &c.
Pepper and pimento.....centners..	35,362	982,500	East Indies, &c.
Cassia, lignea, and floras.....do....	25,145	1,975,780	China, &c.
Cinnamon.....do.....	2,038	257,360	Do.
Mace.....do.....	665	127,730	Netherlands, &c.
Cardamom.....do.....	163	122,060	Great Britain, &c.
Cloves.....do.....	4,167	80,260	United States, &c.
Vanilla.....pounds..	6,559	149,000	United States, Great Britain, &c.
Raw ginger.....centners..	6,471	143,310	East Indies, &c.
Candied ginger.....do.....	987	59,280	China, &c.
Oranges and lemons.....boxes..	95,562	952,110	Italy, Spain, &c.
Figs.....centners..	4,148	56,340	Spain, &c.
Raisins.....do.....	66,011	1,281,950	Asia Minor, Spain, &c.
Almonds.....do.....	12,161	593,600	France, Italy, &c.
Currants.....do.....	32,091	484,890	Greece, &c.
Candied fruits.....do.....	1,668	106,760	Italy, &c.
Grapes.....do.....	590	24,790	Great Britain, &c.
Prunes.....do.....	53,143	671,560	Germany, France, &c.
Dried fruits.....do.....	20,031	288,870	Germany, &c.
Dates.....do.....	1,608	32,710	Great Britain, France, &c.
Walnuts and hazel-nuts.....do....	11,042	166,970	France, Great Britain, &c.
Beer, mead, &c.....viertels..	1,123,224	1,108,400	Germany, Norway, and Great Britain.
Rum.....do.....	130,790	565,730	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Cognac.....do.....	59,253	312,540	France, &c.
Arrack.....do.....	52,421	171,020	East Indies, &c.
French spirits and brandy.....do....	21,516	78,980	France.
Corn, potato, and beet spirit.....do....	4,853,758	9,277,870	Germany, &c.
Corn and potato brandy.....do.....	51,503	92,660	Do.
Gin.....do.....	239,460	561,830	Germany, Netherlands, &c.
Liqueurs.....do.....	35,050	273,010	Germany, France, Netherlands, &c.
Fruit-juice.....do.....	76,687	119,190	Germany, &c.
Wine.....do.....	1,506,742	4,288,730	France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, &c.
Champagne.....bottles..	183,058	422,410	France, Germany, &c.
Vinegar.....viertels..	69,981	49,370	Germany and France.
Mineral-waters.....bottles and jugs..	358,767	93,190	Germany, France, &c.

Statement showing the imports at Hamburg, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>marks-banco</i>	
Anise.....centners..	982	19, 110	Germany, Italy, &c.
Fennel and coriander.....do....	934	20, 030	Germany.
Hops.....do....	45, 266	2, 813, 920	Germany, Great Britain, United States, &c.
Mustard-seed.....do....	6, 831	119, 080	Netherlands, Germany, Portugal, &c.
Caraway-seed.....do....	6, 133	138, 520	Netherlands, Germany, Norway, &c.
Potatoes.....do....	624, 063	1, 079, 260	Germany.
Chicory-roots and beets.....do....	18, 354	108, 260	Germany.
Chicory, and other substitutes for coffee.....centners..	16, 560	174, 960	Germany.
Wheat.....do....	1, 604, 732	10, 744, 860	Germany, United States, Russia, &c.
Rye.....do....	610, 919	3, 183, 450	Do.
Barley.....do....	607, 939	3, 284, 480	Germany, Sweden, &c.
Oats.....do....	374, 552	1, 811, 300	Germany, Russia, Sweden, &c.
Buckwheat.....do....	36, 624	202, 480	Germany.
Indian corn.....do....	28, 682	166, 080	Germany, United States, &c.
Vetch.....do....	62, 701	335, 910	Germany.
Beans.....do....	64, 988	536, 950	Germany, Netherlands, &c.
Peas.....do....	57, 409	333, 480	Germany, &c.
Lentils.....do....	9, 380	85, 650	Germany.
Lupines.....do....	3, 320	18, 980	Do.
Malt.....do....	37, 550	292, 600	Do.
Grits.....do....	28, 899	262, 830	Do.
Ship and other bread.....do....	31, 040	337, 210	Germany, Great Britain.
Wheat flour.....do....	764, 055	7, 576, 500	Germany, &c.
Rye flour.....do....	52, 881	383, 240	Germany.
Potato flour.....do....	42, 924	391, 920	Do.
Starch.....do....	10, 862	168, 460	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Millet flour.....do....	2, 943	37, 580	Germany.
Macaroni, vermicelli.....do....	2, 057	45, 210	Do.
Yeast.....do....	3, 467	123, 550	Do.
Herrings.....kegs..	102, 098	1, 740, 720	Great Britain, Norway, &c.
Sardines, anchovies, &c.....		310, 010	Netherlands, France, Norway, &c.
Smoked salmon.....centners..	110	18, 380	Germany.
Oysters.....number..	9, 194, 150	455, 570	Do.
Dried fish.....centners..	15, 438	251, 230	Norway, &c.
Caviare.....do....	696	57, 820	United States, Netherlands, &c.
Salt and smoked meat.....do....	49, 957	2, 169, 730	Germany, United States, Great Britain, &c.
Sausages.....do....	2, 306	140, 100	Germany.
Butter.....do....	213, 972	14, 316, 510	Germany, Sweden, United States, &c.
Lard.....do....	101, 224	4, 223, 680	Germany, United States.
Cheese.....do....	40, 336	1, 481, 100	Netherlands, Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Meat extract.....do....	1, 213	625, 940	Belgium, Great Britain, Uruguay.
Table and cooking salt.....lasts..	9, 874 ⁵ / ₆	326, 570	Germany, Portugal, Great Britain, &c.
Indigo.....centners..	6, 277	3, 646, 510	Great Britain, France, &c.
Dye-woods.....do....	1, 519, 347	2, 272, 790	Mexico, United States, Hayti, Jamaica, &c.
Quercitron.....do....	7, 225	41, 000	United States, &c.
Cochineal.....do....	5, 435	1, 141, 560	Great Britain, &c.
Dye-wood extracts.....do....	43, 545	1, 063, 590	United States, &c.
Other dye-stuffs.....do....	49, 707	1, 288, 870	Germany, France, Great Britain, &c.
Lampblack.....do....	936	13, 050	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Printers' ink.....do....	1, 092	42, 570	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Terra-catechu and japonica.....do....	39, 852	509, 800	Great Britain, East Indies, &c.
Smalt blue.....do....	2, 935	89, 980	Germany.
Ultramarine blue.....do....	3, 724	132, 620	Do.
White-lead.....do....	14, 411	247, 590	Netherlands, Germany, &c.
White and gray zinc.....do....	11, 834	200, 370	Germany, Belgium, &c.
Cinnabar.....do....	623	110, 810	Germany, &c.
Vitriol.....do....	8, 721	71, 270	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Aniline colors.....do....	385	219, 940	Germany, Great Britain, United States, &c.
Other colors.....do....	131, 175	142, 930	Great Britain, France, Germany, &c.
Leeches.....leeches..	906, 000	31, 370	Germany.
Isinglass.....pounds..	26, 730	140, 820	Germany, Venezuela, &c.
Cantharides.....do....	15, 810	44, 670	Germany, &c.
Musk and castoreum.....do....	1, 026 ⁸ / ₉	44, 960	Germany and Great Britain.
Sarsaparilla.....centners..	971	73, 590	United States, Great Britain, &c.
Rhubarb.....do....	296	76, 850	Great Britain, China, &c.
Licorice-wood.....do....	1, 088	20, 530	France, Sweden, &c.
Radix ipecacuanhæ.....pounds..	7, 350	33, 160	Great Britain, &c.
Jalap-roots.....centners..	288	38, 450	Great Britain and France.
Galanga-roots.....do....	2, 158	24, 290	China, &c.
Peruvian bark.....do....	669	45, 950	South America, &c.
Cassia fistula and vera.....do....	1, 036	43, 990	Netherlands, &c.
Quassia-wood.....do....	2, 801	20, 310	Great Britain, &c.
Sassafras-wood.....do....	359	3, 250	Great Britain and United States.

Statement showing the imports at Hamburg, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>marks-banco</i>	
Worm-seed.....centners..	1,862	39,320	Germany, &c.
Cumin.....do.....	429	21,630	Great Britain, &c.
Peach and apricot pits.....do.....	272	9,740	France and Germany.
Irish and Iceland moss.....do.....	3,428	46,610	Great Britain, Norway, &c.
Sponges.....do.....	436	131,380	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Laurel and senna leaves.....do.....	1,722	45,610	Great Britain, Italy, &c.
Chamomile.....do.....	431	16,610	Germany.
Tamarinds.....do.....	512	6,500	Great Britain, &c.
Anise-seed.....do.....	688	45,540	Great Britain, China, &c.
Juniper berries.....do.....	3,037	19,180	Italy and Germany.
Carobs.....do.....	3,807	25,130	Trieste.
Orange and lemon peel.....do.....	1,574	33,110	Spain, &c.
Opium.....pounds.....	2,984	69,930	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Manna.....centners..	113	15,920	Italy, &c.
Licorice.....do.....	2,255	117,560	France, Italy, &c.
Camphor.....do.....	3,702	210,740	Great Britain, China, &c.
Gutta-percha.....do.....	754	92,030	Netherlands, Great Britain, &c.
Shellac.....do.....	6,791	415,500	Great Britain, East Indies, &c.
Turpentine.....do.....	1,028	17,460	France, &c.
Galipot.....do.....	1,264	8,240	France.
Rosin.....do.....	114,436	431,680	United States, France, &c.
Gum-copal.....do.....	4,479	266,130	Great Britain, &c.
India rubber.....do.....	18,310	2,124,340	Great Britain, Ecuador, Brazil, &c.
Gum-arabic.....do.....	2,029	125,370	Great Britain, France, &c.
Other gums.....do.....	3,171	216,080	Great Britain, East Indies, &c.
Copaiva balsam.....do.....	444	54,990	Venezuela, Brazil, &c.
Castor-oil.....do.....	1,366	46,840	Italy, East Indies, &c.
Anise-oil.....pounds..	3,533	21,890	Germany, &c.
Bergamot, lemon, & orange oil.....do.....	9,204	74,240	Italy, Great Britain, &c.
Clove-oil.....do.....	4,140	6,530	Germany.
Peppermint-oil.....do.....	20,166	210,230	United States, Great Britain, &c.
Cassia-oil.....do.....	27,480	94,030	China, Great Britain, &c.
Rose-oil.....do.....	533	13,740	Germany, &c.
Turpentine-oil.....centners..	9,235	168,590	France, United States, &c.
Anise-seed oil.....do.....	28,245	176,850	China, Great Britain, &c.
Nitric, sulphuric, and muriatic acids.....centners..	95,962	350,960	Germany, Netherlands, &c.
Tartaric and citric acids.....do.....	843	107,350	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Oxalic acid.....do.....	702	33,310	Great Britain, &c.
Saltpeter.....do.....	219,509	2,358,740	Peru, Ch'li, East Indies, &c.
Sulphur.....do.....	77,443	393,500	Italy, &c.
Tartar and cream of tartar.....do.....	3,607	128,530	France, Belgium, Germany, &c.
Potash.....do.....	18,369	321,680	Germany, United States, &c.
Soda.....do.....	182,177	867,270	Great Britain, &c.
Alum.....do.....	6,327	33,720	Do.
Chromate of potassa.....do.....	10,619	346,760	Do.
Prussiate of potassa.....do.....	646	51,820	Germany, &c.
Chlorate of potassa.....do.....	767	55,530	Great Britain, &c.
Iodine.....pounds.....	17,321	167,890	Great Britain.
Salmiac.....centners..	186	5,390	Great Britain, &c.
Glauber, bitter, and hartshorn salts.....centners..	13,934	117,160	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Oxalic and tin salts.....do.....	469	27,150	Germany, &c.
Borax.....do.....	4,862	212,910	Great Britain.
Chloride of lime.....do.....	8,644	59,320	Great Britain, &c.
Arsenic.....do.....	5,756	66,410	Germany.
Sugar of lead.....do.....	2,829	66,980	Do.
Phosphorus.....do.....	2,185	333,900	Great Britain, &c.
Quinine.....pounds.....	666	42,640	Germany.
Hipp'p'tam's & walr's teeth.....centners..	231	22,280	Great Britain, &c.
Elephant teeth and ivory.....do.....	2,219	1,009,020	Great Britain, France, Africa, &c.
Tortoise-shell.....pounds..	2,442	26,330	Great Britain, America, &c.
Mother-of-pearl.....centners..	7,810	207,450	Mexico, Great Britain, &c.
Buffalo horns.....do.....	3,276	79,940	Great Britain, &c.
Ox and cow horns.....pieces..	457,773	59,000	Great Britain, Brazil, &c.
Deer and reindeer horns.....centners..	732	44,450	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Horn-tips.....do.....	6,929	180,570	Great Britain, France, United States, &c.
Bones.....do.....	14,060	57,910	South America, &c.
Boneblack.....do.....	153,444	683,180	South America, France, Germany, &c.
Entrails.....do.....	8,545	269,890	Great Britain, United States, &c.
Guano.....do.....	781,383	5,604,990	Peru, Baker's Island, &c.
Manuring salt.....do.....	779,844	2,686,150	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Artificial manure.....do.....	146,153	476,610	Portugal, Sombrero, &c.
Horse-hair.....do.....	12,915	1,782,510	Russia, Germany, &c.
Bristles.....do.....	9,117	1,671,160	Do.
Hogs' hair and wool.....do.....	7,903	124,540	Do.
Ox, cow, and calf hair.....do.....	7,429	106,640	Germany, Brazil, &c.
Rabbit and hares' hair.....do.....	234	84,320	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Bed-feathers and downs.....do.....	12,157	807,510	Russia, Germany, &c.
Quills.....thousands..	29,285	39,370	Germany, &c.

Statement showing the imports at Hamburg, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>marks-banco</i>	
Eider down pounds.	6, 488	66, 130	Norway, Iceland, &c.
Vulture and other ornament- al feathers pounds.	34, 375	273, 760	Great Britain, France, United States, &c.
Train-oil stekkans.	362, 274	3, 184, 590	Norway, Russia, &c.
Glue centners.	9, 297	309, 390	Germany, France, &c.
Wax do.	6, 475	665, 250	France, Netherlands, &c.
Tallow do.	51, 453	1, 518, 080	France, United States, Russia, &c.
Stearine, par'fine and sperm'ceti.do.	15, 013	606, 270	Germany, United States, Netherlands, &c.
Tar and pitch tons.	16, 890	237, 690	Russia, Sweden, &c.
Brewers' pitch centners.	2, 723	36, 290	Germany.
Petroleum do.	539, 153	7, 625, 200	United States, &c.
Photogene and other gas fluids.do.	7, 998	107, 950	Great Britain, &c.
Palm-oil do.	35, 102	925, 120	Africa, Great Britain, &c.
Cocoa-oil do.	40, 323	1, 135, 920	Do.
Olive-oil do.	48, 210	1, 824, 860	Italy, Ionian Islands, &c.
Peanut-oil do.	269	8, 810	Great Britain, &c.
Rape-oil do.	38, 639	1, 147, 370	Germany, &c.
Linseed-oil do.	152, 423	3, 386, 130	Great Britain, &c.
Sesame-oil do.	1, 212	46, 100	France, &c.
Cotton-seed-oil do.	14, 296	341, 890	Great Britain, &c.
Grease do.	8, 172	2, 970	United States, Germany, &c.
Clover-seed do.	65, 900	2, 538, 390	Germany, France, &c.
Canary-seed do.	6, 781	74, 990	France, Italy, &c.
Timothy and grass seed do.	23, 979	297, 870	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Hemp-seed do.	7, 372	62, 950	Russia, &c.
Rape-seed do.	60, 982	708, 250	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Linseed do.	21, 903	205, 340	Germany, Sweden, &c.
Other seeds do.	32, 595	241, 380	Germany, Africa, &c.
Oil-cake do.	128, 582	698, 660	Germany, &c.
Mahogany square feet.	2, 380, 258	887, 820	Mexico, Hayti, San Domingo, &c.
Cedar do.	808, 485	196, 630	Mexico, Central America, &c.
Rosewood centners.	20, 160	287, 400	Brazil, &c.
Boxwood do.	3, 002	28, 700	Great Britain, &c.
Lignum-vitæ do.	13, 593	50, 550	San Domingo, Venezuela, &c.
Bark and tan do.	19, 344	72, 060	Netherlands, Germany, &c.
Ebony do.	3, 370	25, 510	Great Britain, France, &c.
Walnut square feet.	1, 277, 356	314, 750	United States, Canada, Italy, &c.
Cork-wood centners.	14, 451	254, 450	Portugal, France, &c.
Veneerings		239, 930	France, Germany, United States, &c.
Rough canes pieces.	2, 433, 863	200, 890	Great Britain, Germany, East Indies, &c.
Building and burning wood		3, 688, 640	Germany, Norway, &c.
Chair-cane centners.	44, 608	663, 700	East Indies, Great Britain, &c.
Barrel-hoops bundles.	69, 048	33, 400	Germany, Netherlands, &c.
Osiers do.	70, 776	71, 230	Germany, &c.
Flowers of plants and flower-bulbs		209, 790	Germany, Netherlands, &c.
Teasels thousands.	4, 301	36, 080	France, &c.
Palm-nuts centners.	86, 715	819, 340	Great Britain, Africa, &c.
Cocoa and other nuts do.	58, 505	753, 750	Navigator Islands, Great Britain, &c.
Cigar bast do.	48	2, 120	Netherlands, &c.
Piassava do.	1, 216	15, 060	Great Britain, France, &c.
Bristle hemp do.	4, 050	125, 810	Do.
Sea-grass do.	18, 458	46, 480	Sweden, Germany, &c.
Cocoa yarn and fiber do.	1, 969	32, 330	Great Britain, Africa, &c.
Paper and pasteboard stock do.	44, 242	182, 210	Germany, &c.
Rags and junk do.	95, 018	1, 171, 330	Germany, Russia, Sweden, &c.
Flax do.	3, 950	199, 620	Germany, Russia, &c.
Wool do.	130, 720	13, 264, 240	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Shoddy wool, &c do.	74, 131	1, 654, 730	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Hemp do.	17, 670	412, 880	Russia, East Indies, United States, &c.
Cotton do.	594, 372	34, 085, 470	Great Britain, United States, &c.
Raw and twisted silk do.	2, 814	4, 257, 090	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Tow and okum do.	13, 243	128, 170	Russia, Germany, &c.
Twist and cotton yarn do.	203, 035	23, 277, 530	Great Britain, &c.
Woolen and half woolen yarn do.	173, 087	30, 082, 370	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Linen and hemp yarn and thread do.	88, 880	8, 018, 830	Great Britain, &c.
Oil-cloth		243, 370	Germany, &c.
Hair-cloth		108, 220	Do.
Enameled cloth		636, 600	Great Britain, &c.
Woven goods :			
Silk and half silk		11, 222, 710	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Woolen and half woolen		59, 100, 190	Do.
Cotton		29, 420, 120	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Linen, half linen, and duck		13, 775, 320	Do.
Sundry		18, 294, 760	Do.
Ready-made clothing		391, 070	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Umbrellas and parts thereof		514, 820	Do.
Leather gloves		1, 120, 310	Germany, &c.
Boots and shoes		884, 340	Do.
Leather goods		1, 951, 150	Do.
Cordage centners.	26, 500	701, 620	Do.

Statement showing the imports at Hamburg, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>marks-banco</i>	
Twine.....centner..	5, 171	308, 100	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
India rubber shoes.....pairs..	370, 857	338, 070	Do.
Other India rubber and gutta-percha goods.....		1, 869, 590	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Corks.....thousands..	62, 895	292, 960	Germany, France, &c.
Plaited straw and chip goods.....		931, 480	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Matting.....		84, 990	Great Britain, China, &c.
Basket-makers' goods.....		169, 260	Germany, &c.
Wooden nails and pegs.....centner..	2, 368	29, 430	United States, &c.
Furniture.....		383, 180	Germany, &c.
Fine wood-ware.....		1, 584, 760	Do.
Coarse wood-ware.....		32, 790	Do.
Paper and pasteboard goods.....		893, 620	Do.
Paper.....		2, 808, 250	Do.
Writing materials.....		426, 620	Do.
Pasteboard.....centner..	5, 878	71, 420	Do.
Roofing-pasteboard and felt.....do....	17, 601	123, 070	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Wall-paper and window-shades.....		384, 880	Do.
Playing-cards.....		65, 120	Germany, Belgium, &c.
Printed books and music.....		2, 287, 550	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Paintings and lithographs.....		1, 477, 620	Do.
Glass beads.....		591, 830	Do.
Demijohns.....pieces..	766, 461	296, 770	Do.
Other hollow glass and crystal ware.....		3, 266, 780	Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, &c.
Looking-glasses.....		93, 380	Germany, France, &c.
Table glass-ware.....		839, 370	Belgium, Germany, and Great Britain.
Porcelain.....		856, 240	Germany, France, Great Britain, &c.
Crockery.....		1, 040, 570	Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, &c.
Earthen pipes and retorts.....		87, 350	Great Britain, Belgium, &c.
Marble, alabaster, and other stone goods.....		132, 940	Germany, Netherlands, Italy, &c.
Slates, slate-pencils, and boys' marbles.....		64, 200	Do.
Coarse iron goods.....		1, 865, 120	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Iron rails and pipes.....centner..	197, 929	1, 138, 060	
Copper ore.....do....	4, 816	116, 720	Great Britain, Chili, and Norway.
Silver ore.....do....	9, 271	284, 710	Mexico, Great Britain, and France.
Lead ore and graphite.....do....	146, 483	620, 520	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Cobalt and nickel ore.....do....	895	36, 810	Norway and Great Britain.
Raw and wrought iron.....do....	1, 545, 114	3, 576, 280	Great Britain, &c.
Bar and wrought iron.....do....	322, 057	2, 114, 740	Great Britain, Sweden, &c.
Steel.....do....	54, 263	890, 410	Great Britain, Germany, Norway, &c.
Copper, brass, and yellow metal.....do....	114, 710	5, 621, 790	Great Britain, France, Germany, United States, &c.
Lead.....do....	157, 783	2, 153, 820	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Raw zinc.....do....	204, 381	2, 640, 960	Germany.
Tin.....do....	7, 127	612, 640	Netherlands and Great Britain.
Nickel.....do....	72, 010	124, 500	Norway, Great Britain, &c.
Bismuth and antimony.....do....	13, 066	155, 500	Germany and Great Britain.
Quicksilver.....do....	2, 136	352, 250	Great Britain.
Tinned sheet-iron.....do....	11, 018	203, 040	Great Britain, &c.
Rolled sheet-iron.....do....	29, 332	242, 340	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Zinc in sheets.....do....	67, 654	1, 069, 320	Germany, &c.
Brass and copper wire.....do....	1, 809	101, 160	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Iron wire.....do....	11, 002	139, 180	Do.
Steel wire.....do....	1, 951	236, 430	Do.
Chalk.....do....	19, 198	20, 050	Sweden, Netherlands, &c.
Mineral coals.....lasts..	352, 849	7, 198, 050	Great Britain and Germany.
Asphaltum.....centner..	11, 060	47, 740	Great Britain, United States, &c.
Cement.....do....	631, 617	921, 580	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Lime and gypsum.....do....	266, 878	251, 150	Germany.
Limestone.....do....	124, 969	59, 520	Do.
Bricks.....thousands..	70, 602	1, 025, 260	Germany and Great Britain.
Tiles.....tiles..	823, 425	25, 280	Netherlands and Germany.
Roofing-slates.....slates..	11, 823, 915	1, 013, 840	Great Britain and Germany.
Flag-stones.....pieces..	192, 930	103, 730	Germany.
Marble and alabaster.....do....	43, 964	216, 800	Italy, Belgium, &c.
Millstones.....do....	44, 053	176, 950	France, Great Britain, &c.
Other stones.....		571, 770	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Dried and salt hides.....centner..	315, 100	11, 801, 790	Great Britain, France, South America, East Indies, &c.
Calf-skins.....do....	21, 219	1, 762, 790	Germany, Norway, &c.
Sheep and goat skins.....pieces..	2, 105, 774	1, 024, 430	Great Britain, France, &c.
Furs.....		14, 439, 450	Great Britain, United States, &c.
Deer and reindeer skins.....centner..	2, 929	212, 920	Belgium, Sweden, &c.
Seal and walrus skins.....pieces..	40, 649	194, 630	Russia, Great Britain, Norway, &c.
Sole-leather.....centner..	15, 580	1, 196, 130	Great Britain, Chili, Germany, &c.
Other leather.....do....	42, 393	5, 357, 350	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Leather clippings.....do....	6, 512	65, 910	Norway, Belgium, &c.
Whalebone.....do....	1, 226	324, 780	Great Britain, United States, &c.

Statement showing the imports at Hamburg, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value. entered.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>marks-banco</i>	
Iron nails.....centner..	54, 137	664, 220	Belgium, Great Britain, &c.
Needles		252, 150	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Steel-pens		255, 850	Great Britain, &c.
Other fine iron and steel goods.....		3, 961, 260	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Other metallic nails.....centner..	980	66, 230	Do.
Copper and brass, pipes and cylinders	3, 600	328, 790	Great Britain, &c.
Gold and silver ware and jewels		1, 978, 960	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Lead pipe	5, 102	71, 310	Do.
Shot	4, 742	80, 880	Do.
Brass and other metal goods		1, 591, 300	Do.
Machinery and parts thereof.....		10, 246, 420	Great Britain, Germany, United States, &c.
Piano-fortes.....		410, 570	Germany, &c.
Other musical instruments		670, 840	Do.
Watches and parts thereof		1, 410, 950	Germany, United States, &c.
Gas-fittings		108, 390	Great Britain, Germany, United States, &c.
Mathematical, nautical, optical, and similar instruments		794, 780	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Arms and parts thereof.....		799, 610	Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, United States, &c.
Gunpowder	2, 226	66, 690	Germany, &c.
Percussion caps.....		161, 000	Do.
Matches and percussion stuffs.....		1, 673, 730	United States, Sweden, Germany, &c.
Buttons.....		623, 190	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Brushes.....		88, 080	Germany, &c.
Tobacco-pipes.....		260, 880	Do.
Toys.....		1, 027, 150	Do.
Other fancy goods.....		8, 937, 980	Germany, Great Britain, &c.
Soap.....centner..	14, 681	253, 830	Great Britain, Germany, &c.
Stearine and paraffine candles...do....	27, 981	1, 388, 980	Netherlands, Germany, &c.
Perfumeries.....		254, 790	Germany, Great Britain, United States, &c.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Hamburg for the year ending December 31, 1870.

GERMANY.

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Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German.....	Navigator's Islands.....	.....	.....	4	2, 166	.....	.....	.....	.....
	China.....	.....	.....	7	3, 714	.....	.....	11	6, 027
	Dutch East Indies.....	.....	.....	3	2, 640	.....	.....	2	1, 029
	British East Indies.....	.....	.....	5	3, 342	.....	.....	5	2, 910
	Siam.....	.....	.....	2	1, 074	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East coast of Africa.....	.....	.....	4	1, 629	.....	.....	3	1, 320
	West coast of America.....	.....	.....	16	9, 516	.....	.....	36	20, 703
	Argentine Rep. and Uruguay.....	.....	.....	3	633	.....	.....	39	3, 561
	Brazil.....	3	3, 000	43	10, 062	4	4, 320	45	12, 033
	Venezuela.....	.....	.....	17	3, 846	.....	.....	19	4, 524
	New Grenada.....	.....	.....	3	1, 056	.....	.....	3	846
	Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	9	3, 162	.....	.....	11	4, 116
	Santo Domingo.....	.....	.....	12	3, 453	.....	.....	5	1, 266
	Hayti.....	.....	.....	10	2, 496	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cuba.....	6	10, 056	2	723	3	5, 916	.....	.....
	Jamaica.....	.....	.....	4	2, 454	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sombrero.....	.....	.....	1	1, 059	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East coast of Mexico.....	.....	.....	16	5, 142	.....	.....	8	2, 676
	United States.....	37	97, 551	33	23, 022	39	99, 954	20	20, 472
	British North America.....	.....	.....	1	534	.....	.....	2	696
	Asia Minor.....	.....	.....	3	954	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy.....	.....	.....	25	4, 044	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France on the Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	2	552	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain on the Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	2	357	.....	.....	2	291
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	10	1, 347	.....	.....	6	915
	Spain on Atlantic.....	.....	.....	4	651	.....	.....	8	891
	France on Atlantic and North Sea.....	33	23, 703	17	5, 415	31	20, 271	26	2, 910
	Belgium.....	32	18, 792	16	7, 299	32	18, 990	4	462
	Netherlands.....	13	7, 566	55	3, 951	12	6, 984	29	1, 020
	Great Britain and Ireland.....	142	100, 644	144	40, 995	140	99, 279	166	48, 069
	Russia on White Sea.....	.....	.....	2	297	.....	.....	6	1, 686
	Russia on Baltic.....	.....	.....	1	126	1	204	21	2, 949
	Norway.....	.....	.....	6	522	.....	.....	18	2, 433
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	10	726	.....	.....	5	792
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	4	1, 035	.....	.....	28	1, 353
	Heligoland.....	14	5, 295	4	5, 967	15	5, 637	15	5, 637
	German ports.....	34	2, 220	764	25, 302	32	9, 834	666	47, 856
	Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2, 052
	Sandwich Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1, 371

Great Britain and Ireland.	1, 419	986, 250	344	72, 936	1, 763	1, 059, 186	1, 398	972, 207	389	97, 764	1, 787	1, 069, 971
Helgoland.			1	30	1	30						
German ports	3	1, 038	45	10, 623	48	11, 661	1	675	11	2, 920	12	2, 895
British North America									15	4, 101	15	4, 101
Greenland									1	438	1	438
Moldavia							2	1, 836			2	1, 836
Spain on Atlantic									2	297	2	297
Russia on White Sea									3	1, 158	3	1, 158
Russia on Baltic									4	885	4	885
Norway							1	585	3	624	4	1, 209
Sweden							11	8, 406	9	3, 921	20	12, 327
Denmark									1	39	1	39
Total	1, 444	1, 007, 193	514	145, 545	1, 958	1, 152, 738	1, 439	1, 004, 097	502	135, 563	1, 941	1, 189, 660
Cape of Good Hope.			1	267	1	267						
West coast of America			2	1, 614	2	1, 614						
Brazil			4	864	4	864			9	2, 091	9	2, 091
Venezuela			3	534	3	534			1	252	1	252
New Grenada			1	252	1	252			1	186	1	186
Porto Rico			1	186	1	186						
East coast of Mexico			1	255	1	255						
Argentine Rep. and Uruguay									3	774	3	774
Hayti									1	306	1	306
Greece			1	186	1	186						
Trieste			4	768	4	768			1	165	1	165
Italy	3	1, 998	5	879	8	2, 877			1	150	1	150
Portugal												
France on the Mediterranean			3	546	3	546						
Spain on the Mediterranean			4	660	4	660						
Spain on the Atlantic												
France on Atlantic and North Sea			5	729	5	729			3	459	3	459
Belgium			2	198	2	198			4	411	4	411
Netherlands	74	27, 396	65	4, 527	139	31, 923	77	29, 115	1	63	1	63
Great Britain and Ireland			10	1, 416	10	1, 416			36	2, 172	113	31, 287
Russia on the White Sea			3	699	3	699			12	1, 785	12	1, 785
Russia on the Baltic			1	78	1	78			2	456	2	456
Norway			4	474	4	474			18	2, 964	18	2, 964
Denmark									1	138	1	138
German ports			28	2, 910	28	2, 910			4	282	4	282
Total	77	29, 394	148	18, 042	225	47, 436	77	29, 115	46	1, 255	46	1, 255
Dutch East Indies.			1	822	1	822			145	14, 071	222	43, 186
British East Indies			1	1, 542	1	1, 542						
Russia in Asia									1	261	1	261
China									1	474	1	474
West coast of America			1	657	1	657			1	990	1	990
Argentine Rep. and Uruguay			5	1, 575	5	1, 575			1	300	1	300
Brazil			8	2, 451	8	2, 451			5	1, 476	5	1, 476
New Grenada			1	351	1	351						
Jamaica			3	1, 557	3	1, 557						

Dutch

Norwegian

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Hamburg for the year ending December 31, 1870—Continued

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian....	Hayti.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	549
	United States.....	.....	.....	5	2,835	.....	.....	1	468
	British North America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	579
	Italy.....	.....	.....	2	528	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain on the Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	1	393	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain on the Atlantic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France on Atlantic and North Sea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Great Britain and Ireland.....	.....	.....	8	1,962	.....	.....	9	3,291
	Russia on the White Sea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	471
	Russia on the Baltic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	924
	Norway.....	62	28,710	25	4,614	63	29,190	38	10,618
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,899
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	1	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
	German ports.....	.....	.....	7	1,323	.....	.....	2	636
Total.....		62	28,710	69	18,754	131	47,464	77	24,969
Danish.....	British East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	China.....	.....	.....	1	381	.....	.....	1	381
	Lima.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cape of Good Hope.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	399
	West coast of America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	216
	Argentine Rep. and Uruguay.....	.....	.....	1	270	.....	.....	5	1,371
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	426
	Venezuela.....	.....	.....	13	3,108	.....	.....	18	4,056
	New Grenada.....	.....	.....	10	1,929	.....	.....	5	1,035
	Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	1	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Santo Domingo.....	.....	.....	1	420	.....	.....	2	582
	Hayti.....	.....	.....	3	861	.....	.....	2	354
	Saint Thomas.....	.....	.....	7	1,641	.....	.....	1	192
	Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	234
	East coast of Mexico.....	.....	.....	2	765	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West coast of Africa.....	.....	.....	2	429	.....	.....	4	1,002
	Asia Minor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	246
	Turkey in Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy.....	.....	.....	8	1,359	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France on the Mediterranean.....	.....	.....	1	210	.....	.....	.....	.....

Spain on the Mediterranean.....	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594	4	594
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Statement showing the navigation at the port of Hamburg for the year ending December 31, 1870—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States..	United States .....	.....	.....	11	12,219	.....	.....	8	8,475
	Belgium .....	.....	.....	1	534	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Great Britain and Ireland .....	.....	.....	1	459	.....	.....	13	17,331
	Total .....	.....	.....	24	26,199	.....	.....	27	32,133
Spanish.....	Uruguay .....	.....	.....	1	252	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil .....	.....	.....	1	255	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cuba .....	.....	.....	6	1,848	.....	.....	13	4,587
	France on Atlantic and North Sea. Great Britain and Ireland .....	.....	.....	1 2	600 987	.....	.....	1	255
Prussian.....	Total .....	.....	.....	11	3,942	.....	.....	14	4,842
	Sombrero .....	.....	.....	1	534	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France on Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	1	390	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain on Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	1	285	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	Spain on Atlantic .....	.....	.....	1	384	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Great Britain and Ireland .....	.....	.....	1	345	.....	.....	4	1,305
	Russia on the White Sea .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	603
	Russia on the Baltic .....	.....	.....	3	1,086	.....	.....	3	1,353
Italian.....	German ports .....	.....	.....	1	384	.....	.....	1	384
	Total .....	.....	.....	9	3,408	.....	.....	10	3,645
	Brazil .....	.....	.....	1	264	.....	.....	2	690
	Azores .....	.....	.....	1	387	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	Portugal .....	.....	.....	5	1,224	.....	.....	7	1,599
	Spain on the Atlantic .....	.....	.....	1	207	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	.....	.....	8	2,082	.....	.....	9	2,289
	Argentine Republic and Uruguay. West coast of Africa .....	.....	.....	1	957	.....	.....	1	480
Italian.....	Italy .....	.....	.....	3	1,149	.....	.....	1	300
	Great Britain and Ireland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	282
	German ports .....	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	1	957
	Total .....	.....	.....	5	2,406	.....	.....	5	2,406

HARBURG.

Statement showing the commerce at Harburg for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.*	Countries whence imported.
Bone ash	425, 000	Brazil.
Olive-oil	470, 200	Africa.
Sulphur	2, 268, 000	Italy.
Cork-wood	1, 900	Portugal.
Phosphate	2, 500, 000	Do.
Salt	15, 200	Do.
Wine	3, 138, 300	France.
Naphtha	95, 400	Belgium.
Flax	100, 000	Holland.
Rosin	173, 600	Do.
Palm-kernels	480, 000	Do.
Sulphuric acid	120, 000	Do.
Feldspar	217, 500	Sweden.
Oats	710, 000	Do.
Oats	1, 255, 000	Denmark.
Rye	256, 700	Do.
Ammonia	194, 000	Great Britain.
Cokes and coals	7, 484, 000	Do.
Coprah	493, 000	Do.
Hardware	374, 600	Do.
Herrings	7, 762, 000	Do.
Coprolite	203, 000	Do.
Chalk	1, 342, 000	Do.
Palm-kernels	3, 526, 000	Do.
Phosphate	230, 000	Do.
China-clay	5, 090, 000	Do.
Raw iron	148, 600	Do.
Splinter	1, 302, 600	Do.
	40. 376, 600	

* Zollverein pounds.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.*	Countries whither imported.
Bridges	299, 200	Rosario.
Dying-materials	17, 600	Spain.
Gin	3, 200	Do.
Potato flour	300, 000	Do.
Spirits	63, 100	Do.
Oats	463, 900	France.
Rye	176, 000	Do.
Sirup	209, 300	Do.
Wheat	45, 000	Do.
Manuring-salt	5, 853, 200	Great Britain.
Bran	124, 900	Do.
Bones	125, 000	Do.
Natron	200, 000	Do.
Oil-cakes	1, 082, 500	Do.
Timber	480, 000	Do.
Fluorspar	400, 000	Norway.
Salt	601, 800	Denmark.
Palm-cakes and flour	2, 200, 000	Do.
China-clay	446, 000	Do.
	13, 090, 700	

* Zollverein pounds.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Harburg for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Sailing-vessels.		Sailing-vesse s.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Africa	1	164	.....	.....
	West Indies	1	258	.....	.....
	Italy	2	492	.....	.....
	Portugal	1	162	.....	.....
	Holland	1	161	.....	.....
	Great Britain	66	7,440	27	2,420
Danish	Portugal	2	288	.....	.....
	Great Britain	4	481	3	370
	Norway	1	111	5	710
Dutch	Italy	1	238	.....	.....
	Holland	5	362	2	165
	Great Britain	7	702	3	430
Norwegian	Great Britain	5	645	.....	.....
	Norway	2	222	.....	.....
	France	1	302	.....	.....
German	Brazil	1	180	.....	.....
	Italy	2	498	.....	.....
	Portugal	5	720	2	410
	France	5	1,560	2	290
	Belgium	1	150	.....	.....
	Great Britain	28	3,612	6	910
	Norway	7	982	1	160
	Denmark	17	573	23	780
	Great Britain .....	.....	.....	1	310
United States .....	.....	166	20,303	75	6,955

J. D. VESTEDT.

LEIPSIC.

Exports from Leipsic to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1870.	First quarter, 1871.	Second quarter, 1871.	Third quarter, 1871.	Total.
Woolen goods	\$314,330 36	\$382,078 20	\$302,497 78	\$310,930 01	\$1,309,836 35
Furs and skins	57,202 35	61,390 88	218,118 48	76,291 86	413,003 57
Cotton and linen goods	56,346 61	120,815 88	32,167 20	58,888 09	268,217 78
Books, music, and pictures	87,157 78	61,800 77	64,095 89	54,091 91	267,146 35
Musical and other instruments	41,728 60	49,915 43	50,327 50	55,800 05	197,771 58
Laces and trimmings	59,632 67	117,939 61	78,397 53	117,751 63	373,721 44
Drugs	16,519 93	10,862 60	16,399 37	16,407 43	60,189 33
Kid cheveril gloves	42,346 42	69,540 52	43,500 65	49,261 33	204,648 92
Human hair	3,610 77	16,337 99	15,248 64	18,549 94	53,747 34
Toys and fancy ware	10,863 45	.....	17,783 14	15,655 64	44,302 23
Machinery and iron ware .....	.....	.....	5,868 30	19,341 91	25,210 21
Miscellaneous	24,053 81	34,126 50	35,622 95	25,447 58	119,250 84
Total in gold	713,792 75	924,808 38	880,027 43	818,417 38	3,337,045 94

Ports of the United States to which the above exports from Leipsic were sent.

Ports.	Fourth quarter, 1870.	First quarter, 1871.	Second quarter, 1871.	Third quarter, 1871.	Total.
New York	\$675,415 28	\$843,658 61	\$836,056 40	\$753,461 22	\$3,108,591 51
Philadelphia	2,296 97	10,801 60	5,660 94	9,338 21	28,097 72
Boston	22,771 71	57,479 70	24,381 33	33,688 20	138,320 94
Baltimore	3,925 13	3,774 90	4,762 22	7,148 47	19,610 72
New Orleans	6,057 36	1,807 66	1,320 74	1,922 70	11,108 46
San Francisco	3,326 30	7,285 91	6,162 64	6,715 45	23,490 30
Cincinnati .....	.....	.....	1,398 81	3,639 00	5,037 81
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	264 27	334 52	598 79
Galveston .....	.....	.....	20 08	.....	20 08
Chicago .....	.....	.....	.....	1,543 94	1,543 94
Detroit .....	.....	.....	.....	340 86	340 86
Cleveland .....	.....	.....	.....	284 81	284 81
Total in gold	713,792 75	924,808 38	880,027 43	818,417 38	3,337,045 94

Statement showing the number and description of furs brought to and sold at the fairs held at Leipsic in the spring and fall of 1871.

Description.	Easter fair.		Michaelmas fair.	
	Brought to market.	Sold.	Brought to market.	Sold.
American furs. Muskrat.....	3,000,000	2,200,000	1,400,000	1,150,000
Beaver	170,000	130,000	51,000	30,000
Raccoon	460,000	330,000	209,000	150,000
Otter	14,000	14,000	5,000	5,000
Fisher	7,000	6,000	3,200	3,000
Red fox	30,000	18,000	17,000	7,000
Gray fox	12,000	10,000	10,000	5,000
Kitt fox	4,000	4,000	3,100	2,000
Silver and Cross fox	6,000	3,000	1,600	1,600
Sea otter	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,500
Bear	5,000	4,000	5,000	3,500
Minck	25,000	22,000	13,000	12,000
Marten	20,000	17,000	8,000	4,500
Lynx	27,000	25,000	4,000	4,000
Skunk	24,000	20,000	38,000	30,000
Wolf	1,800	1,800	1,000	600
Wolverines	300	100	200	not sold.
Chinchillas	6,000	5,000	4,000	2,000
Fur-seals	10,000	6,000	12,000	5,000
Russian furs. Persian lambs	35,000	35,000	55,000	55,000
Astrakhan	270,000	270,000	95,000	95,000
Siberian sable	11,000	11,000	10,000	10,000
Siberian squirrels	1,500,000	1,500,000	650,000	650,000
Ermines	95,000	95,000	70,000	not sold.
Kolinsky	28,000	28,000	5,000	5,000
Badger	25,000	25,000	20,000	12,000
German furs. Red fox*	120,000	120,000	.....	.....
Tree-marten*	22,000	22,000	.....	.....
Stone-marten*	78,000	78,000	.....	.....
Black cats*	180,000	180,000	.....	.....
Fitch*	240,000	240,000	.....	.....
Otter*	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Badger*	7,000	7,000	.....	.....

* Do not appear at the Michaelmas fair.

JOHN H. STEUART.

SONNEBERG.

October 10, 1871. (Received November 10.)

In presenting my report on commercial relations for the year ending September 30, 1871, I may remark, in a general way, that the late war between France and Germany seems indirectly to have had a beneficial effect upon the manufacturing interests of the latter empire, and this consular district (the Thuringian States) has fully shared in the enhanced business prosperity. The strong impetus to many branches of German industry which the past year has witnessed was given by the extraordinary influx of foreign buyers, who found themselves, owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in France at the opening of the business season, unable to make their accustomed visits to the markets of that country. Compelled to turn their attention to Germany for those supplies which hitherto they had usually obtained in France, many buyers were greatly surprised to discover among the manufactures of Germany numerous articles of luxury and taste which could be compared, without disadvantage in point of elegance and beauty, to wares of a similar kind that are produced in France, and that can be purchased here at lower rates.

The particular branches of industry in this consular district which

appear to have been largely benefited by the fortuitous circumstance in question, are the many manufactories of fine china-ware situated in the Thuringian Forest, where water-power abounds and fuel is plentiful and cheap; the doll, dressed-figure, toy, and mask establishments of Sonneberg and the contiguous villages; and the imitation pearl-bead factories of Lauscha and Neuhaus. In each of these branches of trade the finest sort of ware is now produced, and in many of the china manufactories hundreds of skilled German workmen, who were driven from similar establishments in France during the heated time of war, now find profitable employment as decorators. These classes of goods having now found a wider market, it is hoped by business men that the excellence of workmanship and cheapness which characterize them will keep them in favor. Should these sanguine expectations come to fruition, France, in future, is likely to have a strong competitor in Germany in supplying the markets of other nations with a class of merchandise of which heretofore the former country has had almost the monopoly.

PRICES, WAGES, AND WORKMEN.

The prices obtained at wholesale for every kind of Thuringian manufacture have not particularly changed. Indeed, for several years past there has been little variation in the cost of goods. Excessive competition on the part of both buyers and sellers has served to keep prices down to the very lowest point. The indications now are that there can be no further abatement. With one voice merchants, manufacturers, and workmen complain that, in spite of the yearly increasing volume of business, they can scarcely make a comfortable living. The cost of food and the rate of taxes have fully kept pace with the growth of trade, and the low prices which are a legacy from the past, when the industrial pursuits of the district were in their infancy, are no longer remunerative. It is certain, therefore, that if the enhanced demand for the products of the Thuringian States is not of an ephemeral character, the price of goods and the rate of wages must advance to some appreciable extent.

Simply from a humanitarian point of view it would indeed be gratifying if such should be the case. Especially among the toy-makers are the hardships resulting from underpaid labor most apparent.

A multitude of these operatives of the commonest class, the moulders, the turners, and the chip-box makers, earn so very little that they are forced to live on the barest pittance, and their gaunt, haggard faces are frightful evidence of their poorly-nourished bodies. Their principal diet is unsweetened coffee, made of roots, coarse black bread, and potatoes. To the taste of any kind of meat they are almost strangers, and the stomachs of many of these poor people are so unaccustomed to strong, nutritive food that they cannot retain it, if, perchance, it is obtained. The united labor of a family of this class of work-people, father, mother, and from three to six children, at the best of times will produce an average of one florin per diem, just forty cents in American coin. It therefore requires no vivid effort of imagination to picture the wretchedness of an existence that is eked out under such circumstances, nor to understand that in many of the squalid, cheerless homes which here abound, hopelessness, with her attendant train of evil guise, wields her depressing powers.

There are, indeed, some slightly encouraging signs that the moral and physical condition of this miserable class of the population is attracting attention. Excellent day, evening, and industrial schools

have been established in the towns and villages, and strenuous efforts are even now in progress to persuade these "low down" people to enter them. As yet, these endeavors have only met with partial success. The full force of the elevating and civilizing power of the schools can only be brought out after the rate of wages has been increased and the material welfare of the poverty-stricken people has been advanced.

The business of this region, Sonneberg and its neighborhood, particularly in the manufacture of the staple product of dolls and toys, is essentially a home occupation. The industry is founded and conducted upon the principle of divided labor. Almost every toy is composed of from four to eight parts, and the very cheap price at which the finished article is sold makes it necessary that each separate part shall be made by a different maker who has reached the maximum of expertness by confining himself to a special branch of manufacture. These distinct parts of toys are bought from these house-workers by the toy manufacturer, whose business it is to put the pieces together, paint them over, and sell them to the export merchant, who invariably pays cash on delivery. This system, it is true, has the advantage of enabling every young toy-maker to establish himself under apparently favorable conditions. The expenditure of a few florins is sufficient for getting up the mould and materials for any given article.

If this article shall be considered good and salable by the export merchants to whom it is presented for inspection it will bring a good price. This facility, therefore, of manufacturing on personal account has undoubtedly given prosperity to a large class of people. On the other hand it practically works to the disadvantage of a still greater number. For instance, one of the effects of the system has been to encourage early marriages on the part of young people who have little skill in labor. This class strive to imitate the wares of persons of greater skill, but failing so to do, and producing only articles of inferior quality and workmanship, must content themselves with prices so low as to leave them no profit upon which to live in comfort with a family. In a mountainous country like Thuringia, with its mills and forests, where potatoes are the staple crop, and where flour and meat are mainly brought from the lower districts, the cost of living must always be comparatively high. A florin per diem may be considered the lowest requirement upon which a family, consisting of father, mother and six children, can support life.

The toy manufactories proper of Sonneberg may be said to be wholly confined to the making of dolls. The attachment of the legs, arms, and heads to the bodies, the fixing in place of the movable glass eyes, the hair-dressing, the painting, and the waxing are all done by girls, whose average wages are from three to five florins a week, or by young men who earn from five to ten florins a week, according to their skill. All the parts of dolls, such as the wooden arms and legs, the *papier-maché* limbs and heads, the bellows for the voices, the linen bodies and glass eyes are manufactured as specialties at the different homes of the working people. Thus every doll is composed of the distinct work of five or six different people. The delivery of the week's product at the warehouses of the export merchants generally takes place on Saturdays, and a busy scene is then presented, as basket after basket, heaped high with bright colored toys and dolls, is carried through the streets. Thus the week's work of about five thousand petty makers, exclusive of their assistants at home, who number perhaps twice as many more, is delivered weekly to about seventy toy warehouses and ready money is invari-

ably taken in exchange. In Sonneberg there are about forty toy merchants, in Neustadt, ten, and in the outlying villages, fifteen.

EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

The accompanying comparative table shows that the exports hence to America increase largely from year to year. The declared aggregate value of the exports authenticated by certificates from this consulate during the last commercial year amounted to 2,899,315 florins, or \$1,159,726, which is an excess over the previous year of \$192,242.

After careful inquiry I find the opinion generally entertained that at least one-half of the gross products of the Thüringian manufactories are sent to the American market. The heaviest increase in the export to the United States during the year has been in the line of dolls and toys, of which about \$25,000 worth more were sold than in the previous year. This class of goods is mainly sent from Sonneberg and the neighboring towns and villages, and from Walters-hausen, in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The next greatest increase has been in the shipment hence of guns (fowling-pieces) and pistols from the factories of the little town of Suhl, a place for more than a century famous in Germany for the excellence of its wares of this description. There has also been a marked increase in the export of imitation pearl beads, (made of glass and given their pearlish luster by an infusion of which the scales of certain fish form the principal ingredients,) of China goods, drugs, paints, and kid gloves.

The goods shipped hence to the United States are mainly selected in person by the American purchasers.

Either principal or agent visits the manufacturing districts early in the spring, inspects the novelties, chooses his goods, and leaves his orders for the anticipated demands of the year's business. The duties levied by the United States on toys and dolls, and the heavy cost of inland and transatlantic freight, only admits of the purchase of the better class of this sort of merchandise, prohibiting entirely the import of the bulky, cheap and inferior grades, which are adapted for children of the poorer classes, and of which a large supply is annually sent to Great Britain, free of duty.

CREDITS.

The credit demanded and granted on the staple exports of Thuringia at the present time is generally from six to eight months. On longer credits, usually six per cent. interest is paid. Only a few American customers will accredit on Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort, &c., at sixty days after sight, and these are the largest and strongest houses in the trade. During the past year or two, a large number of American dealers in toys, dolls, china-ware, &c., have begun to import direct instead of purchasing from old-established concerns in the large cities of the United States, as was formerly the custom. It is believed, however, that many of these new buyers are deficient in capital and lack knowledge of the trade. Factors here are beginning to be very cautious in their dealings with these new men. The smaller American wholesale houses are also loud in their complaints concerning the great competition against which they have to struggle, and leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to secure longer credits and reduce prices on this side. Failing to do this, as they undoubtedly must, it will follow that they will succumb, as has been the case with one or two of the weaker American firms during the past year.

It is simply impossible for small dealers to be at the expense of sending an agent across the Atlantic every year to visit the factories and select novelties, while they have to compete with heavy houses who have unlimited capital and buy at cheap rates upon short credits. Many would-be purchasers who came here last spring and demanded extraordinary credit without offering adequate security to the exporters returned home unsuccessful. It therefore appears that the trade of the district with the United States will gradually be confined, as it is with Russia, for instance, to a few large and rich houses, and the excessive competition be reduced to a healthy condition.

THE THÜRINGIAN MINING INTERESTS.

Thüringia is not very rich in metals. It however produces some useful minerals which are principally found in the eastern and south-eastern portions of the forest. Iron ore is spread over a large part of the country, but hitherto owing to the lack of railways for transporting it from the mines, its production has been quite limited. Very soon, however, the development of this interest will be attempted. Already a railroad is in process of construction between Gera and Saalfeld, and most likely it will be opened at the close of the current year. As soon as this takes place, several iron and steel works will be established near Saalfeld, to work the products of the rich iron-ore beds of Koenitz and Camsdorf. Copper ore is found in small quantities at Hirschberg, Reuss-jungere-Linie, at Koenitz, Schwarzburg, Rudolstadt, and at Saalfeld, Saxe-Meiningen. Cobalt is obtained here and there, as a subordinate product. Antimony and manganese are found in greater quantity, the former near Oberbochmsdorf, in the district of Schleiz, and the latter especially near Arlesburg, in Saxe-Gotha. Vitriol ore is obtained near Rohrbach, in the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and fluorspar near Eisfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, and Lobenstein in the principality of Schleiz. There are collieries at Manebach, Saxe-Gotha, and at Eisfeld and Neuhaus, Saxe-Meiningen. In the last-named duchy the production of coal during 1870 was 195,730 cwt., valued at 45,944 florins. A plentiful mineral product is brown coal, mined in the east district of Attenberg, near Gera, in the lower district of Schwarzburg, and near Kaltennordheim, in the Rhoen mountains.

Rich slate-quarries, which produce an excellent material for roofing and for writing-slates, are in the environs of Lehesten and Græfenthal, Saxe-Meiningen. Slate-stone for slate-pencils is quarried in the neighborhood of Steinach, Haselbach, Spechtsbrum, Saxe, in the same duchy. The average annual production of slate-pencils is 300,000,000.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

Most of the sugar consumed in this district is manufactured from beet-root, and costs, at retail, from 17 kreutzer to 24 kreutzer per pound. There are two sugar manufactories in this district, and their product is excellent. These establishments are at Tuempling and Gotha. In the aggregate they consumed, during the year 1870-'71, 52,842 cwt. more beet-root than in the preceding year, the total consumption being 217,693 cwt. The average capacity of the cutting-machines used in these factories was 50½ cwt. per hour. At Gotha 1,100 cwt. of raw beet-root produces 100 cwt. of crude sugar.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

In concluding this report, allow me to explain that as this consular district is situated almost in the interior of the German empire, a very

small proportion of the aggregate sum of the imports into Thuringia pass through its custom-houses. These establishments are mainly for the collection of local taxes upon wines, spirits, and beer, which may pass the boundary of one of the small duchies or principalities into another for consumption. As no duties are levied upon exports, these inland custom-houses keep no record of any kind on that point. With respect to the imports from foreign countries, the duties upon the same are, for the main part, collected at the frontiers, whence the merchandise is sent into the larger markets and centers of trade, and afterward distributed free of further tax among the small cities and towns of these Thuringian states. Under these circumstances it is impossible that the exports and imports of this district shall be given as set forth in the *pro forma* tables furnished with Department circular of February 9, 1871.

The annexed exhibit shows the quantity of imports which passed the Thuringian custom-houses during the year 1870, and the rate of duty per hundred pounds, but gives no information as to the value of the merchandise. It must be borne in mind that this exhibit shows only a small part of the consumption of the foreign commodities therein mentioned by the 1,048,000 inhabitants of the Thuringian states, and that by far the larger portion of goods of this description consumed here has been entered, and duties paid thereupon, at the custom-houses on the frontier. Imperfect as the record is, I forward it because it is the only information which it is possible to obtain on the points in question from the authorities of the Zollverein.

H. J. WINSER.

Articles.	Cwt.	Duty per cwt.		Articles.	Cwt.	Duty per cwt.
		<i>Rix-d.</i>	<i>groschen.</i>			
Raw coffee	30,047	5	.....	Crude sheep's wool.....	8,600	Free.
Shelled rice	13,253	1	.....	Raw skins	5,894	Do.
Herrings, (per tun).....	11,110	1	.....	Raisins	4,440	Do.
Leaf tobacco	6,822	4	.....	Blood and animal tendons.	2,517	Do.
Wine.....	6,773	2	20	Raw cotton	2,515	Do.
Machinery	6,328	.....	15 or 25	Seeds	2,311	Do.
Linseed-oil, (casks).....	5,461	.....	15	Wood for carving.....	1,523	Do.
Dried tropical fruits.....	5,030	4	or 15	Copper or quicksilver.....	1,403	Do.
Woolen yarn	4,892	4	or 15	Earths, (mineral).....	1,253	Do.
Train-oil	3,091	.....	15	Refined olive-oil	1,229	Do.
Palm-oil.....	2,322	.....	5	Anise, coriander, fennel...	890	Do.
Sirup.....	1,966	2	15	Cloths	541	Do.
Brown packing canvas.....	1,903	.....	20	Sundries	4,029	Do.
Spices	1,548	6	15			
Arrack, rum, and brandy...	1,406	6	.....			
Other oils.....	1,066	.....	15			
Linen yarn, (twist).....	1,062	.....	15			
Crude soda.....	760	.....	7½			
Fresh tropical fruits.....	678	2	20			
Drugs	547	.....	15			
				Total cwt.....	143,210	

Exports from the consular district of Sonneberg to the United States during the four quarters from October 1, 1870, to September 30, 1871, compared with the preceding year.

Articles.	Quarter ending December 31, 1870.	Quarter ending December 31, 1869.	Quarter ending March 31, 1871.	Quarter ending March 31, 1870.	Quarter ending June 30, 1871.	Quarter ending June 30, 1870.	Quarter ending September 30, 1871.	Quarter ending September 30, 1870.	Total for 1870-'71.	Total for 1869-'70.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Dolls, toys,	180, 953 06	98, 499 50	110, 853 17	70, 796 45	548, 750 30	505, 780 15	452, 485 04	372, 843 26	1, 293, 071 57	1, 048, 120 17
Glass beads	60, 030 24	45, 567 58	64, 962 19	33, 071 05	208, 782 54	8, 682 42	253, 568 47	5, 375 40	587, 344 24	14, 058 22
China-ware	2, 018 27	3, 422 47	894 01	2, 178 56	3, 757 27	148, 136 28	5, 680 18	4, 051 17	12, 350 13	14, 022 43
Glass-ware	6, 379 37	3, 062 30	4, 718 01	3, 289 23	8, 467 26	5, 667 07	10, 950 44	3, 909 47	30, 515 48	15, 928 47
Slates and slate-pencils	3, 530 19	1, 970 19	3, 614 14	10, 767 54	17, 439 12	12, 325 46	15, 753 24	3, 072 16	40, 334 09	28, 136 15
Baskets	13, 110 40	20, 683 38	16, 110 15	19, 028 40	17, 938 42	13, 750 03	30, 007 49	23, 505 37	77, 167 26	76, 967 58
Meerscham and other tobacco pipes, &c	76, 560 45	102, 604 24	65, 430 50	158, 260 53	98, 782 00	122, 337 49	102, 752 47	35, 976 01	343, 526 22	419, 179 07
Cotton hose	29, 611 45	8, 036 36	57, 251 05	15, 781 12	37, 622 16	19, 672 39	40, 074 02	58, 963 48	164, 559 08	102, 454 15
Kid gloves	23, 828 35	33, 524 52	21, 546 22	8, 401 22	2, 238 46	1, 956 25	750 44	296 37	48, 364 27	44, 179 16
Seeds	10, 656 58	5, 798 08	5, 624 33	2, 615 02	6, 999 43	3, 829 28	5, 097 28	7, 363 00	28, 378 42	19, 605 38
Drugs	17, 927 31	4, 216 20	15, 797 40	9, 752 28	10, 851 05	5, 640 11	7, 916 21	4, 036 06	52, 492 37	23, 645 05
Paint	14, 459 41	9, 159 02	28, 089 11	19, 992 00	471 15	21, 862 24	17, 534 24	8, 853 32	43, 020 07	59, 866 58
Vermilion	11, 936 55	2, 248 47	5, 206 05	1, 521 11	7, 179 54	6, 364 35	19, 527 31	37 30	41, 857 18	10, 172 03
Guns	46, 878 54	40, 257 52	31, 269 05	39, 789 19	38, 657 18	40, 319 25	19, 527 31	21, 247 01	136, 332 48	141, 613 37
Woolen goods	497, 913 37	379, 300 06	431, 366 58	395, 246 10	1, 007, 938 28	920, 895 00	962, 096 23	723, 268 59	2, 899, 315 26*	2, 418, 710 15†
Sundries	118, 613 31	36, 120 48	36, 120 48	87, 043 28	87, 043 28	238, 827 24	238, 827 24	238, 827 24	480, 605 11	480, 605 11
Total	497, 913 37	379, 300 06	431, 366 58	395, 246 10	1, 007, 938 28	920, 895 00	962, 096 23	723, 268 59	2, 899, 315 26*	2, 418, 710 15†
Total	497, 913 37	379, 300 06	431, 366 58	395, 246 10	1, 007, 938 28	920, 895 00	962, 096 23	723, 268 59	2, 899, 315 26*	2, 418, 710 15†
Increase	118, 613 31	36, 120 48	36, 120 48	87, 043 28	87, 043 28	238, 827 24	238, 827 24	238, 827 24	480, 605 11	480, 605 11

Total for 1868-'69, 2, 163, 550 florins 22 kreutzers, equal to \$865, 420. 15.

Total for 1867-'68, 1, 780, 302 florins 26 kreutzers, equal to \$712, 120. 97.

Total for 1866-'67, 2, 145, 224 florins 02 kreutzers, equal to \$858, 089. 61.

* Equal to \$1, 159, 726. 17.

† Equal to \$967, 484. 10.

STETTIN.

Statement showing the commerce at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1870.
IMPORTS.

26 C R

Articles.	QUANTITY.		Value entered in Prussian thalers.	Measures.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.												
	1870.	1869.			Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Denmark.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	England.	France.	Spain.	Italy.	Turkey.	West Indies.	North America.
Waste.....	609	223	3,654	* centners	.....	.....	233	203	139	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alum.....	6,657	8,708	23,300	do	.....	.....	.....	525	.....	.....	5,403	729	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing.....	233	794	11,650	do	127	24	5	31	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton.....	25,856	46,348	775,680	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton yarn.....	23,834	44,864	1,191,700	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton wear.....	2,313	3,884	138,780	do	.....	.....	.....	8	13	.....	2,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw lead, &c., pigs.....	2,010	5,251	14,070	do	.....	43	.....	1,143	36	.....	788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White-lead.....	2,430	2,585	21,870	do	.....	.....	.....	1,180	342	.....	908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown-stone.....	9,360	2,268	28,080	do	.....	.....	.....	9,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books, &c.....	563	755	56,300	do	509	2	32	10	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cement.....	4,904	11,716	4,904	do	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,782	669	.....	1	.....	.....	55
Chemical productions.....	44,284	47,613	265,704	do	309	776	1,163	9,158	3,207	123	26,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kali combined with chromic acid.....	3,962	5,558	59,430	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pig-iron.....	953,361	1,080,326	1,112,255	do	.....	112,785	12,032	449	503	.....	827,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought iron and steel.....	90,634	105,799	634,438	do	.....	20,366	1,477	36,944	1,004	3	30,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad-iron.....	396,421	351,583	1,585,684	do	.....	.....	.....	34,680	11,661	64,508	273,120	12,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron-ware.....	519	371	3,633	do	.....	1	.....	46	14	.....	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron plates.....	14,482	19,385	72,410	do	.....	25	1,246	4,961	.....	453	7,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chains.....	24,551	48,365	196,408	do	.....	.....	.....	162	393	4,637	19,359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White-iron plates.....	2,331	1,748	23,310	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought-iron pipes.....	24,253	19,321	291,036	do	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	24,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heavy castings.....	19,729	41,867	54,255	do	505	60	23	317	821	.....	18,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heavy wrought-iron ware.....	97,862	83,651	587,172	do	4	663	.....	2,846	.....	.....	87,288	573	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Fine wrought-iron ware.....	116	244	2,320	do	.....	.....	.....	1	2,327	4,141	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad-cars.....	42	.....	.....	only	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earths and ores.....	48,718	75,649	48,718	centners	.....	24,069	796	342	.....	.....	16,980	.....	5,690	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw productions for use of medicine and trade.....	5,073	9,304	30,438	do	3,304	.....	38	138	820	.....	1,472	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Centner = 110½ pounds English.

Statement showing the commerce at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1870—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	QUANTITY.		Value entered in Prussian thalers.	Measures.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.												
	1870.	1869.			Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Denmark.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	England.	France.	Spain.	Italy.	Turkey.	West Indies.	North America.
Coloring-wood.....	65,245	57,590	195,735	centners	25,886	.....	.....	21,825	80	.....	31,622	746	7,160	.....	.....	3,820	.....
Flax.....	35,346	66,437	441,825	do	.....	.....	81	.....	72	.....	9,340	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Grain and oil-fruits:																	
Wheat.....	6,420	243	16,853	*scheffels	6,400	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye.....	2,967	911	5,563	do	.....	2,880	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legumes,peas,beans	214	1,228	536	do	85	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other kinds of grain.....	21,865	26,051	28,698	do	12,663	.....	9,202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed.....	69,723	104,056	278,892	centners.	69,404	.....	.....	316	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anise.....	1,600	635	9,600	do	1,245	.....	.....	5	348	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clover.....	482	3,535	6,748	do	131	.....	211	.....	29	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garden-seeds, &c.....	37,471	21,867	749,420	do	24,762	.....	54	66	568	.....	11,992	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass and glass-ware.....	2,268	1,983	68,040	do	63	.....	.....	1,791	.....	44	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold and silver, minted.	409	206	12,000	pounds.	.....	.....	409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guano, &c.....	15,889	40,375	55,612	centners	270	.....	.....	5,857	.....	.....	9,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gutta-percha and wares of it.....	1,227	2,311	9,816	do	100	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw hairs.....	1,591	3,057	15,910	do	1,416	.....	17	133	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins and hides.....	5,114	12,164	306,840	do	1,367	.....	1,396	484	300	.....	1,098	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood, wooden ware, charcoal.	999	115	4,995	do	991	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber:																	
Planks.....	114	148	.....	lasts	50	63	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
European wood.....	228	1,354	684	centners	.....	.....	107	54	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carving-wood, corks	8,669	6,972	104,028	do	558	11	6,827	264	744	.....	264	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heavy copper-ware.....	5,071	4,395	10,142	do	442	2,370	689	1,363	.....	.....	198	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Hops.....	55	.....	825	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bone-coal.....	3,742	25,297	5,613	do	3,122	.....	.....	600	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chalk, raw and ground..	19,737	42,027	4,934	do	.....	837	17,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper.....	32,526	46,164	780,624	do	238	15,919	1,298	52	240	.....	15,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper and brass ware..	1,000	1,943	40,000	do	3	.....	.....	231	5	.....	761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper vitriol.....	1,691	1,918	13,374	do	.....	1,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dry ware.....	258	1,681	12,900	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and leather-ware	1,791	3,043	107,460	do	1,516	.....	20	54	.....	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

* Scheffel = $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	QUANTITY.		Value entered in Prussian thalers.	Measures.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.												
	1870.	1869.			Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Denmark.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	England.	France.	Spain.	Italy.	Turkey.	West Indies.	North America.
Groceries—Cont'd.				centners													
Sugar	99	445	1,188	do	284	69	184	95	32	4	883		3				1
Mats and straw-ware	1,437	8,398	35,925	do				31	48		48,884						
Bricks, &c.	48,932	122,491	24,466	do													
Sweet-oil	18,968	54,187	303,488	do				477	1,648		3,061	1		10,782	2,999		
Sine-oil	40,077	57,011	480,924	do				560			39,517						
Cotton-seed oil	4,463	2,608	55,788	do							4,463						
Sunflower-oil	701	113	11,216	do					291		333	77					
Palm-oil	37,202	51,771	520,828	do				37			37,165						
Cocoa-nut oil	23,248	30,246	331,284	do				520			22,728						
Other oils	4,487	8,700	56,088	do	2,958			16	455		1,058						
Fish-blubber oil	26,133	213,600	326,663	do	1,859	10,707	13,231	179			157						
Tallow	93,229	104,854	1,351,821	do	89,043		480			170	3,267	269					
Grease	329	7,253	7,238	do	329												
Paper and goods made therefrom	1,685	1,291	33,700	do	1	6	1	941	45		628	63					
Perfumes and soaps	66	87	1,980	do	21			1	30		14						
Petroleum	413,649	452,078	3,102,368	do		5,270		694	3		783						406,899
Porcelain and clay				do			408			10,762	826						
earths	41,813	92,311	55,751	do			4				29,817						
Porcelain and clay wares	508	505	20,320	do		1					426						
Potash	71,593	54,160	519,049	do	71,580			9	68		13						
Salt-peter	7,852	3,047	78,520	do				7,812			40						
Sheep's wool	11,797	11,720	589,850	do	11,022						775						
Sulphur	32,188	58,704	112,658	do		1,905	528		196	2,968				26,591			
Soda, calcium	197,611	202,616	790,444	do				135			197,386						
Raw stones and stone ware				do													
ware	123,795	168,047	1,237,950	do	6	4,806	24		939	488	100,301	17,231					
Coals	2,018,104	2,453,187	1,009,802	do			1,536			12,192	2,004,436						
Tars, resin, and mineral-oil				do													
Bladders of animals	206,425	219,165	412,850	do	170	12,681	4,234	21,379	83	67	117,160	5,497					45,147
	704	418	84,480	do	381	68	250				5						

Cattle :															
Horses	2	80	only	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulls	5	100	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves	31	30	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swine	100	20	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep and goats	429	5	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax	140	4,900	centners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Axle-grease	408	2,040	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolen yarn	7,695	461,700	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolen goods	4,907	392,560	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc and plated ware	36,050	234,325	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin	4,250	229,500	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Articles not mentioned before	1,979	59,370	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				172	27	41	40	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87

Total in Prussian thalers, 34,998,019 ; dollars, gold, 24,848,593.

Amount for 1869, in Prussian thalers, 47,332,260 ; dollars, gold, 33,605,904.

Decrease on account of war, in Prussian thalers, 12,334,241 ; dollars, gold, 8,757,311.

Amount of duties for the year 1870, in full, 1,278,325 rix-d. 9 gr. 6d., or \$913,095 in gold, for such goods as have not passed through this port under bond, and for which the duties have been paid in the interior, or not at all, in case the goods were intended for Russia, Austria, or other countries beyond the frontiers of the German empire.

Statement showing the commerce at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1870—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	QUANTITY.		Value, including costs and charges in Prussian thalers.	Measures.	COUNTRIES WHITHER EXPORTED.											
	1870.	1869.			Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Denmark.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	England.	France.	Spain.	Nth America.		
Waste	265	474	1,590	centners.	45	112	108	147								
Arsenic.....	1,563	2,850	6,252	do	1,525		4									
Asphaltum felt	2,437	2,201	17,059	do	2,282	4	4									
Cotton thread.....	5,121	4,746	256,050	do	41			5,080								
Cotton wear	114	122	6,840	do	88	1		52								
Lead, lead-ware, and litharge	27,360	13,608	191,520	do	14,168				14							
White-lead, &c.	7,074	4,659	63,633	do	3,787	2,033		181								
Sugar of lead, &c.	4,393	2,046	57,109	do	4,377				12							
Brown-stone	4,758	7,613	14,274	do	4,470	169										
Books.....	606	1,611	60,600	do	598	7		1								
Cement.....	21,980	107,886	21,980	do	13,530			300								
Chemical manufactures.....	24,550	20,687	147,300	do	21,612	1,924		242	6							
(Raw iron,) pig-iron	142,481	375,965	166,228	do				142,478								
Wrought iron and steel	148	52,255	1,036	do	87		21									
Railroad-iron	2,320		9,280	do	2,320		2									
Iron plate	845	2,607	4,225	do	843											
Chains.....	352	5,989	2,816	do	194											
Wrought-iron pipes.....	202	4,292	2,420	do	202											
Heavy castings	1,213	21,933	3,336	do	1,185		4	24								
Heavy wrought-iron ware	9,017	16,302	54,102	do	8,510	66	292	54								
Fine wrought-iron ware	130	1,845	2,600	do	130											
Earths, ores, clay, &c.	9,363	24,454	9,363	do	3,378		307	39								
Raw productions for use of medicines and trade	3,966	5,228	23,796	do	3,482	72	326	28	34	16	8					
Coloring-woods in blocks	3,195	421	9,585	do	3,000		62	195								
Coloring-earth	777	493	2,331	do	315											
Flax, hemp, &c.	1,324	2,214	16,550	do				216		1,108						
Grain and oil-fruits:																
Wheat	962,012	3,106,146	2,525,282	scheffels.		51,160	51,358	684	1,003	42,521	695,274	120,012				
Rye	232,424	1,825,068	435,795	do		159,412	15,546	30,431	26,175		860					
Barley	505,293	780,143	663,198	do		27,363		1,740		70,545	392,915					
Oats	94,945	121,309	118,682	do					9,000	25,914		59,752				
Pease	208,584	247,299	547,533	do		20,457	1,209	1,911	35,271	2,859	146,697	180				
Anise and cumin	195		1,170	centners.		130	40	25								
Rape-seed.....	14,645	85,010	73,225	do		4,500	9,137				1,008					
Linseed.....	3,233	982	12,932	do				1,959			1,274					

Statement showing the commerce at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1870—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	QUANTITY.		Value, including costs and charges, in Prussian thalers.	Measures.	COUNTRIES WHITHER EXPORTED.												
	1870.	1869.			Russia.	Sweden and Norway.	Denmark.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Belgium.	England.	France.	Spain.	N'th America.			
Grocery-ware—continued.				centners.													
Sirup	113,525	136,441	170,288	do	8	6,857	9,114	3,021									
Tobacco-leaves and manufactured	675	362	10,125	do	253	163	158	96									
Wine	13,125	25,865	260,500	do	1,300	82	99	11,475									
Raw sugar	32,227	5,834	322,270	do		1,901	637	29,383									
Loaf-sugar	23,031	5,212	345,465	do		12,134	1,181	5,895									
Mats and straw-ware	616	2,496	15,400	do	10	8	1										
Bricks, clay, and earthen pipes	3,609	4,478	1,809	do	25	29	401										
Mineral-water	4,321	3,667	21,605	do	3,179												
Sweet-oil	5,346	8,920	85,536	do	4,135												
Palm-oil	296		4,144	do	779			4,567									
Other kinds of oil	24,222	136,325	314,886	do													
Fish-blubber oil	4,334	4,019	54,175	do	752	320	750	11,163									
Tallow	58	214	841	do		5	72	4,317									
Grease	2,850	18,573	62,700	do	34												
Oil-cakes	15,646	1,970	46,938	do	2	395	1,412	12									
Paper and paper-ware	3,388	7,007	67,760	do	58	11,076	4,512										
Perfumes and soaps	707	332	21,210	do	839	317	634	49									
Petroleum	600	1,957	4,500	do	120		13	574									
Porcelain and clay earth	10,056	20,047	13,408	do	600												
Porcelain and other clay ware	2,720	3,079	108,800	do	8,383	1,503		170									
Potash	5,952	7,622	43,152	do	1,191	649	521	50									
Saltpeter	233	288	2,330	do		527	137	1,275									
Raw sheep's wool	2,114	1,184	105,700	do		200	33										
Sulphur	106	629	371	do	1,759	355											
Sulphur, saltpeter, and soda acid	10,954	10,725	21,908	do	67			39									
Soda	64,538	65,510	258,152	do	5,977	3,629	896	452									
Stone and stone-ware	6,900	6,005	69,000	do	202	6	41	63,686									
Tar, mineral, and resin-oil	10,297	15,602	20,594	do	6,612	66	142	80									
Baggage	256	292	12,900	do	1,751	776	777	1,145									
Cattle:					189	1	64	4									
Horses	42		4,200	only	2	40											
Cows	29		1,740	do													
Sheep and goats	5,022	1,170	25,110	do													

Wax.....	591	348	20,685	centners.	590	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Axle-grease.....	4,978	7,087	24,890	do....	1,007	.....	3,451	455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolen yarn.....	7,256	11,065	435,360	do....	6,216	.....	1	1,039	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolen goods.....	600	1,013	48,000	do....	503	.....	94	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw zinc, spelter.....	74,351	140,656	483,282	do....	45,463	.....	.....	22	18,893	1,400	.....	1,500	.....
Zinc-ware and sheet-zinc].....	9,572	39,500	95,720	do....	1,393	.....	1,954	319	2,183	.....	.....	.....	.....
Articles not noted in the columns before.....	2,502	1,080	75,060	do....	2,319	.....	125	6	42	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total in Prussian thalers, 18,287,092; dollars, gold, 12,983,835.

Amount for 1869, in Prussian thalers, 39,037,500; dollars, gold, 27,716,625.

Decrease on account of war, in Prussian thalers, 20,750,408; dollars, gold, 14,732,790.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.								
		Steamers.			Sailing-vessels.			Total.		
		No.	Lasts.	Tons.	No.	Lasts.	Tons.	No.	Lasts.	Tons.
Danish.....	Not specified.	41	5, 774	.....	156	4, 763	.....	197	10, 537	.....
Russian.....	do	2	197	.....	23	3, 056	.....	25	3, 253	.....
Swedish.....	do	52	6, 131	.....	101	7, 723	.....	153	13, 854	.....
Norwegian.....	do	15	1, 077	.....	165	13, 416	.....	180	14, 493	.....
English.....	do	265	82, 636	.....	395	41, 527	.....	660	124, 163	.....
Dutch.....	do	19	4, 183	.....	64	4, 263	.....	83	8, 446	.....
French.....	do	5	3, 816	.....	8	740	.....	11	4, 556	.....
Belgian.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	3	469	.....	3	469	.....
American.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	11	2, 720	.....	11	2, 720	.....
North German.	do	314	32, 877	.....	783	78, 153	.....	1, 097	111, 030	.....
	Total.....	711	136, 691	273, 382	1, 709	156, 830	313, 660	2, 420	293, 521	587, 042
North German.	Coasting.....	1, 400*	31, 815	63, 630	1, 516†	24, 834	49, 668	2, 916	56, 649	113, 298
North German.	.....	682	8, 682	17, 364	6, 503	228, 440	456, 880	7, 185	237, 122	474, 244
	Total, 1870.	2, 793	177, 188	354, 376	9, 728	410, 104	820, 208	12, 521	587, 292	1, 174, 584
	Total, 1869.	3, 136	296, 214	592, 428	10, 723	379, 577	759, 154	13, 859	675, 791	1, 351, 582
		CLEARED.								
		Steamers.			Sailing-vessels.			Total.		
		No.	Lasts.	Tons.	No.	Lasts.	Tons.	No.	Lasts.	Tons.
Danish.....	Not specified.	39	5, 478	.....	157	4, 529	.....	196	10, 007	.....
Russian.....	do	3	279	.....	19	2, 293	.....	22	2, 572	.....
Swedish.....	do	54	6, 334	.....	90	6, 334	.....	144	12, 668	.....
Norwegian.....	do	13	963	.....	155	12, 727	.....	168	13, 690	.....
English.....	do	263	81, 930	.....	379	37, 621	.....	642	119, 551	.....
Dutch.....	do	20	4, 316	.....	58	3, 811	.....	78	8, 127	.....
French.....	do	3	3, 816	.....	8	740	.....	11	4, 566	.....
Belgian.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	2	409	.....	2	409	.....
American.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	10	2, 433	.....	10	2, 433	.....
North German.	do	309	32, 743	.....	778	80, 446	.....	1, 087	113, 189	.....
	Total.....	704	135, 859	271, 718	1, 656	151, 343	302, 686	2, 360	287, 202	574, 404
North German.	Coasting.....	1, 397*	31, 422	62, 844	1, 507†	25, 578	51, 156	2, 904	57, 000	114, 000
North German.	.....	679	8, 639	17, 278	5, 386	184, 531	369, 062	6, 065	193, 170	286, 340
	Total, 1870.	2, 779	175, 920	351, 840	8, 549	361, 452	722, 904	11, 328	537, 372	1, 174, 744
	Total, 1869.	3, 028	194, 683	389, 366	10, 798	381, 596	763, 192	13, 826	576, 279	1, 152, 588

* River steamers.

† Covered barges.

A large number of vessels drawing over 15 feet, which cannot ascend the river Oder up to Stettin, discharge their cargoes at Swinemünde, and leave again in ballast for Dantzic, Königsberg, Memel, or the Russian and Swedish ports in the Baltic. Such vessels are not contained in the above return.

C. H. S. SCHULTZ.

STRASBURG.

Declared exports from Strasburg to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

	Francs.		Francs.
Leather	2, 645, 800 70	Vinegar	4, 738 00
Silk head-nets	786, 139 85	Goose-livers	3, 340 00
Glass-ware	532, 522 50	Watch-springs.....	2, 488 00
Cotton and woolen goods ..	524, 873 70	Hardware	2, 291 70
Gloves	224, 162 50	Watch-keys	2, 223 00
Plush	193, 150 80	Varnish	2, 108 25
Garancine	81, 673 40	Brandy	1, 934 50
Satins and velvets	75, 106 75	Handkerchiefs.....	1, 500 00
Watch-glasses	58, 227 90	Books	825 80
Silk ribbons.....	54, 986 80	Dye-drugs.....	961 75
Muslin	22, 914 90	Sundries	2, 032 30
Wine	21, 053 70		
Effervescing powder	10, 325 90		5, 270, 900 35
Cloth	8, 955 05		
Morocco leather	6, 562 60		

From the consular agency at Mülhausen.

	Francs.		Francs.
Printed tissues.....	1, 651, 897 40	Cotton tissue	13, 880 45
Cotton and woolen goods...	652, 753 00	Machinery	10, 410 00
Silk ribbons.....	445, 282 90	Silk tissue.....	68, 118, 40
Chemical products.....	106, 601 40	Sundries	7, 870 50
Paper-hangings.....	47, 760 35		
Cotton twist.....	22, 811 60		3, 047, 956 00
Photographic materials	20, 570 00		

RECAPITULATION.

Consulate at Strasburg	5, 270, 900 35
Agency at Mülhausen.....	3, 047, 956 00
Total for the district	8, 318, 856 35

The most noticeable fact relating to exports from this consular district the past year is their very great increase in value over those of previous years, and this, too, notwithstanding the embarrassments to manufacture from siege and surrounding war. But this increase was only in respect to direct exportation. Probably the amount of products which reached the United States from this district was no larger than it would have been in ordinary times. The apparent increase simply demonstrated what had before been vaguely known, but could not be corrected, that a large part of the exports from this district did not appear, for the reason that they were not direct, but were from Paris or some other of the more central or western emporiums of France. Many of the manufacturing establishments here are in connection with mercantile houses in Paris which received their goods by ordinary transit, and stored them, and thence sold and shipped them to the United States as simply French products; but when such transport to and beyond Paris was interrupted, all those products destined for the United States were driven to direct exportation by way of Bremen or Hamburg, and their amount in value appears in the figures above reported. Silk head-nets, which stand third in the catalogue of the past year's exports, are and always have been almost wholly an Alsatian product. Yet previous to January last no direct shipments of them to the United States appear on the records of this consulate. They had been conveyed in bulk from the fabricator's hands to Paris, and there sorted, prepared

for market in fancy boxes, and sent to the United States. They thus appeared as exported from Paris or Havre. But during the last three quarters of the past year no less than one hundred and sixty-five shipments of this one article were entered at this consulate.

Similar statements would hold true in large part as to other industrial products of Alsace-Lorraine. But since order has been restored at Paris, with swift and easy transportation through France, the number of direct shipments from this consular district has greatly fallen off. It is supposed by producers that products which bear a French name are more popular in the American markets than those which are German; and if the negotiation now going on between the two governments for a privileged admission into France of Alsace-Lorraine products for a year or two years to come shall prove successful, the result meantime will be that direct exportation to the United States will be diminished to what it was two and three years ago. In consequence of the cession of this territory to Germany its manufacture and trade appear to be in a transition or at least unsettled state. Not a few of the old manufacturers, because of their business connections, or political likes and dislikes, or perhaps both, are disposed to transfer their operations to French territory.

No published statements have come to my knowledge as to the general export and import trade, or of the amount of manufactured products of this district for the past year, and it is believed that no sources of such information exist.

Quite a number of naturalized citizens of the United States are resident here; but most of them have retired from active business and live upon their income from American investments.

Of American manufactures the most noticeable used here are the sewing-machines of Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Howe, and Grover & Baker.

From the devastations of war the general business interests, both agricultural and manufacturing, have already well-nigh recovered. Outside of Strasburg one sees but little to remind him of the fierce conflict of twelve months ago; and, within, the work of restoration is steadily and surely, but very slowly going on, and it were almost safe to say that Chicago will be built again before the ruins of Strasburg shall be cleared away.

R. S. KENDALL.

WÜRTENBERG.

OCTOBER 31, 1871. (Received November 27.)

Report on commerce, industry, and agriculture, of the Kingdom of Würtemberg, for the year 1871.

I deeply regret my inability to transmit to the Department the statements, Forms A, B, and C, desired by circular, dated February 9, 1871, for the reason that no statistics of the imports and exports are accessible in a state having neither ports nor custom lines, being surrounded by Zollverein states, such as Baden, Bavaria, Hesse-Darmstadt, and towards the south by three miles of Lake Constance. In this fragment of the German empire, uniting its imports and exports with those of the sister states, a balance of trade cannot be ascertained. The receipts by import and export duties are apportioned to Würtemberg by the empire according to the ratio of her population. Her sea-ports are those com-

mon with all Germany: Bremen, Hamburg, and those of the Netherlands, Antwerp, and Rotterdam. Stuttgart, the capital, is without a river, and the state in general participates in the extended dominion of the rivers Rhine and Danube only by some small tributaries.

NAVIGATION AND RAILROADS.

Among the tributaries of the Rhine the Neckar alone is navigable from Cannstatt to the state boundary. Annually there are about 4,500 arrivals and departures of small sailing-vessels and flat-boats at the old city of Heilbronn, the chief custom-house for those foreign goods arriving in transit from abroad. These shipments amount to about 3,000,000 centners of freight. The principal cargoes of the former are coals, (the state being devoid of that vital element of its industry,) iron, and raw material for chemical factories; the cargoes of the latter are lumber, grain, and salt.

Navigation on the Danube, from Ulm to Vienna, continues declining, owing to the competition of the railroads. But there is considerable increase in commerce and travel from Friedrichshassen, (a village port of Würtemberg on Lake Constance,) to Romanshorn, Switzerland. The annual revenues from steam navigation, managed by the state, rose from 174,088 21 florins, in 1869, to 271,313 florins, in 1870. The steam traject-ferry, Leviathan, taking the rail freight-cars on board, now unites the railroads of Würtemberg and Switzerland. This powerful iron steamer was built by Mr. Scott Russell, of London, at an expense of 252,000 florins. She is 245 feet long, 42 feet wide, and contains two tracks for the reception of locomotives and cars. The lake being six miles wide, between Friedrichshafen and Romanshorn, she can make but three trips daily. There were forwarded last year by this steamer 692,842 centners of freight, besides 353,905 centners of grain.

During the last two years, the state railroads, the main arteries of commerce and trade, have been extended by two hundred and twenty miles, and they now occupy a length of six hundred and seventy-five miles. There were forwarded last year by these roads 6,472,654 persons, and 23,985,696 centners of freight.

RECEIPTS FROM IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

According to the comparative statement, published by the central office of the German Zollverein, the receipts by imports in 1870 were 28,440,432 thalers, in 1869 26,652,409 thalers; by exports, 68,969 thalers in 1870, and 21,956 thalers in 1869. These revenues were distributed among the German states in 1870 as follows: Prussia received 19,184,328 thalers; Lauenburg, 5,295; Lübeck, 228,908; Bremen, 276,224; Hamburg, 660,184; Luxemburg, 425,678; Bavaria, 1,493,374; Saxony, 2,628,713; Würtemberg, 516,367; Baden, 1,644,582; Hesse-Darmstadt, 515,942; Thüringen, 291,116; Mecklenburg, 183,928; Oldenburg, 198,113; Brunswick, 256,469.

First quarter of 1871.—Revenue from imports 5,544,418 thalers. From exports, 11,539 thalers. Expenses of collecting the revenue, 500,652 thalers.

Description of imports.—The leading articles furnishing the revenue in 1870, were: Coffee, 10,017,274 thalers; raw tobacco, 2,504,668 thalers; wine, 2,168,168 thalers; salt, 1,631,302 thalers; rice, 935,112 thalers; dried tropical fruit, 911,860 thalers; herrings, 558,967 thalers; spices, 467,259 thalers; brandy, rum, 397,554 thalers; sugar, 342,325 thalers; molasses, 269,767 thalers; cigars, 203,040 thalers; cocoa, raw, 184,746 thalers; green tropical fruit, 154,463 thalers; tea, 139,144 thalers; cheese, 113,925

thalers; confectioneries, 111,768 thalers; manufactured tobacco, 90,178 thalers; butter, 48,222 thalers; meat, 83,925 thalers; beer, 77,718 thalers; manufactured goods—cotton, 411,085 thalers; linen, 123,930 thalers; silk, 286,750 thalers; woolen, 1,506,180 thalers; raw iron, 657,933 thalers; wrought iron, 286,259 thalers; manufactures of iron, 275,323 thalers; cotton thread, 627,084 thalers; linen thread, 224,005 thalers; woolen yarn, 247,619 thalers. The remainder of the imports of 1870 yielded a revenue of 2,161,067 thalers, or 7.59 per cent. The reaction of the war on the import trade of Germany is very perceptible by this statement. The commercial relations differ very materially from those of preceding years, foremost in the list of articles shipped by sea. These appear to have materially decreased. But there is a decrease also in other articles, cereals excepted. Compared with the year 1869 the imports in 1870 have decreased, in cotton and cotton manufactures, 94,000 centners; dye-wood, 74,000 centners; sulphur, 162,000 centners; manufactures of iron of all kinds, 1,169,000; hides, 27,000; tropical products, 80,000; rice, 163,000; oils of all kind, 169,000; coals, 3,679,000; wool, 233,000; wheat, 2,228,000 scheffels. There is an increase of 1,165,000 centners in iron-ore, in flax, hemp, 537,000; in rye, 4,115,000 scheffels; in barley, 364,000 scheffels; in all other grains, 2,677,000 scheffels; in beans, peas, 976,000 scheffels. While in this year of war the custom-house revenues of Germany amounted to about 28,000,000 thalers, or 105,000,000 francs, those of France amounted to about 130,000,000 francs.

Exports from the consular district of Stuttgart to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1871..

I have the honor to transmit herewith a table showing the description and value of the exports to the United States for each quarter of the year. By this table it appears that the value of the whole amount of exports from this district was 3,775,226 24 florins. The increase over last year (3,024,451 58 florins,) was 750,774 26 florins. Notwithstanding the continued difficulties in shipments, caused by the return of the Germany armies and their stores from France, the amount of exports has never before been equaled.

The sum total of 1869 amounted to 2,690,454 24 florins; 1868, 2,243,710 59 florins; 1867, 2,542,186 08 florins. Every article of export appears with an amount largely exceeding that of last year: corsets by 214,262 32 florins; cotton goods by 43,187 35 florins; wine by 21,215 florins; drugs by 10,603 27 florins; leather by 222,598 10 florins; jewelry by 44,581 16 florins; dried fruit by 17,812 52 florins; colors by 57,665 42 florins. The largest increase, that in leather, is owing to the fact that, before the war, leather manufactured in Ulm and Reutlingen, was first shipped to Paris, and thence exported to the United States, marked as French manufacture. So many articles of Würtemberg manufacture may appear among invoices, verified at other consulates. I know that a large amount of books and illustrated papers published in this city are regularly shipped with publications from Leipsic to New York.

Book-trade.—For the last two years the book-trade of Würtemberg enjoyed an uncommon prosperity. Numbers of works in all branches were published and shipped to the United States. There are seventy-two firms at Stuttgart, forty-four of which are publishing-houses, and an equal number are established in the state, at Reutlingen, Tübingen, and Ulm. Last year the shipments of books from Stuttgart to Leipsic, the chief depot of the book-trade of Germany, amounted to 25,350 centners.

Manufactures of cotton.—Manufactories of corsets and embroidered cotton goods continue to defy competition on account of the cheapness of female labor in the rural districts. Embroideries are made by machinery and hand. In the district of Ravensburg there are machines with two hundred and sixteen needles in operation, worked by three hands. Their productive power is said to equal that of twenty-five hands. In the upper rural districts of Württemberg 8,146 persons are engaged during winter in embroidering. Their daily wages are from 20 to 24 kreutzers, (12 to 16 cents.)

Sparkling wine.—The export of sparkling wine, manufactured at Esslingen, amounted to 3,411 florins. Although not equal to the genuine champagne or sparkling Rhine wine, being of a light quality, it finds favor with American residents for its pleasant aroma. It is sold at 50 cents a bottle.

Kid gloves are represented in the list of exports under the head of leather and its manufactures, by a sum of 64,142.36 florins. The export of that article is rapidly increasing. Esslingen, Stuttgart, and Balingen are the leading places of manufacture, but the first-named city alone ships goods to the United States. In the dominion of the German empire the Württemberg gloves rank next to those of Luxemburg. There are manufactured annually 25,000 pairs, at a value of 242,144 florins. Germany, Switzerland, Russia, the Netherlands, and even Austria are the principal customers, the Esslingen gloves beginning to compete with those of Vienna.

Colors.—The export of colors (aniline, tar colors) has increased 30 per cent. This branch of chemical industry continues to flourish wonderfully, and those engaged in it build princely mansions in Stuttgart. To complete the scale, yellow and blue green are now added to the red, violet, blue, and green colors; at the side of the black, the brown color appears. But there is not only a remarkable progress in the variety of colors, their purity and durability also have been wonderfully improved. The most beautiful green color that ever existed is the pure Iodine-green in crystal form. In wool-dyeing, alkali blue has already successfully substituted indigo.

Woolen and linen goods.—The export of woolen and linen goods has almost totally ceased. Württemberg cloth, quilts, and other manufactures find no foreign market, and there is an overproduction of the raw material. In spite of these unfavorable conjunctures prices are higher than last year. At the leading wool market, in Kirchheim, (July 6,) 14,236 centners sold 20 per cent. higher than last year. Lowest price, 82 florins; highest, 112 florins; average, 95.34 florins. France and Switzerland were the principal foreign buyers.

Leather.—At the principal markets in Ulm and Heilbronn supplies were meager and prices rose from 5 to 10 per cent. Brown calf-leather brought 1.45 florins to 2 florins; young cattle 1.4 to 1.15 florins; sole-leather, heavy, 46 to 51 kreutzers; light sole-leather, 42 to 45 kreutzers; vache and harness leather, 50 to 56 kreutzers.

COMMERCE AND TRADE IN GENERAL.

When, in the beginning of March, hopes for a speedy peace were realized, the business and trade of Stuttgart, and of the state in general, took up their regular course again. The Industrial Exchange, a corporation of merchants and manufacturers of the state, meeting monthly in this city, had very materially suffered by the war; but in January already there was more activity, and prices increased. In February prices of all goods rose against expectation, and the demands of

spinners and weavers for higher wages met with no opposition. Owing to the delays and hindrances in the railroad transport line, the large cotton-stores in sea-ports could not be worked up. In March, already business was very brisk, prices of all cotton fabrics continued to rise. In May and June the meetings of the Exchange were but poorly visited, orders having crowded in so fast that spinners and weavers had their hands full of work. In July, with the increase of cotton prices, all manufactures rose. From August to the present time all establishments were engaged with filling orders at satisfactory prices. In their report for the year ending April 30, 1871, the large joint-stock manufactory of cotton-yarn at Bietigheim declared a dividend of 10 per cent. and a transfer of 40,000 florins to their reserved fund. Another large establishment at Esslingen has extended its operations by the erection of new machineries and monster boilers.

Coals.—Deficiency in that article caused great impediments to all industrial establishments of the state. So great was the scarcity of that article that fears were entertained for the continuance of the city gas-works. The arrival of a plentiful supply in March removed the difficulty and there has been no lack of the material since.

Production of coals is increasing in Germany. There were produced last year 532,500,000 centners, against 247,000,000 in 1860. The export amounted to 80,000,000 centners; the imports, from England and Belgium, to 37,000,000.

The crops.—Owing to the continued cold and wet temperature of last spring, the grain crop fell below the average yield, and will, therefore, not cover the demands of consumption. Prices are: Wheat, 7.12 to 7.18 florins; spelt, 4.12 florins; rye, 5.18 to 5.24 florins; barley, 5.18 to 5.20 florins; oats, 4.30 florins per sheffel.

Flour—No. 1 sells at 21.48 florins per sack, at 200 zoll-pounds; No. 2, 19 florins; No. 3, 17 florins.

The hay crop was excellent, and caused farmers to put in more winter stock than usual, for purposes of speculation; all kinds of meat having risen to unheard of prices in consequence of the demands of the German armies in France. During September, October, and November there were slaughtered and packed 3,000 oxen, in the city slaughter-house, for the garrisons in Lorraine. Beef sells now (higher than ever) at 23 kreutzers per pound; veal at 22 kreutzers; pork at 23 kreutzers per pound. Prices of milk and butter rose in the same ratio.

Potatoes yielded a satisfactory crop, but little infected by the rot. Rape and poppy seed gave an average harvest.

Hops had suffered by cold temperature in the spring, but fully recovered in blooming time by perfect fair weather, yielding half a crop. The quality is excellent. Prices, that last year were down to 10 to 12 florins, rose at the time of harvest (August 25) to 105 florins, and in September to 160 to 175 florins. With the close of harvest the supplies were sold, and no more than about 200 centners may now be in warehouses, against 3,000 centners of last year. The value of this year's product will reach 600,000 florins.

Vineyards were damaged by severe frosts in winter and spring, and hardly one-fifth of an average harvest was realized. The product is of a middling quality. Prices are from 40 florins to 70 florins per eimer. (2 eimers, 155 gallons.)

The fruit crop was a total failure. Apples had to be imported from Switzerland at 4 florins per centner.

THE CAPITAL OF WÜRTEMBERG IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

A statistical report written by Doctor Rumelin, the distinguished president of the statistical bureau, calculates the capital of the people of the kingdom as follows :*

2,731,816 acres of fields, at 210 florins per acre	573,600,000
881,607 acres of meadows, at 315 florins per acre	275,600,000
121,504 acres of gardens, at 420 florins per acre	51,000,000
79,964 acres of vineyards, at 500 florins per acre	40,000,000
228,931 acres of pasture ground, at 60 florins per acre	13,700,000
1,880,425 acres of woodland, at 120 florins per acre	225,600,000
area of mining	35,000,000
	1,214,000,000
Value of 422,990 buildings	640,000,000
Value of railroads	120,000,000
Personal and movable property	700,000,000
Capital rents	400,000,000
Total	3,074,000,000

Deducting the property of the state, of townships, and corporations in saline-works, forests, &c., and numbering 365,000 families, every family, on an average, would own 6,300 florins, every soul of the population 1,337 florins.

ANNUAL REVENUE OF THE PEOPLE OF WÜRTEMBERG.

The same statistical writer sums up the annual revenue of the people as follows :

A.—Production of raw materials.

1. Rural economy.

	Florins.	Per cent.
Agriculture and cattle raising	111,500,000	40.5
Wine culture	6,000,000	2.2
Fruit	4,500,000	1.6
Horticulture	4,500,000	1.6
Sum total	126,500,000	45.9
2. Revenues from forests	10,000,000	3.6
3. Revenues from mining and peats	3,500,000	1.2
Total	140,000,000	50.7

B.—Increase of value of the raw material by manufactures and trades.

	Florins.	Per cent.
1. From manufacturing classes	120,000,000	43.5
2. From railroads and mails	5,000,000	1.8
3. From domestic trade	6,000,000	2.2
Total	131,000,000	47.5
C.—Rents from capitals	5,000,000	1.8
Total	276,000,000	100

Average revenue, 160 florins per capita, and 756 florins to each family, besides the dwelling, which cannot be regarded as revenue but as the enjoyment thereof.

* In round numbers.

EFFECT OF OUR BONDS ON THE SOCIAL LIFE OF WÜRTEMBERG.

By the introduction of our bonds, capital and revenues of the population of Würtemberg have materially increased. The annual report of the chambers of trade and commerce of Würtemberg (for 1869) says on that topic:

Our population being generally not endowed with great riches, but only with moderate incomes, would not procure the means for the large demands of our present social relations at the formerly prevalent rates of interest, 4 per cent. It is owing to the introduction of American bonds; they not only have increased the rate of our interest, but furnished us with an addition to our capital, fertilizing all dominions of material life.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE AND PROGRESS IN BUILDING.

The sale and transfer of real-estate, houses and lots, is regarded here as a reliable sign of a firm confidence in peace and of the return of prosperous business transactions. While in June of last year these sales had amounted to 1,465,245 florins, in July to 1,319,784 florins, they decreased after the declaration of war in August to 343,223.39 florins. When in consequence of the victorious battles of Woerth, Metz, and Sedan, fears of a hostile invasion had disappeared, those sales rose again in September to 540,806 florins, and in December to 608,818.55 florins. From that time transactions in that line flourished wonderfully. In the first eight months of this year, lots were sold in and around the city occupying an area of 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, realizing 1,577,084 florins, and dwellings to the amount of 8,337,412.33 florins. Stuttgart is progressing in population and wealth with American rapidity.

Another sign of prosperity and of the progress of manufactures and trades in Würtemberg, was the opening of an industrial exhibition in the city of Ulm, July 15. One thousand one hundred and sixty-three Swabian firms had sent their articles, representing all branches of industry. The exhibition, which closed October 1, was visited by 114,000 persons, and must be considered a great success, this display of genius and skill having gained numbers of foreign customers to the Würtemberg industrial classes.

Emigration.—In consequence of the new military law, emigration has fallen off and will continue to decrease considerably.

Under date of February 23, 1871, Mr. Scheurlen, minister of the interior, issued circulars to the bailiffs of all counties, ordaining—

1. Emigration to a state, constituting no part of the German Empire, viz, release from citizenship for the purpose mentioned, is henceforth not to be permitted by the police authorities of the state to all male subjects between the ages of 17 and 25, unless they procure proof that the object of their request is not to avoid military duty in the standing army.

2. Authority is herewith given to county bailiffs to issue permits of emigration; their decisions are peremptory, and no complaints against them admissible.

3. In conformity with the organization of the circuit substitute commissions, the military authorities will co-operate in establishing said testimony, viz: When application for such permit is made, it shall be the duty of the bailiff, after hearing the township trustees concerned, to consider whether reluctance against military service be not the hidden purport of the application. This not being the case, said permit may be issued; otherwise the application will have to be rejected, and the documents to be transmitted to the officer representing the command-

ant of the reserve (landwehr) who shall be especially designated for that purpose to the bailiff. If the latter shall assent to the opinion of the bailiff, the decision must be acquiesced in and communicated by the bailiff to the party concerned. Should there be a difference of opinion, however, the officer will transmit the documents to the minister of war, explaining his dissenting opinion and to receive the decision from that department, after a proper examination of the case, which decision the bailiff will transmit to the party concerned.

4. The regulations aforesaid will also apply to sons of parents wishing to emigrate, in case they should have attained the age of seventeen. If emigration must be permitted to the father, it is refused to the sons, should there exist an impediment, as stated in section one.

The Beobachter, an opposition paper published here, says in a leader on that ordinance :

A right so necessary as life's air to a people so intensely given to migration as we Suabians are, a right, the free enjoyment of which numberless ties of friendship and consanguinity testify, binding almost every one of us to the people on the other side of the ocean, the old right of emigration for every one to whom home has become too narrow, has been taken away from a class of our fellow-citizens.

Relief for Chicago.—The news of the terrible conflagration which has laid the noble city of Chicago in ashes has caused here the greatest excitement, and a committee of merchants and manufacturers was formed for the relief of the sufferers.

E. KLAUPRECHT.

Exports to the United States of America from the consular district of Stuttgart for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1870.	First quarter, 1871.	Second quarter, 1871.	Third quarter, 1871.	Total.
	Florins. Kr.	Florins. Kr.	Florins. Kr.	Florins. Kr.	Florins. Kr.
Corsets.....	588, 276 07	561, 729 53	601, 201 23	838, 126 07	2, 589, 333 30
Wine.....	24, 294 40	20, 705 52	35, 609 52	20, 818 58	101, 429 22
Drugs.....	15, 021 58	7, 729 37	3, 924 24	7, 505 16	34, 181 15
Cotton goods.....	29, 669 22	23, 752 02	25, 347 30	12, 350 27	91, 119 21
Woolen goods.....	1, 731 00	.....	3, 426 45	464 30	5, 622 15
Linen goods.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 528 28	1, 528 28
Mixed goods.....	2, 077 22	2, 352 00	1, 764 00	.....	6, 193 22
Books.....	7, 068 10	5, 586 40	8, 027 02	7, 691 43	28, 373 35
Leather.....	56, 885 35	114, 953 21	80, 122 53	40, 476 52	292, 438 41
Dried fruit.....	87, 575 51	99, 676 54	4, 452 03	7, 469 43	199, 174 31
Jewelry.....	12, 666 04	5, 573 09	14, 110 34	39, 941 07	72, 290 54
Metal ware.....	1, 668 58	1, 188 50	4, 112 41½	1, 346 15	8, 316 44½
Toys.....	528 50	.....	.....	2, 513 50	3, 042 40
Colors.....	38, 881 03	37, 459 30	30, 759 53½	50, 158 58	157, 259 24½
Sundries.....	50, 965 01	39, 474 16	29, 739 09	64, 743 55	184, 922 21
Total.....	917, 310 01	920, 182 04	842, 598 10	1, 095, 136 09	3, 775, 226 24

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND.

BRADFORD.

Statement showing the description and value of exports from the consular district of Bradford to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Value.	
	Sterling.	United States currency.
	£ s. d.	Dollars.
Stuffs.....	2,605,478 4 8	12,610,514 16
Carpets.....	449,648 17 11	2,176,300 65
Wool.....	114,340 5 4	553,306 89
Iron and steel.....	15,939 1 0	77,144 88
Dye-stuffs.....	3,935 11 4	19,048 14
Machinery.....	16,912 16 11	91,958 17
Silk yarns.....	8,451 13 3	40,906 05
Cloths.....	10,423 10 1	50,449 76
Velvets.....	2,091 8 11	10,122 60
Yarns.....	2,198 2 0	10,638 70
Soap-grease.....	5,000 1 0	24,200 24
Leather.....	183 9 1	887 92
Clothing.....	5 0 0	24 20
Lithographic material.....	190 10 2	922 06
Paper.....	943 18 7	4,568 62
Olive oil.....	329 4 0	1,593 33
Camels' hair.....	327 14 10	1,586 27
Books.....	21 9 9	104 00
Hair-cloth.....	322 10 11	1,561 12
Card-wire.....	276 3 0	1,336 57
Mats.....	125 3 0	605 73
Cow-hair.....	2,510 12 10	12,151 50
Damasks and moreens.....	377 15 3	1,828 37
Net curtains.....	318 6 8	1,530 73
China-glass.....	20 0 6	96 92
Miscellaneous.....	230 0 8	1,113 30
Total.....	3,240,601 11 8	15,694,500 88

The following table shows the value of exports from Bradford to the United States for the various years ending September 30 :

February 2 to September 30, 1863.....	£774,997 11 00	\$3,750,999 07
Year ending September 30, 1864.....	1,952,284 1 8	9,449,052 96
Year ending September 30, 1865.....	1,700,857 18 4	8,232,152 32
Year ending September 30, 1866.....	3,490,559 7 6	16,894,305 56
Year ending September 30, 1867.....	2,356,126 14 3	11,403,653 29
Year ending September 30, 1868.....	1,680,204 2 5	8,334,187 96
Year ending September 30, 1869.....	2,670,482 3 11	12,925,133 83
Year ending September 30, 1870.....	2,865,415 14 5	13,868,612 09

W. Y. SELLECK.

HUDDERSFIELD.

Declared value of exports from Huddersfield to the United States during the six months ending September 30, 1871.

Cotton goods.....	£67,847 15 1
Woolen goods.....	181,581 7 0½
Sewing-cotton.....	12,295 7 7

Declared value of exports from Huddersfield, &c.—Continued.

Calfhair goods.....	£18,803	11	3
Worsted goods.....	30,696	12	1½
Linen goods.....	3,575	16	4
Flocks.....	4,586	2	0
Chemicals and colors.....	2,011	5	5
Woolen and worsted mixed.....	607	13	11
Linen and cotton goods.....	2,654	18	6
Wool and silk goods.....	518	8	5
Mohair and cotton.....	1,050	11	2
Wool and cotton.....	1,398	4	11
Paper and twine.....	201	5	3
Mohair goods.....	124	5	2
Machinery.....	772	1	3
Wood and leather card-covering.....	148	7	9
Card clothing.....	24	16	0
Wool and silk mixed.....	4,345	3	5
Wool, cotton, and silk.....	607	6	10
Wool, mohair and cotton, mixed.....	26	5	6
Worsted and cotton, mixed.....	973	18	6
Worsted, cotton, and silk, mixed.....	155	11	0
Worsted and silk, mixed.....	178	12	0
Silk.....	314	11	10
Mohair and woolen, mixed.....	79	12	6
Haireloth.....	82	12	0
Shawls.....	54	0	7
Yarn.....	43	3	10
Sanitary tubes.....	398	1	0
Total.....	336,157	8	2

Exports from Huddersfield to the United States during the six months ending September 30, 1871. Each year specified.

Six months, ending September 30, 1863.....	£113,685	14	11
Six months, ending September 30, 1864.....	206,069	7	11½
Six months, ending September 30, 1865.....	210,379	14	3½
Six months, ending September 30, 1866.....	332,130	17	10
Six months, ending September 30, 1867.....	121,796	19	8½
Six months, ending September 30, 1868.....	118,343	4	4
Six months, ending September 30, 1869.....	155,077	3	6
Six months, ending September 30, 1870.....	228,719	7	9
Six months, ending September 30, 1871.....	336,157	8	2

NOTTINGHAM.

Declared value of exports from Nottingham to the United States during the six months ending September 30, 1871.

Lace.....	£267,815	12	2
Hosiery.....	109,512	3	11½
Cotton yarn.....	2,283	8	9
Elastic fabrics.....	6,032	18	3
Salted skins.....	23,336	8	11
Plaster.....	1,444	7	9
Machinery.....	3,488	18	7
Artificial flowers and feathers.....	3,014	0	4
White goods.....	16,761	1	11
Linens.....	3,117	6	9
Muslins.....	7,666	4	5
Velvets and velveteens.....	17,893	12	1
Chains.....	262	11	0
Pasteboard.....	586	8	10
Woolen cloths.....	133	18	9

Declared value of exports from Nottingham, &c.—Continued.

Earthenware.....	£2,581	18	3
Grease.....	73	18	9
Handkerchiefs.....	817	9	2
Crape.....	777	9	4
Gloves.....	1,384	10	4
China dolls.....	19	17	6
Books.....	169	14	0½
Beer.....	76	7	8
Quills.....	563	17	2
Embroideries.....	187	9	6
Unbleached cotton.....	1,404	14	5
Chains, nails, &c.....	734	15	0
Umbrellas.....	52	3	6
	472,193	4	0

Comparative statement of exports from Nottingham to the United States for the six months ending September 30, for each of the years specified.

Six months, ending September 30, 1864.....	£163,821	9	9½
Six months, ending September 30, 1865.....	201,072	6	5½
Six months, ending September 30, 1866.....	313,587	1	9½
Six months, ending September 20, 1867.....	265,625	15	2¼
Six months, ending September 30, 1868.....	350,950	1	3½
Six months, ending September 30, 1869.....	325,518	7	5½
Six months, ending September 30, 1870.....	390,530	19	5½
Six months, ending September 30, 1871.....	472,193	3	0

SHEFFIELD.

*Declared value of exports from Sheffield to the United States during the six months ending September 30, 1871. **

Steel.....	£286,084	11	3
Bessemer-steel rails.....	93,370	8	5
Bessemer-steel fish-plates.....	7,670	8	0
Bessemer-steel axles.....	2,488	8	1
Bessemer-steel tires.....	6,222	13	8
Cast-steel tires.....	9,755	10	10
Cast-steel tire-blooms.....	8,172	5	7
Cast-steel axles.....	7,155	14	5
Cast-steel springs.....	5,023	3	1
Cast-steel crank-pins.....	568	14	1
Cast-steel pistons.....	41	5	8
Cast-steel bells.....	413	7	9
Mansell's wheels, (wood with steel tires and axles).....	13	1	3
Steel crossings.....	245	2	6
Iron, iron wire, and iron-wire rope.....	14,184	9	10
Forgings.....	61	8	0
Anvils.....	1,024	10	11
Cutlery.....	144,569	8	0
Files.....	46,006	0	7
Other tools.....	9,877	3	7
Garden-tools.....	58	11	2
Sickles, reaping and grass hooks.....	281	18	3
Sheep-shears.....	223	12	7
German-silver and plated goods.....	369	12	9
Scythes.....	10	15	0
Trays and waiters.....	1,025	4	5
Umbrella-frames.....	2,402	6	8
Guns.....	431	13	9
Sporting tackle.....	2,901	11	8
Measures and rules.....	210	17	2

* This table and the statements showing the exports from Huddersfield and Nottingham are made up from statements furnished by Mr. C. B. Webster, consul at Sheffield.

Declared value of exports from Sheffield, &c.—Continued.

Optical and mathematical instruments and optical glass	£1,855	1	1
Doctor's or calico web	505	6	9
Spindles and flyers	9	14	6
Card, hackle, and gill pins	78	2	4
Card-clothing	141	13	11
Cotton-warp seating	3,601	19	7
Mattress twines	1,037	10	0
Silk gimps	156	9	5
Upholsterers' needles	245	14	2
Salted skins	10,559	17	6
Glue	497	17	0
Grinding-stones	1,025	1	3
Plants	23	15	7
Wooden and glass-ware	268	8	7
Bells, (small)	74	11	6
Ale and beer	971	0	0
Brandy	52	13	1
Combs	191	0	6
Pill-boxes	288	12	9½
Pearl for silver goods	25	18	4
Buffalo-tips and tortoise shell	173	5	9
Paper	21	8	10
Sundries	178	4	9
Saws	3,027	15	0
Grass-hooks	6	4	1
Umbrellas	12	0	0
Machinery	229	0	10
Padlocks	10	4	10
Silver ferrules	108	7	10
Jewsharps	27	10	10
Horses, (two)	67	0	0
Total	677,344	9	6½

Comparative statement of exports from Sheffield to the United States during the six months ending September 30, in each of the years specified.

Six months ending September 30 :			
1863	£365,076	4	8
1864	422,298	8	11
1865	375,746	12	6
1866	703,661	10	9
1867	648,038	9	3¾
1868	579,251	0	9¾
1869	494,984	9	4½
1870	680,691	11	0½
1871	677,344	9	6½

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.

OCTOBER 19, 1871. (Received November 2.)

I beg leave to state for your information that the number of invoices for goods exported to the United States, certified at this agency, during the financial year ending 30th September, 1871, is 248, and the amount of the invoices £33,464 3s. 8d; being an increase over the result of the preceding year of 66 invoices and £7,298 16s. 4d. The following is a more detailed account of these exports:

1. Granite, polished	£17,612	18	5
2. Paper	13,270	16	8
3. Floor-cloth canvas	1,012	17	1

Detailed account of exports from Aberdeen, &c.—Continued.

4. Woolen manufactures.....	£654 0 8
5. Aqua	691 0 0
6. Photographic slides.....	206 3 0
7. Agricultural implements.....	16 7 10
	33,464 3 8

One United States vessel arrived at this port during the year; tonnage, 1,067.35; importing about 1,670 tons of guano; value about £20,000; she sailed in ballast for the Tyne.

The population of Aberdeen is now about 88,000.

Vessels belonging to the port on 31st December, 1870, 252; tonnage, 101,944; vessels built in 1870, 13; tonnage, 7,001.

Imports, 1870.—British, 139, 29,318 tons; foreign, 176, 29,303 tons.

Coastwise with cargoes, 1870.—Inwards, 1,685, 304,244 tons; outwards, 672, 139,737 tons.

The chief manufactures carried on here may be approximately stated as follows:

Articles.	Hands employed.	Value.
Woolen.....	1,600	£400,000
Flax.....	2,450	325,000
Winceys.....	1,200	150,000
Paper.....	2,500	150,000
Polished granite.....	1,100	120,000
Cotton.....	650	85,000
Cured provisions.....	600	85,000
Combs.....	700	40,000
Founderies, iron.....	500	80,000
Founderies, brass.....		40,000

I have endeavored to fill in from harbor returns, outlines of imports and exports, but regret that they are not more complete.

MATTHEW McDOUGALL.

DUNDEE.

Statement showing the commerce at Dundee for the years ending May 30, 1870, and May 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.		Years.		1871.	
		1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Flax.....tons..	Foreign.....	22,932	37,118	14,186	.....
	Coasting.....	1,021	1,649	628	.....
Total.....		23,953	38,767	14,814	.....
Flax, codilla.....tons..	Foreign.....	6,248	8,662	2,414	.....
	Coasting.....	265	1,384	1,119	.....
Total.....		6,513	10,046	3,533	.....
Hemp.....tons..	Foreign.....	695	939	244	.....
	Coasting.....	223	150	.....	73
Total.....		918	1,089	171	.....

Statement showing the commerce of Dundee, &c.—Continued.

Articles.		Years.		1871.	
		1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Hemp, codilla	tons..				
	Foreign.....	214	270	56	.....
	Coasting.....		5	5	.....
Total.....		214	275	61	.....
Jute	tons..				
	Foreign.....	31, 122	46, 113	14, 991	.....
	Coasting.....	32, 254	38, 184	5, 930	.....
Total.....		63, 376	84, 297	20, 921	.....
Lime	bolts..	46, 363	42, 954	.....	3, 409
Coals.....	tons..	3, 062	3, 013	.....	49
	Scotch.....	184, 165	183, 608	.....	557
Timber.....	loads..	37, 083	39, 757	2, 674	.....
Iron.....	tons..	191	61	.....	130
Guano	do.....	4, 435	3, 043	.....	1, 392
Tar	barrels..	2, 892	3, 138	246	.....
Whale and seal blubber.....	tuns..	1, 057	1, 873	816	.....
Whalebone	cwt.....	124	905	781	.....
Flour	sacks..	8, 886	7, 193	.....	1, 693
Wheat	quarters..	7, 889	5, 111	.....	2, 778
Oats	do.....	7, 736	2, 299	.....	5, 437
Barley	do.....	311	.....	.....	311
Tares	do.....	22	.....	.....	22

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Years.		1871.	
	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Linens, as follows:				
Osnaburgs.....pieces..	6, 936	4, 781		2, 155
Sheetings.....do.....	133, 818	188, 866	55, 048	
Bagging.....do.....	12, 788	17, 890	5, 102	
Sail-cloth.....do.....	107, 144	100, 424		6, 720
Sacking.....do.....	207, 350	215, 984	8, 634	
Dowlas.....do.....	11, 800	14, 894	3, 094	
Sundries.....do.....	62, 084	59, 014		3, 070
Total.....	541, 920	601, 853	59, 933	11, 945
Yarns, as follows:				
Jute yarns and rove yarns.....cwts..	107, 831	91, 817		16, 014
Grain, as follows:				
Wheat.....quarters..	6, 811	12, 540	5, 729	
Barley.....do.....	2, 864	6, 479	3, 615	
Oats.....do.....	348	529	181	
Peas.....do.....		11	11	
Cattle.....number..	41	24		17

Statement showing the value of exports from Dundee to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Quarter ending—	Year 1869-'70.			Year 1870-'71.			Increase.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
December 31	242, 851	13	5	320, 503	13	10	77, 652	00 5
March 31	235, 335	2	1	280, 729	16	6	45, 394	14 5
June 30	255, 972	14	9	296, 815	7	10	40, 842	13 1
September 30.....	291, 842	14	0	320, 542	9	6	28, 699	15 6
Total.....	1, 026, 602	4	3	1, 218, 591	7	8	192, 589	3 5

NOTE.—The above exports to the United States are composed almost entirely of linens and yarns. Number of United States vessels arrived at Dundee during past year, 3, namely, 1 ship, 1 brig, and 1 bark; cleared, 1 ship, 1 brig, and 1 bark. Aggregate tonnage, 2,122.

Comparative statement of the number of vessels and their tonnage, which entered the harbor of Dundee during the years 1870 and 1871, to May 30 of each year.

Description of vessels.	Number of vessels.				Registered tonnage.		
	1870.	1871.	1871,increase.	1871,decrease.	1870.	1871.	1871,increase.
From foreign ports, but belonging to Dundee..	45	71	26	.....	15,038	26,757	11,719
From foreign parts, not belonging to Dundee..	357	420	63	.....	105,361	141,502	36,141
Coasting	787	757	.....	30	178,817	181,737	2,920
Coasting, not belonging to Dundee	377	373	.....	4	36,686	39,583	2,897
Engaged in the river Tay trade	814	938	124	.....	21,323	28,822	7,499
Total.....	2,380	2,559	179	34	357,225	418,401	61,176

M. McDOUGALL.

GLASGOW.

DECEMBER 31, 1871. (Received January 18, 1872.)

I beg to offer the following brief statement of the business of this consulate, for the year ending this day, together with some comparative statements embracing previous years. This consists of the verification of invoices of goods, destined to ports in the United States, with a small amount of ship and miscellaneous business.

The goods exported from Glasgow to the United States embrace almost every variety, among which are pig-iron, castings, iron manufactures in various forms, ale, beer, porter, whiskey, woolen goods, carpets, cotton goods, spool-thread, chemicals, coal, sugar, granite, queensware, stone-ware, and almost every variety of general merchandise. Indeed, so numerous are the articles it would be impossible to classify them in any reasonable limits.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Prior to the year 1861 no record was kept at this consulate of the declared value of exports to the United States. During the year 1861 the consular records show the total value of exports from Glasgow to the United States to have been £233,397 1s. 6d., equal to \$1,129,641.78. Since then the trade has gradually and regularly increased until the aggregate, for the year 1871, has reached £1,761,518 2s., or \$8,525,747.60. This increase is not based on any greatly larger exportation of any particular manufacture, but upon a more extended trade, embracing a greater variety of goods.

The following statement shows the declared value of exports from Glasgow to the United States, for the years :

1870.....	£1,519,067	12	10,	equal to	\$7,352,287	39
1871.....	1,761,518	2	0,	equal to	8,525,747	60
Increase.....	242,450	9	2,	equal to	1,173,460	21

Summary for quarter ending December 31, 1871.

October.....	£167,318	19	11	\$809,823	94
November.....	158,325	7	1	766,294	71
December.....	155,354	7	1	751,915	07
Total.....	480,998	14	1	2,328,033	72

Corresponding quarter for the year 1870.

October.....	£139,259 1 8	\$674,013 96
November.....	132,511 2 10	641,354 61
December.....	177,587 1 2	859 521 36
Total.....	449,357 5 8	2,174,889 93

UNITED STATES VESSELS AND THE CARRYING TRADE.

Besides the port of Glasgow there are within this consular district the ports of Greenock, Troon, and Ardrossan. Vessels belonging to the United States arriving at any of these ports are reported to this consulate, and are included in the report of "arrivals and departures" at Glasgow. During the year 1871 the number of arrivals at Glasgow alone was but 6, while at this and the other ports named the number was 24, with an aggregate tonnage of 16,363. Of these, 5 vessels, with a tonnage of 4,258, arrived from ports in the United States, with cargoes valued at \$198,108.64.

During the same period there cleared from the Clyde ports for the United States 19 vessels, with a tonnage of 13,402, and with cargoes valued at \$311,563.65.

During the year 1870 the total number of arrivals was 21, with a tonnage of 12,731. Of these, 7 vessels, with a tonnage of 4,028, arrived from ports in the United States, with cargoes valued at \$161,381.06; and 14 vessels, with a tonnage of 10,407, cleared for the United States, with cargoes valued at \$176,524.91.

Of the goods shipped from Glasgow to the United States, less than one-fortieth in value is carried in United States vessels, the remainder almost entirely in British vessels. The total value of shipments for the year 1870 amounted to \$7,352,287.39; of this, but \$176,524.91 worth were carried in United States ships, while the proportionately large amount of \$7,175,762.48 was moved in British or other foreign vessels. The difference is not quite so great for the year 1871, during which the value of exports from Glasgow to the United States amounted to \$8,525,747.60; of this aggregate \$311,563.65 found transport in American vessels, and \$8,214,183.95 in British ships.

In connection with this subject, the following statement may be of interest. It is made up from consular records, and shows the number of vessels belonging to the United States, arriving and clearing from the ports in this district for the last twelve years, designating the number arriving from and clearing for ports in the United States and foreign ports.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	U. S.	Foreign.	Total.	U. S.	Foreign.	Total.
1860.....	63	39	102	54	45	99
1861.....	74	106	180	58	113	171
1862.....	64	44	108	65	49	114
1863.....	24	16	40	24	12	36
1864.....	15	13	28	20	5	25
1865.....	7	7	14	10	4	14
1866.....	8	10	18	11	3	14
1867.....	9	12	21	13	5	18
1868.....	4	30	34	20	16	36
1869.....	4	5	9	5	2	7
1870.....	7	14	21	14	10	24
1871.....	5	19	24	19	4	23

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Neither from the custom-house authorities, nor from any other official sources, can I get the aggregate value of the imports or exports at Glasgow, nor the quantity or value of imports from the United States at this port.

The following statement, however, made up from the harbor-master's report, gives the total amount in tons, of imports and exports at the port of Glasgow, foreign and coastwise, for the year ending June 30, 1871 :

Description of goods.	Foreign.		Coastwise.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Ale, beer, and porter	3	20,965	5,192	18,952
Bale and box goods	975	58,589	7,174	22,288
Barley	2,297	214	1,429	0,430
Beans	9,546	.....	3,620	546
Beef	2,607	48	1,182	208
Cast-iron pipes .....	.....	34,217	42	14,601
Chairs, railway .....	.....	41,831	.....	7,413
Coal .....	.....	153,610	1,538	153,808
Cotton	1,752	41	8,274	60
Flour	42,407	5,269	7,239	19,137
Indian corn	32,616	.....	314	3,125
Iron, bar and rod	113	25,140	9,874	11,575
Iron spikes, rivets, &c. ....	.....	106,574	2,304	57,844
Iron, railway .....	.....	24,861	3,746	142
Timber	36,165	3,112	36,875	3,214
Wheat	146,186	1,694	775	6,278
Sundries	154,564	115,331	378,647	172,641
Total tons	428,231	591,486	468,215	498,262
Total for year 1870	432,260	592,427	427,416	469,118
Increase .....	.....	.....	40,799	29,144
Decrease	4,029	941	.....	.....

NOTE.—This statement exhibits but a portion of the actual trade of Glasgow—large amounts enter or pass through the Clyde ports, and at Liverpool. The total sales of pig-iron alone amounted for the year to 870,000 tons, of which 539,729 tons were shipped to foreign countries—151,417 of this to the United States.

Glasgow, in wealth and population, is the second city in Great Britain. Its population as given by the census of 1871, including a few suburbs, substantially parts of the city, but not within the municipal boundaries, is 566,150. Its wealth is exhibited in its immense manufactories, employing many millions of money and many thousands of operatives, and the coal and iron fields immediately surrounding the city. Cotton-spinning, weaving, and printing, are carried on most extensively, while pig and malleable iron, in every form, are produced in great quantities. Chemicals, and many other manufactures, are also largely produced, while the ship-building yards are the most extensive in the world. The commerce of Glasgow is also very considerable, and while statistics on all these points are very difficult to obtain in any reliable form, I beg to offer the following in regard to the shipping interest :

SHIP-OWNING IN GLASGOW.

The amount of shipping standing on the register as belonging to Glasgow for the year 1870 was 428,262 tons, made up as follows :

Steamers registered	332, with a tonnage of ...	144,314
Sailing ships registered	560, with a tonnage of ...	283,948
Total	892	428,262

Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared at the port of Glasgow for the year ending June 30, 1871.

From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.	
	Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norway and Sweden	6	1,967	1	396	4	1,351
Russia	88	33,575	2	1,735	39	12,003
Prussia			1	586	3	607
Germany			2	1,429	1	93
Denmark					2	722
Netherlands	15	10,057	39	21,862		
Channel Islands	2	95			2	91
France	40	7,905	70	23,209	16	2,024
Spain	44	6,005	59	23,489	18	2,211
Portugal	9	1,964	20	5,485	6	1,153
Ionian Islands					7	1,528
Italy	15	2,423	23	9,218	20	7,297
Sicily	11	2,415	14	4,804	2	390
Austria	4	682	14	7,461	10	3,299
Greece	2	380				
Turkey	24	6,692			12	4,501
Egypt	15	4,676	6	3,674	12	4,328
Africa, Good Hope	3	1,116	14	10,004	7	1,782
East coast of Africa					6	2,832
East Indies	2	1,749			69	66,241
Singapore and Manila	5	3,164			26	18,598
China					5	2,645
British North America	71	47,449	34	30,461	52	35,794
United States	30	20,375	84	99,332	34	21,663
West Indies	16	7,569			127	43,937
Ports in Caribbean Sea	5	1,230				
Brazil	4	689	2	1,724	41	9,817
East coast of South America	4	824			38	15,160
West coast of South America	12	8,793			27	13,309
West coast of North America	2	1,679			6	5,714
Australia					21	19,191
Total, foreign	429	173,459	385	246,709	614	299,866
Coasting vessels	2,658	287,550	12,082	1,214,943	2,478	159,886
Total	3,087	461,009	12,467	1,461,652	3,092	459,752
<i>Number for 1870.</i>						
Foreign	508	189,285	360	221,487	706	327,522
Coasting	2,864	313,222	12,118	1,174,449	2,671	178,382
Total	3,372	502,517	12,478	1,395,936	3,377	505,904

NOTE.—The number and tonnage of steamers cleared cannot be obtained, but does not vary much from the number entered.

Statement showing the nationality of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Glasgow, from and to foreign ports, for the year ending June 30, 1871.

Flag.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		Remarks.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Britain and dependencies	296	128,154	463	247,614	14 entered in ballast.
Sweden	5	1,984	6	2,221	2 cleared in ballast.
Norway	14	4,525	18	5,274	3 cleared in ballast.
Russia	6	2,386	7	2,567	2 cleared in ballast.
Prussia	3	1,366	5	1,631	
Germany	6	1,246	14	4,414	
Denmark	2	308	6	1,290	1 entered in ballast.
Holland	3	543	5	891	1 cleared in ballast.
France	26	3,368	15	2,192	1 entered in ballast.
Spain	1	297	15	4,697	1 entered in ballast.
Naples	10	2,889	7	1,899	
Italy	32	13,700	28	12,198	
Austria	19	7,912	16	6,569	
Greece	2	558	2	558	
United States	4	4,223	7	5,851	1 entered in ballast.
Total	429	173,459	614	299,866	

The greater number of the vessels belonging to the United States trading with Glasgow enter and clear at the ports of Greenock, Troon, and Ardrossan at and near the mouth of the Clyde. During the period embraced in the foregoing statement the number entered at Greenock was seven, and at Troon and Ardrossan, nine.

GLASGOW HARBOR.

The river Clyde, upon which Glasgow is situated, was originally, for some miles below the city, a small and shallow stream, navigable only by the smallest vessels. After many years' dredging and at much expense, it has now become a great and important tidal river, upon which the largest vessels may float almost to the center of the city. It requires still, however, unceasing labor and the annual expenditure of large sums of money to remove the constant alluvial deposits from above and keep the channel open. But under the efficient management of the Clyde trustees this is not only done, but more and better harbor accommodations are being continually added. The area of the harbor now embraces seventy-six acres, and the length of docks is 5,604 yards, or more than three miles.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AT GLASGOW.

The annual arrivals of vessels at Glasgow for the last ten years are as follows:

Years.	SAILING-VESSELS.		STEAMERS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1861.....	4,804	474,740	11,281	1,029,480	16,085	1,504,220
1862.....	4,573	478,189	11,291	1,052,453	15,864	1,530,642
1863.....	4,620	491,797	10,555	1,035,982	15,175	1,527,779
1864.....	4,569	483,305	9,962	1,044,934	14,531	1,528,239
1865.....	4,499	457,774	11,856	1,261,284	16,355	1,719,058
1866.....	4,113	463,736	12,612	1,400,464	16,725	1,864,200
1867.....	3,732	448,419	11,433	1,334,453	15,165	1,782,872
1868.....	3,711	482,168	11,710	1,366,970	15,421	1,849,138
1869.....	3,452	475,653	12,255	1,440,854	15,707	1,916,507
1870.....	3,372	502,517	12,712	1,489,593	16,084	1,992,110

SHIP-BUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

Ship-building on the Clyde has long been of considerable importance, but since the introduction into general use of iron vessels, especially steam-vessels, the Clyde yards have risen to the first importance, and are now perhaps the most extensive in the world, producing annually nearly or quite as much new tonnage as all the other ship-yards of Great Britain combined. Most of the magnificent steamships now crossing the Atlantic are Clyde-built; and for speed, safety, and comfort are unrivaled. A brief statement of the growth of this trade during the last ten years may not be unacceptable. The following comparative statement will show the total number of new vessels constructed and launched on the Clyde during each year since 1860, with their aggregate tonnage:

	Number of vessels.	Aggregate tonnage.
1861.....	81	60,185
1862.....	122	69,969
1863.....	170	124,000
1864.....	220	184,000

	Number of vessels.	Aggregate tonnage.
1865	267	158,300
1866	247	129,989
1867	241	114,598
1868	193	169,571
1869	202	192,310
1870	192	180,401
	==	=====

The vessels launched from the Clyde yards during the year 1870 were all of iron or composite, and were classified as follows :

Iron steamers.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Under 500 tons each	58	11,664
From 500 to 1,000 tons	24	16,293
From 1,000 to 2,000 tons	36	51,417
From 2,000 to 3,000 tons	18	44,369
From 3,000 upward	6	21,333
	==	=====
Total	142	145,076
	==	=====

Iron sailing-vessels.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Under 500 tons each	13	2,539
From 500 to 1,000 tons each	20	13,829
From 1,000 to 2,000 tons each	8	10,662
Composite steamer	1	219
	==	=====
Total	42	27,249
	==	=====

Composite sailing-vessels.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Under 500 tons	1	60
From 500 to 1,000 tons	1	880
From 1,000 to 2,000 tons	3	3,599
	==	=====
Total	5	4,539
	==	=====

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Iron-clad war-ship Hotspur	1	2,637
Iron dredges	2	900
	==	=====
Total	3	3,537
Grand total	192	180,402
	==	=====

Cost of construction.

The general indisposition on the part of builders to give detailed information upon the cost of construction, renders it difficult to give such information with certainty. Each vessel is built on special contract, which, to a limited extent, is controlled by the circumstances of the case, and the competition of the various yards. But the total cost will not vary much from the following: For iron steamships, first class, used for passenger traffic, £25 sterling, or \$121 per ton gross measurement. Iron steamships for goods traffic, £20 sterling, or \$97 per ton gross. Iron sailing-vessels, £14 sterling, or \$68 per gross ton.

The number of vessels constructed during the year 1871 is computed to be 220, with an aggregate tonnage of 191,300. I am not able in this report to give the classification of vessels launched this year, but among the number is the new iron-clad turret-ship Hydra, a Government war-vessel, launched on the 28th December. This is an iron-clad turret-ship,

225 feet long, 45 feet broad, 16 feet depth of hold, and of 2,107 tons burden. When loaded she will draw 15 feet 9 inches. This vessel is intended for coast defense, having a shallow draught of water, with a free board of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The sides are protected by 8-inch armor above and 6-inch armor below the water-line, fitted upon teak varying from 10 to 12 inches thick. This belt is 7 feet wide, and both armor and backing taper toward the extremities. There are two turrets, constructed of two thicknesses of half-inch plates, and protected by armor-plates 10 inches and 9 inches thick, fitted on backing 9 inches and 10 inches thick. Each turret carries 18-ton guns, firing projectiles weighing 400 pounds, with 62 pounds of powder each discharge. These turrets can be turned, not only by steam-engines, but also by hand, in case of necessity. The Hydra will be propelled by twin screws, worked by engines on the compound principle, of 250 nominal horse-power. She has two bottoms, and is divided into over fifty water-tight cells.

I am aware the foregoing report is quite meager, but is as full as I can make it from any data obtainable here. The custom-house authorities publish no report, and declined to furnish me any information of any kind, alleging their inability to do so. The few statistics I give may, I think, be relied on as correct.

J. JENKINSON,
Consul.

LEITH.

Statement showing the commerce at Leith, Scotland, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
			£ s. d.	
Wheat tons..	96,543	£1,351,605	.....	Russia, Germany, Denmark, Britain, Canada, Sweden, France.
Barley.....do...	21,060	179,013	.....	Germany, Denmark, Britain, Sweden, Russia, Spain.
Oats.....do...	16,074	123,772	.....	Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Britain, Turkey, Norway, Germany, Canada.
Pease.....do...	4,589	40,154	.....	Germany, Britain, Denmark, Holland.
Beans.....do...	5,076	45,848	.....	Germany, Denmark, Britain, Sweden, Holland, Africa.
Tares.....do...	1,846	14,064	.....	Germany, Denmark, Africa, Britain.
Rye.....do...	910	8,130	.....	Britain, Russia, Denmark, Sweden.
Malt.....do...	72	1,596	.....	Britain.
Flour.....do...	27,782	500,083	.....	Germany, Denmark, Britain, Canada, France, Austria, Holland, Belgium.
Timber.....do...	67,304	252,390	.....	Norway, Russia, Canada, Sweden, United States of America, Germany, Britain.
Guano.....do...	11,234	134,808	.....	South America, Africa, Britain, United States of America.
Flax.....do...	2,750	6,875	.....	Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Britain, Holland.
Tow.....do...	1,423	2,846	.....	Russia, Germany, Holland, Britain, France, Belgium.
Hemp.....do...	9,363	14,980	.....	Russia, Britain, Germany, Italian States.
Esparto grass.....do...	9,408	94,080	.....	Spain, Africa.
Butter.....do...	6,802	748,220	.....	Denmark, Germany, Holland, Canada, Belgium.
Oil-cake.....do...	10,088	110,768	.....	Russia, Denmark, Germany, France, Norway, Sweden.
Cheese.....do...	2,934	146,700	.....	Holland, Germany.
Bacon, pork, beef, &c..do...	2,296	91,840	.....	Denmark, Germany, Holland.
Wool and shoddy.....do...	1,004	84,000	.....	Denmark, Germany, Russia, Africa, Belgium, Holland.

Statement showing the commerce at Leith, Scotland, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Brandy*.....tons..	2, 431	£69, 445	£ s. d. 164, 244 15 10	France.
Sugar†.....do...	39, 006	1, 080, 000	.....	Germany, West Indies, Belgium, France, Holland.
Gross tonnage	339, 995	.....	.....	.....
Cattle.....head..	8, 724	140, 000	.....	Denmark, Germany, Holland.
Sheep.....do...	9, 900	99, 000	.....	Denmark, Germany.
Total.....	.....	5, 340, 217 or \$25, 846, 650.28	164, 244 15 10 or \$794, 944.79	.....

* The duty on brandy is 10s. 5d. per gallon.

† The duties on sugar are as follows, namely:

	£ s. d.
Candy, brown or white refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, and manufactured of refined sugar, per cwt. of 112 pounds.....	0 6 0
Sugar not equal to refined, viz:	
First class.....per cwt..	0 5 8
Second class.....do....	0 5 3
Third class.....do....	0 4 9
Fourth class, including cane-juice.....do....	0 4 0
Molasses.....do....	0 1 9

NOTE.—Owing to the system of entering the imports at the port of Leith, it is impossible to state the value entered, for a record of the numbers, weights, and quantities is only kept. The values, however, are calculated at, or as near as may be, the average prices of the goods, &c., during the period embraced in this return.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Pig-iron.....tons..	195, 814	£636, 395	Germany, Holland, Russia, Belgium, Denmark, Britain, France, United States, Canada, South America, Italy, East Indies, Norway.
Coals.....do...	123, 701	92, 775	Russia, Italy, Germany, Holland, Canada, South America, Britain, United States, Denmark, Norway, Turkey, France, Spain, Sweden, West Indies, Greece, Africa, Belgium, East Indies, Malta.
Malleable iron.....do...	3, 095	30, 950	Russia, Britain, Germany, Denmark, South America, Holland, Africa, Egypt.
Yarns, linens, woolens, manufactures, (bale goods).....tons..	*22, 609	.....	Germany, Holland, France, Denmark, Russia, Norway, West Indies.
Castings, machinery, iron work...do...	5, 931	118, 620	Russia, Germany, Holland, France, Denmark, Belgium, Italy, Africa.
Oils, colors, &c., chemicals.....do...	8, 272	82, 720	Germany, France, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Russia, Norway, South America.
Fire-bricks, fire-clay.....do...	8, 791	7, 912	Holland, Russia, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Africa.
Sugar.....do...	6, 484	259, 360	Denmark, Germany, Norway, Holland, Russia, Belgium.
Herrings.....do...	2, 234	29, 786	Germany, Russia, Denmark, Holland, Belgium.
Grass-seeds.....do...	1, 922	4, 809	Germany, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Russia.
Old rail-iron.....do...	5, 296	26, 480	United States.
Manures.....do...	1, 635	3, 270	Germany, Denmark, Holland, Belgium.
Sewing-machines.....do...	841	.....	Germany, Russia.
Cotton.....do...	189	21, 168	Germany, Belgium, Russia, France.
Total.....	386, 814	†1, 314, 245	.....

* Owing to the system of entering the exports at the port of Leith, it is impossible to state the actual value of these exports, including costs and charges, and, with the exception of the exports described as yarns, linens, woolens, manufactures, and sewing-machines, the value of which cannot be stated precisely, nor, indeed, data obtained whereby an approximate value might be made, the value of the exports generally is calculated at, as near as may be, the average prices of such goods for the period embraced in this return.

† Gross value, exclusive of value of yarns, linens, &c., and sewing-machines.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leith for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Britain.....	1, 100	176, 906	1, 718	103, 531	2, 818	280, 437	1, 893	139, 319
	Germany.....	200	95, 759	40	5, 622	240	101, 381	19	3, 262
	Holland.....	128	50, 923	15	1, 854	143	52, 777	8	823
	Denmark.....	42	26, 567	3	256	45	26, 823	2	68
	Russia.....	50	34, 025	64	17, 516	114	51, 541	14	3, 652
	Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	1	441	.....	.....	1	441	.....	.....
	Belgium.....	53	16, 327	29	2, 930	82	19, 257	1	323
	France.....	45	18, 376	23	3, 119	68	21, 495	.....	.....
	Spain.....	2	594	36	12, 550	38	13, 144	12	1, 932
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	18	3, 619	18	3, 619	4	983
	Italian States.....	.....	.....	6	1, 339	6	1, 339	.....	.....
	Austria.....	1	460	.....	.....	1	460	3	741
	Turkey.....	.....	.....	5	1, 461	5	1, 461	.....	.....
	Greece.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Egypt.....	.....	.....	1	366	1	366	.....	.....
	Africa.....	.....	.....	16	6, 848	16	6, 848	.....	.....
	Canada.....	1	1, 547	18	11, 767	19	13, 314	2	433
	United States.....	.....	.....	2	908	2	908	16	13, 046
	West Indies.....	.....	.....	6	1, 987	6	1, 987	3	1, 793
	South America.....	.....	.....	3	1, 314	3	1, 314	1	199
German.....	East Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4, 182
	Britain.....	2	2, 255	8	1, 623	10	3, 878	2	1, 988
	Germany.....	3	885	69	8, 271	72	9, 156	88	11, 350
	Holland.....	1	343	.....	.....	1	343	23	4, 892
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	7	416	7	416	.....	.....
	Russia.....	2	511	23	4, 823	25	5, 334	1	172
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	5	1, 033	5	1, 033	1	217
	Belgium.....	1	365	4	339	5	704	.....	.....
	Africa.....	.....	.....	1	252	1	252	.....	.....
	Turkey.....	.....	.....	2	444	2	444	.....	.....
	United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	423
	South America.....	.....	.....	1	140	1	140	.....	.....
Belgian.....	Britain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	1	161	1	161	1	161
United States.....	Italian States.....	.....	.....	1	331	1	331	.....	.....
	Britain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1, 260
	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	707	1	707	.....	.....

[illegible]

Comparative statement of the goods and manufactures forwarded from places within the jurisdiction of the consulate of Leith, Scotland, to the United States of America for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1870, and September 30, 1871.

Description of goods and manufactures.	Declared values.	
	1869-'70.	1870-'71.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alum and soda.....	355 4 6	.....
Ales.....	36,988 5 7	43,218 2 9
Books.....	43,020 8 8	22,652 14 00
Biscuits.....	7,404 14 11½	9,795 8 9½
Coal.....	3,196 8 9	2,450 7 6
Cork-wood.....	4,482 19 9½	7,188 12 5
Clocks.....	.....	28 9 11
Colors and chemicals.....	2,412 15 6	2,312 12 00
Carpets.....	.....	230 6 10
Gelatine.....	7,105 2 10	9,176 12 00
Guns.....	51 7 4	135 4 6
Glass-ware.....	768 10 4	1,699 00 7
Hosiery.....	34 10 11	69 8 9
Herrings.....	291 8 2	452 00 5
Linen and cotton.....	371,964 10 00	352,258 16 4½
Machinery, iron chairs, &c.....	1,339 3 00	464 10 9
Miscellaneous, (rags, &c.).....	343 16 2	.....
Nets.....	169 15 10	150 7 6
Oatmeal.....	1,432 9 3	636 4 11
Preserved meats.....	.....	709 15 00
Printing-material.....	798 4 4	1,697 11 4
Plants.....	473 16 00	189 14 8
Rubber.....	.....	1,039 8 7
Rope.....	.....	91 5 6
Sealing-wax.....	984 4 7	415 11 2
Seeds.....	63 15 10	384 15 5
Stationery.....	205 1 6	235 6 11
Saddlery.....	.....	58 14 10
Sail-cloth.....	.....	306 4 9
Spirits, wines, &c.....	1,061 2 6	415 18 4
Tweed cloth.....	297 11 3	485 14 1
Wax cloth.....	5,307 4 00	5,109 18 00
Total.....	490,552 11 8 or \$2,374,274.50	464,058 18 7 or \$2,246,045.22

	£ s. d.
Amount year 1869-'70.....	490,552 11 8
Amount year 1870-'71.....	464,058 18 7
Decrease 1870-'71.....	26,493 13 1 or \$128,229.29

Comparative statement of the declared values of the above for the corresponding quarters in the fiscal years 1869-'70 and 1870-'71.

	Declared values.	
	1869-'70.	1870-'71.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount first quarter of the fiscal year.....	100,971 2 4½	127,018 18 9½
Amount second quarter of the fiscal year.....	138,713 4 7	161,583 18 00
Amount third quarter of the fiscal year.....	95,712 16 11½	99,897 6 6
Amount fourth quarter of the fiscal year.....	155,155 7 9	75,558 15 3½
Total.....	490,552 11 8	464,058 18 7

NOTE.—The number of invoices declared at the consulate during the fiscal year 1869-'70 was.... 1,848
The number of invoices declared at the consulate during the fiscal year 1870-'71 was.... 1,823

Decrease 1870-' 25

	Invoices.
This decrease is accounted for by the opening of a consular agency at Dunfermline on June 1, 1871. Between that date and September 30, 1871, there were 303 invoices verified at that agency, which would otherwise have been verified at Leith.....	303
So that, in point of fact, the number of invoices verified during the year ending September 30, 1871, is in excess of the number verified during the previous year by	278

	£	s.	d.
It will be observed that there is a diminution in the aggregate value of the goods and manufactures declared at this consulate during the year ending September 30, 1871, amounting to	26,493	13	1
But during four months of that year, viz, from June 1 to September 30, 1871, there were, as stated, 303 invoices verified at the consular agency at Dunfermline, the declared value whereof amounted to	108,003	8	0
So that the values of the goods and manufactures declared to within the jurisdiction of this consulate for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, exceed the declared value of the invoices of the previous year by the sum of.....	81,509	14	11
	or \$394,507.17		

Statistics of the population, inhabited and uninhabited houses, &c., of the city of Edinburgh in May, 1871.

Districts of the city.	INHABITANTS.		Total number of inhabitants.	Number of children attending school.	HOUSES.			
	Male.	Female.			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	In course of erection.	Total.
1. St. George's district	24,369	30,677	55,046	7,058	3,535	140	77	3,752
2. St. Cuthbert's district	17,957	23,124	41,081	5,998	2,949	174	101	3,226
3. St. Andrew's district	17,057	22,682	39,739	4,704	2,464	170	50	2,684
4. Canongate district	16,337	16,815	33,152	5,013	1,042	55	14	1,111
5. St. Giles's district	15,357	16,692	32,049	4,452	1,133	75	16	1,224
Total.....	91,077	109,990	201,067	27,225	11,123	614	260	11,997

REMARKS.—Since 1861, the population of the city of Edinburgh has increased by the number of 32,946.

The population of Leith in 1861 was 33,628; in 1871, 44,277, showing an increase of 10,649.

The population of Edinburgh and Leith, which are substantially one city, is thus 245,344.

JOHN T. ROBESON.

IRELAND.

LONDONDERRY.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received October 26.)

Wheat and Indian corn have, during the last six months, been the principal products of the United States imported into this consular district. I have no means of ascertaining the amount so imported without incurring expense; but I have been informed by dealers that the trade of this year has largely exceeded the average, and that the importations from the United States into this district, including what is at this moment on the passage, may be estimated at not less than 20,000 tons, equal to 800,000 bushels.

Indian corn from the United States is, at present, preferred to the maize from Russian ports, and brings a little higher price, for the reason that the latter is not of as good a quality as usual. The present price of the American is from £8 5s. to £10 per ton of 40 bushels.

The article is of increasing use as food, but is very largely consumed in the fattening of animals for market, which business appears to form the basis of the agriculture of the north of Ireland.

The principal manufacture of this district is called the shirt manufacture, and embraces the cutting and making of the various under-garments for men and women, of cotton, woolen, and linen, but principally of cotton. The business furnishes employment for about 4,000 persons in the shops in this city, and of a larger number in an extensive country neighborhood. Nearly all the products of this business being exported to the various parts of the world, I have endeavored to measure its value to the country by ascertaining the amount yearly disbursed for labor, but have not succeeded beyond obtaining information which justifies me, as I think, in estimating the sum so annually disbursed at £150,000.

There are a few establishments for spinning, and one or more for bleaching linen; but these goods are accounted for at the various ports from which they are exported, and their manufacture is not considerable in this district, and I have no means of knowing its value.

The same may be said of the manufacture of whisky from oats and barley. A little is sent from this port to the United States; but the invoices are so small as to lead to the presumption that they are for private consumption rather than for general trade.

The large emigration from this port to the United States invites attention; and in the reply which I shall make to the circular of the consul-general, I shall endeavor to communicate some information.

ARTHUR LIVERMORE.

WALES.

CARDIFF.

Statement showing the commerce at Cardiff for the year ending December 31, 1870.

[This and the following statements of the commerce and navigation of Cardiff were furnished by Mr. T. S. Miller, collector of Her Majesty's customs, and forwarded by Mr. H. H. Davis, consul of the United States at Cardiff.]

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.			Countries whence imported.
		£	s.	d.	
Wheat.....cwt..	90,549	*56,592	17	0	Russia.
Barley.....do...	48,764	*17,067	8	0	Do.
Oats.....do...	5,763	*2,377	4	9	Do.
Timber.....loads..	2,199	*7,719	0	0	Do.
Chromate ore.....tons..	40	320	0	0	Do.
Oats.....cwt..	29,000	*11,962	10	0	Sweden.
Pig-iron.....tons..	199	1,200	0	0	Do.
Paving-stones.....do...	20	50	0	0	Do.
Salt.....do...	49	*40	0	0	Do.
Timber.....loads..	4,453	*15,013	0	0	Do.
Copper-ore.....tons..	136	1,190	0	0	Norway.
Timber.....loads..	8,527	*29,444	0	0	Do.
Sundries.....packages..	45	34	12	0	Do.
Wheat.....cwt..	43,710	*27,318	15	0	North German Confederation.
Pease.....do...	2,180	*1,144	10	0	Do.
Onions.....bushels..	450	*56	0	0	Do.
Petroleum.....gallons..	500	*50	0	0	Do.
Timber.....loads..	4,388	*15,753	0	0	Do.
Goods manufactured.....number..	10	10	0	0	Do.
Pig-iron.....tons..	3,285	19,707	0	0	Holland.
Potatoes.....cwt..	1,683	*252	0	0	Do.
Window-glass.....do...	1,640	*984	0	0	Belgium.
Potatoes.....do...	6,471	*970	0	0	Channel Islands.
Rough stones.....tons..	262	104	0	0	Do.
Wine.....gallons..	12	*1	4	0	Do.
Wheaten flour.....cwt..	4,555	*3,985	12	6	France.
Wheat.....do...	1,940	*5,650	0	0	Do.

Goods marked (*) were not entered by value. The value inserted is as correct as can be ascertained.

Statement showing the commerce at Cardiff, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.			Countries whence imported.
		£	s.	d.	
Provisions	cwt. 946	*1,500	0	0	France
Potatoes	do. 43,131	*6,469	0	0	Do.
Beans	do. 10	*5	5	0	Do.
Onions	bushels. 14,161	*1,760	0	0	Do.
Wool	pounds. 79,584	1,568	15	0	Do.
Rough stones	tons. 373	85	2	6	Do.
Timber	loads. 29,839	*29,839	0	0	Do.
Iron-ore	tons. 8,326	5,659	0	0	Do.
Iron wire	cwt. 1,895	2,300	0	0	Do.
Wine	gallons. 2,726	*455	15	0	Do.
Spirits	do. 3,629	*1,179	8	6	Do.
Coffee, raw	pounds. 15,988	*666	3	4	Do.
Sundries	packages. 19	76	18	0	Do.
Salt	tons. 41	*35	0	0	Portugal.
Wheat	cwt. 2,000	*1,250	0	0	Spain.
Iron-ore	tons. 43,752	32,878	19	0	Do.
Copper-ore	do. 6	92	5	0	Do.
Pig-lead	do. 192				Do.
Pig-iron	do. 216	1,300	0	0	Do.
Esparto	do. 8,244	*82,440	0	0	Do.
Fire-arms	cases. 4	95	0	0	Do.
Onions	bushels. 26	*3	0	0	Do.
Wine	gallons. 1,652	*274	11	0	Do.
Cigars	pounds. 106	*53	0	0	Do.
Sundries	cases. 28	60	0	0	Do.
Oranges	bushels. 24,708	*3,706	4	0	Italy.
Brimstone	cwt. 1,600	*480	0	0	Do.
Furniture	cases. 12	21	0	0	Do.
Timber	tons. 22				Do.
Maize	cwt. 22,752	*7,584	0	0	Turkey.
Barley	do. 3,709	*1,298	3	0	Moldavia and Wallachia.
Iron-ore	tons. 1,417	1,320	0	0	Algeria.
Copper-ore	do. 10	6	0	0	Do.
Esparto	do. 2,840	*28,400	0	0	Do.
Sundries	do. 3.1	5	0	0	Do.
Wheat	cwt. 6,319	*3,949	7	6	Dominion of Canada.
Timber	loads. 30,643	*116,542	0	0	Do.
Oats	cwt. 48,604	*25,517	2	0	Prince Edward Island.
Sundries	cases. 16	†			Do.
Oats	cwt. 7,084	*3,719	2	0	United States of America.
Rosin	do. 1,130				Do.
Hewn fir timber	3,433	*12,015	0	0	Do.
Total		593,605	14	7	

Goods marked (*) were not entered by value. The value inserted is as correct as can be ascertained.

† Not entered at value.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Coal	tons. 77,538	£38,769	Russia.
Iron	do. 17,495	130,681	Do.
Tin	cwt. 100	125	Do.
Bridge-work	tons. 531	6,372	Do.
Bricks	number. 5,323	45	Do.
Coal	tons. 509	254	Sweden.
Coal	do. 2,461	1,230	Norway.
Iron	do. 7	59	Do.
Machinery		50	Do.
Coal	tons. 10,719	5,359	Denmark.
Iron	do. 4,358	31,180	Do.
Coal	do. 34,292	17,146	North German Confederation.
Iron	do. 7,090	50,107	Do.
Coal	do. 6,157	3,078	Holland.
Iron	do. 3,140	34,345	Do.
Tin	cwt. 1,295	1,748	Do.
Bricks	number. 10,200	20	Do.
Coal	tons. 2,439	1,219	Channel Islands.
Coal	do. 572,921	286,460	France.
Coke	do. 768	537	Do.
Patent fuel	do. 1,070	642	Do.
Iron	do. 1,483	10,570	Do.
Bricks	number. 22,000	31	Do.
Tin	cwt. 640	360	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Cardiff, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Rifles, &c		£1, 340	France.
Oats.....cwt	1, 702	2, 128	Do.
Biscuits.....tons	449	7, 999	Do.
Coal.....do	43, 877	21, 938	Portugal.
Coke.....do	107	74	Do.
Patent fuel.....do	114	68	Do.
Iron.....do	2, 443	17, 583	Do.
Tin.....cwt	6, 323	7, 043	Do.
Earthenware.....casks	3	18	Do.
Canvas.....yards	546	36	Do.
Cotton manufactures.....		126	Do.
Railway-wagons.....		380	Do.
Sundries.....		418	Do.
Coal.....tons	165, 328	82, 664	Spain.
Coke.....do	107	74	Do.
Patent fuel.....do	4, 908	2, 944	Do.
Iron.....do	2, 090	14, 566	Do.
Bricks.....number	20, 500	224	Do.
Metal, &c.....		245	Do.
Sundries.....		284	Do.
Coal.....tons	56, 173	28, 006	Gibraltar.
Patent fuel.....do	2, 530	1, 518	Do.
Iron.....do	125	765	Do.
Slates.....number	7, 000	62	Do.
Stoneware.....		51	Do.
Coal.....tons	197, 988	98, 994	Italy.
Coke.....cwt	90	63	Do.
Patent fuel.....do	2, 695	1, 617	Do.
Iron.....do	4, 814	32, 114	Do.
Tin.....do	848	963	Do.
Steel.....do	4	143	Do.
Copper.....do	8	76	Do.
Brass.....do	13	64	Do.
Earthenware.....crates	196	1, 037	Do.
Bricks.....number	5, 000	20	Do.
Machinery.....		150	Do.
Magnesia.....cases	70	140	Do.
Pitch.....tons	263	361	Do.
Sundries.....		89	Do.
Coal.....tons	41, 406	20, 703	Austria.
Iron.....do	15, 790	52, 941	Do.
Earthenware.....crates	79	393	Do.
Locomotive engines.....		1, 500	Do.
Sundries.....		7	Do.
Coal.....tons	130, 711	65, 355	Malta.
Patent fuel.....do	2, 035	1, 220	Do.
Iron.....do	152	1, 216	Do.
Coal.....do	33, 101	16, 550	Greece.
Coke.....do	33	23	Do.
Iron.....do	327	1, 191	Do.
Earthenware.....crates	89	498	Do.
Sundries.....		12	Do.
Coal.....tons	102, 781	51, 390	Turkey.
Iron.....do	7, 945	55, 570	Do.
Tin.....cwt	180	237	Do.
Bricks.....number	188, 643	712	Do.
Earthenware.....crates	158	441	Do.
China-ware.....do	99	520	Do.
Furniture.....		300	Do.
Vestas.....cases	11	15	Do.
Coal.....tons	63, 109	31, 554	Syria.
Patent fuel.....do	4, 690	2, 814	Do.
Coal.....do	2, 065	1, 032	Tunis.
Iron.....do	157	328	Do.
Coal.....do	11, 738	5, 869	Algeria.
Coke.....do	26	18	Do.
Patent fuel.....do	1, 774	1, 064	Do.
Coal.....do	39, 153	19, 576	Egypt.
Patent fuel.....do	960	576	Do.
Iron.....do	1, 341	9, 382	Do.
Coal.....do	2, 775	1, 387	Sierra Leone.
Coal.....do	430	215	Fernando Po.
Coal.....do	1, 123	561	Ascension.
Coal.....do	2, 675	1, 337	Cape of Good Hope.
Iron.....do	222	1, 575	Do.
Coal.....do	6, 026	3, 013	Mauritius.
Patent fuel.....do	500	300	Do.
Iron.....do	5	156	Do.
Canvas.....yards	2, 640	180	Do.
Hardware, haberdashery, &c.....		1, 827	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Cardiff, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Coal	tons.. 23, 913	£11, 956	Aden.
Patent fuel.....	do.. 16, 601	9, 960	Do.
Machinery .....	.....	68	Do.
Sundries .....	.....	179	Do.
Coal	tons.. 17, 425	8, 712	Bombay.
Coal	do.. 5, 234	2, 617	Madras and Rangoon.
Iron	do.. 4, 611	32, 039	Do.
Patent fuel.....	do.. 567	340	Do.
Coal	do.. 15, 846	7, 923	Calcutta.
Coal	do.. 64, 225	32, 112	Singapore.
Patent fuel.....	do.. 2, 200	1, 320	Do.
Coal	do.. 22, 745	11, 372	Ceylon.
Patent fuel.....	do.. 14, 976	8, 985	Do.
Coal	do.. 2, 777	1, 188	Java.
Coal	do.. 10, 660	5, 330	Philippine Islands.
Patent fuel.....	do.. 447	268	Do.
Coal	do.. 49, 965	24, 982	China.
Patent fuel.....	do.. 524	314	Do.
Coal	do.. 5, 136	2, 568	Japan.
Coal	do.. 1, 555	777	Western Australia.
Coal	do.. 27, 917	13, 958	Canada.
Iron	do.. 1, 622	13, 774	Do.
Oil, &c.....	.....	222	Do.
Coal	tons.. 310	155	St. John, New Brunswick.
Coal	do.. 250	125	Prince Edward Island.
Coal	do.. 4, 511	2, 255	Bermudas.
Coal	do.. 874	437	United States of America.
Iron	do.. 171, 189	1, 263, 820	Do.
Muriate of ammonia.....	casks.. 4	125	Do.
Coal	tons.. 323	161	Newfoundland.
Iron	do.. 11	98	Do.
Hardware .....	.....	449	Do.
Cloth, &c.....	yards.. 2, 250	114	Do.
Rope	tons.. 18	625	Do.
Sundries .....	.....	345	Do.
Coal	tons.. 501	250	Antigua.
Coal	do.. 2, 698	1, 349	Barbadoes.
Coal	do.. 14, 221	7, 110	Jamaica.
Coal	do.. 9, 023	4, 511	St. Thomas.
Cotton.....	yards.. 18, 500	289	Bahamas.
Coal	tons.. 4, 161	2, 080	Demerara.
Patent fuel.....	do.. 444	266	Do.
Coal	do.. 52, 141	26, 070	Cuba.
Coke	do.. 292	204	Do.
Iron	do.. 1, 068	8, 610	Do.
Canvas	yards.. 13, 000	180	Do.
Machinery .....	.....	85	Do.
Coal	tons.. 18, 881	9, 440	Cape de Verdes.
Iron	do.. 33	590	Do.
Zinc	do.. 2	59	Do.
Cotton.....	yards.. 50, 805	871	Do.
Woolen goods	do.. 3, 068	108	Do.
Linen	do.. 4, 028	152	Do.
Haberdashery.....	.....	211	Do.
Stationery .....	.....	24	Do.
Paint	cwt.. 25	31	Do.
Machinery .....	.....	75	Do.
Oil .....	.....	82	Do.
Earthenware.....	crates.. 93	167	Do.
Sundries .....	.....	1, 676	Do.
Coal	tons.. 10, 332	5, 166	Martinique.
Coal	do.. 20, 404	10, 202	Argentine Confederation.
Coke	do.. 386	270	Do.
Patent fuel.....	do.. 200	120	Do.
Iron	do.. 465	3, 798	Do.
Sundries .....	.....	40	Do.
Coal	cwt.. 532	266	Hayti.
Powder	do.. 223	470	Do.
Shirtings	yards.. 44, 498	590	Do.
Coal	tons.. 1, 134	567	Mexico.
Bridge-work	do.. 168	2, 305	Do.
Coal	do.. 1, 756	878	New Granada.
Patent fuel.....	do.. 862	517	Do.
Coal	do.. 49, 061	24, 530	Peru.
Patent fuel.....	do.. 1, 748	1, 046	Do.
Iron	do.. 2, 004	14, 554	Do.
Steam-engines.....	.....	6, 335	Do.
Sundries .....	.....	163	Do.
Coal	tons.. 16, 567	8, 283	Chili.
Coke	do.. 800	560	Do.
Patent fuel.....	do.. 1, 120	672	Do.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of all vessels arriving at Cardiff, &c.—Continued.

Countries or ports.	INWARD.						OUTWARD.					
	British.		Foreign.				British.		Foreign.			
			Of the countries whence arrived.		Of other countries.				Of the countries to which departed.		Of other countries.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Jersey	41	3,862			1	438	29	1,529				
Falkland Islands							1	326				
Bermuda							5	1,491			2	1,623
Demerara							5	1,509			7	1,628
Hong-Kong							14	12,550			16	14,152
Russia	5	1,454	1	233	13	4,099	8	1,605	7	3,379	91	33,919
Denmark			1	874	1	576	5	889	6	870	17	4,050
Sweden	2	639	2	387	8	2,663			2	638	2	259
Norway	1	397	17	5,959	3	1,483	1	193	3	582	2	389
Holland	41	16,417	12	7,100	18	8,783	4	597	1	245		
Mecklenburg			1	293								
Prussia	2	210	5	1,561	5	1,915	1	118	3	912	4	827
Schleswig			2	655	1	300	1	83			1	316
Hamburg	6	3,572	6	3,297	13	10,061	1	195	1	318	1	198
Bremen	5	4,212	12	7,437	14	8,648					1	295
France	227	61,921	531	75,556	219	105,059	232	22,670	603	59,672	17	4,693
Spain	61	15,149	6	1,370	169	27,894	236	41,921	6	1,866	157	41,588
Portugal	1	373			2	995	102	15,181	13	2,130	32	6,103
Belgium	31	22,885	5	2,970	43	24,655						
Austria			2	1,060			11	2,881	65	24,366	7	1,797
Italy	4	556	25	11,692	4	1,777	61	10,504	165	68,762	99	39,363
Ionian Islands							13	2,631			21	9,265
Greece							8	2,065	8	2,543	11	3,891
Turkey					3	1,228	74	17,706			133	49,665
Egypt					1	394	61	20,495			84	37,669
Mexico							1	156			1	279
Cuba							42	16,751			58	23,727
St. Thomas							5	1,267			16	4,936
Martinique							4	3,128			5	2,919
Hayti											1	202
Argentine Confederation.					6	2,927	15	6,252			16	8,751
Uruguay							44	24,981			74	42,011
New Granada					1	183	1	1,244			2	674
West coast of Africa							11	2,761			4	1,048
Cape de Verdes							23	10,745			9	3,443
Japan							3	2,167			2	1,917
Algiers	7	1,623			18	4,182	11	1,419			40	7,034
Zanzibar											1	364
Fernando Po							1	278				
China							13	9,507			6	4,361
Senegal							1	156				
Java											2	1,912
Tunis							4	959			1	313
Philippine Islands							6	5,196			3	2,208
Gold Coast							1	274				
Chili							18	13,856			5	6,938
Peru							22	29,166			12	14,850
Brazil					1	150	136	57,800			56	32,294
East coast of Africa											1	329
	482	160,065	629	121,343	560	216,073	1,624	562,828	954	231,166	1,216	518,895
ABSTRACT.												
	482	160,065					1,624	562,828				
	629	121,343					954	231,166				
	560	216,073					1,216	518,895				
Total	1,671	497,481					3,794	1,312,889				

Statement showing the number and tonnage of steamers arriving at and clearing from Cardiff during the year 1870, and the countries or ports whence they arrived and for which they cleared.

Countries whence arrived and to which departed.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.				British.		Foreign.			
			Of the coun- tries whence arrived.		Of other countries.				Of the coun- tries to which departed.		Of other countries.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Bombay.....							1	1,062				
Gibraltar.....							49	25,955				
Malta.....							73	49,199			1	1,017
Aden.....							3	3,058				
Russia.....	1	473			1	858	9	5,341	11	14,799	1	455
Denmark.....							2	1,010			1	280
Norway.....											4	1,184
Sweden.....	1	607										
Holland.....	3	2,078					5	2,393	6	1,261		
Prussia.....							11	5,991				
Schleswig, &c.....							3	2,286				
Hamburg.....	20	11,644					25	14,533				
France.....	479	221,750	45	12,301	4	4,399	543	250,159	46	13,658		
Spain.....	11	3,590	6	1,811	1	1,378	41	21,025	6	3,739	1	240
Portugal.....			2	1,623			18	6,951	3	1,924		
Austria.....							8	8,003				
Italy.....							7	5,298	2	1,209		
Turkey.....							11	7,786			2	1,352
Egypt.....							16	11,703			1	399
Algiers.....							1	531				
Belgium.....	8	5,205										
	523	245,347	53	15,735	6	6,635	831	422,284	74	36,590	11	4,927
ABSTRACT.												
	523	245,347					831	422,284				
	53	15,735					74	36,590				
	6	6,635					11	4,927				
Total.....	582	267,717					916	463,801				
Brought over.....	1,671	497,481					3,794	1,312,889				
Grand total.....	2,253	765,198					4,710	1,776,690				

LLANELLY.

Statement showing the commerce at Llanelly for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Brimstone, rough.....cwt..	21, 317	Sicily.
Cattle.....number..	27	France and Jersey.
China-stone.....tons..	42	Jersey.
Copper-ore.....tons..	355	Canada.
Eggs.....number..	9, 180	France.
Furniture, household.....packages..	80	France.
Grain and flour.....cwt..	3, 888	France and Prussia.
Iron, pig.....tons..	11	France.
Lead, pig.....tons..	282	Sardinia.
ore.....tons..	6, 000	Newfoundland, Portugal, and Sardinia.
Oranges.....bushels..	20	Portugal.
Tallow.....cwt..	60	Sardinia.
Timber and wood goods.....loads..	5, 344	Canada, France, New Brunswick, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, and Russia.
Zinc-ore.....cwt..	40	Portugal.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Bricks, fire.....number..	50, 500	France, Hamburg, and Sardinia.
Clay, fire.....tons..	25	France.
Coal.....tons..	117, 251	Chili, Canada, Algeria, France, Geneva, Gibraltar, Spain, Cuba, Malta, Portugal, and Sardinia.
Earthenware.....crates..	70	France.
Iron, plates and bars.....tons..	100	Do.
Lead, pig.....tons..	1, 683	Do.
Soda.....cwt..	168	Do.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Llanelli for the year ending December 31, 1870,

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Algeria.....	.....	.....	.....	418	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	497	3	497
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	2	418	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British North America.....	.....	.....	5	1,484	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	545	3	545
	Channel Islands.....	.....	.....	7	507	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	613	3	613
	Chili.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	765	2	765
	Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	277	1	277
	France.....	1	217	245	35,166	246	35,383	.....	.....	295	40,951	295	40,951
	Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	750	5	750
	Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65	1	65
	Italy.....	.....	.....	18	3,768	18	3,768	.....	.....	9	2,321	9	2,321
	Madeira.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	119	1	119
	Malta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	753	3	753
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	2	248	2	248	.....	.....	5	870	5	870
	Prussia.....	.....	.....	2	206	2	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russia.....	.....	.....	2	378	2	378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	289	2	289
	Turkish dominions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	471	2	471
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	152	1	152
Danish.....	France.....	.....	.....	2	113	2	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	Channel Islands.....	.....	.....	262	18,971	265	19,619	3	649	289	21,012	292	21,661
	France.....	3	648	1	145	1	145	.....	.....	1	214	1	214
Norwegian.....	Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	145	1	145
	Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	2	373	2	373	.....	.....	1	265	1	265
Prussian.....	Russia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sicily.....	.....	.....	1	265	1	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	Sweden.....	.....	.....	1	114	1	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sardinian.....	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	297	1	297
	Sardinia.....	.....	.....	1	297	1	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	308	1	308
	Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	249	1	249
	Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120	1	120
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	2	240	2	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	120	1	120
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	3	644	3	644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	4	865	558	63,337	562	64,202	3	649	633	72,168	636	72,817

B. JONES,

NEWPORT.

Statement showing the commerce at Newport for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Iron-ore	tons.. 34, 517	\$124, 257 60	Nil	Spain, France, and Portugal.
Pig-iron	do... 1, 306	25, 555 20	do	Holland, Spain, and Sweden.
Bar-iron	do... 50	1, 920 00	do	Sweden and Spain.
Paving-stones	do... 25	120 00	do	France.
Esparto grass	do... 3	43 20	do	Spain.
Potatoes	cwt.. 47, 355	51, 144 00	do	France, Jersey, and North German Confederation.
Brimstone	do... 14, 621	49, 123 20	do	Italy.
Oats	do... 41, 901	88, 348 80	do	Prince Edward Island, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia.
Flour	do... 24, 778	95, 150 40	do	France.
Beans	do... 8, 480	17, 808 00	do	France and Spain.
Maize	do... 20, 960	35, 212 80	do	Turkey.
Tallow	do... 9	115 20	do	Uruguay.
Tar	barrels.. 744	3, 926 40	do	Sweden and Russia.
Pitch	do... 200	1, 200 00	do	Russia.
Pit-props	loads.. 11, 959	60, 273 60	do	France and Norway.
Pit-wood	do... 1, 030	5, 064 00	do	France.
Timber	do... 15, 007	288, 134 40	do	Norway, France, United States of America, Sweden, Holland, North German Confederation, Prince Edward Island, Canada, and Russia.
Sleepers	do... 3, 339	38, 465 28	do	Norway, Russia, and North German Confederation.
Onions	bushels.. 5, 938	4, 267 20	do	France and Holland.
Match-boxes	cases.. 71	2, 385 60	do	France.
Cows	do... 13	998 40	do	Jersey and Guernsey.
Furniture	do... ..	816 00	do	Spain.
Total .....	.....	894, 329 28		

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Coals	tons.. 391, 128	\$956, 727 48	Spain, France, Portugal, Italy, Austria, North German Confederation, Russia, Turkey, Wallachia and Moldavia, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Gibraltar, Malta, Channel Islands, Asiatic Turkey, Aden, Japan, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Portuguese possessions in Western Africa, Brazil, New Granada, States of Argentine Confederation, Patagonia, Uruguay, Peru, United States of America, Mexico, Canada, West Indies, Prince Edward Island, and India.
Railway iron	do... 190, 882	6, 948, 014 76	Russia, Italy, Spain, North German Confederation, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Wallachia and Moldavia, Turkey, Asiatic Turkey, Channel Islands, United States of America, Mexico, Central America, Peru, New Granada, Brazil, Chili, Argentine Confederation, Canada, and West Indies.
Coke	do... 6, 208	18, 171 36	Spain, France, Sweden, Asiatic Turkey, and Uruguay.
Cement	cwt.. 2, 610	1, 920 00	Peru.
Wrought copper sheets	do... 1, 285	20, 865 60	Asiatic Turkey.
Bar-iron	tons.. 69	1, 896 00	Russia and Central America.
Pig-iron	do... 25	876 00	Spain, France, and United States of America.
Cast-iron pipes	do... 287	9, 840 50	Spain and Central America.
Machinery	do... 377	57, 432 00	Spain and Russia.
Earthenware	packages.. 210	2, 416 80	Italy and Spain.
Railway wagons	number.. 93	50, 880 00	Central America and Peru.
Wheelbarrows	do... 199	717 60	Central America.
Fire-engine	do... 1	960 00	Peru.

Statement showing the commerce at Newport, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Stationary steam-engines ...No..	9	\$32, 971 20	Spain, Central America, and New Granada.
Carts.....do...	113	2, 184 00	Central America.
Lathe.....do...	1	2, 745 60	Mexico.
Bricks.....do...	56, 484	3, 552 00	Russia and Spain.
Gunpowder.....pounds..	20, 000	1, 536 00	Mexico.
Painters' colors.....casks..	18	945 60	Spain and Austria.
Turpentine.....gallons..	75	120 00	Spain.
Varnish.....do...	118	196 80	Do.
Timber.....loads..	10	144 00	Central America.
Total .....	.....	8, 115, 113 30	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Newport for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.			
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
Austrian	France.....	.....	.....	5	2, 110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wallachia and Moldavia.....	.....	.....	1	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Malta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Egypt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Greece.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian	Russia.....	.....	.....	1	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Germany.....	.....	.....	3	918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Holland.....	.....	.....	13	3, 225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Channel Islands.....	.....	.....	6	584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	.....	94	23, 040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portugal.....	.....	.....	1	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain.....	.....	.....	68	9, 757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy.....	.....	.....	3	426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British	Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Illyria, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Malta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wallachia, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Natolia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Egypt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	El Hedgaz, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Algeria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Morocco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape de Verds	Cape de Verds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British North America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	United States of America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Newport for the year ending December 31, 1870—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	New Granada							1	133
	Peru							11	6,645
	Chili							1	387
	Brazil							35	14,464
	Uruguay							1	273
	Argentine Confederation							6	2,215
	Patagonia							1	162
	Belgium	2	948	13	6,403				
	Sweden			5	749				
	Denmark			1	114				
Danish	France			2	422				
	Portugal								
	Germany								
	Spain								
	Russia			1	121				
	West Indies								
	West Indies								
	Holland								
	France			1	452				
	Germany			1	83				
Dutch	India								
	Spain								
	Brazil								
	Russia								
	Portugal								
	France								
	Spain								
	West Indies								
	Uruguay								
	Portuguese possessions in Africa								
French	Italy								
	Peru								
	Russia								
	India								
	Holland								
	France								
	Spain								
	Italy								
	Germany								
	Spain								
German	Italy								
	Germany								
	Spain								
	Italy								
	Germany								
	Spain								
	Italy								
	Germany								
	Spain								
	Italy								

[illegible]

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Newport for the year ending December 31, 1870—Continued.

Flag,	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish	Spain	13	4,402	2	329	15	4,731	15	4,814
Swedish	West Indies			1	144	1	144		
	France			2	345	2	345		
	Russia			1	182	1	182		
	Sweden			1	335	1	335		
	Belgium			1	510	1	510		
	West Indies								
	Spain								
	Brazil								
	Portuguese possessions in Africa								
	Germany			7	6,956	7	6,956		
	France			14	12,226	14	12,226		
	Belgium			1	466	1	466		
	Holland			1	443	1	443		
	Spain			1	681	1	681		
	United States of America								
	Brazil								
	West Indies								
	Peru								
	Argentine Confederation								
	Italy								
Total		64	24,827	483	116,677	547	141,504	105	42,453
								1,208	352,536
								1,313	394,989

J. N. KNAPP.

SWANSEA.

Statement showing the commerce at Swansea for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>Tons.</i>		
Copper, zinc, copper-ores, regulus, silver and zinc ores.	105, 450	£1, 500, 000	France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Norway, North Germany, Denmark, Belgium and Holland, Chili, Saint Jago de Cuba, foreign West Indies, North America, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and Falkland Isles.
Tin, terne and block plates, and iron.	36, 900	738, 000	France, Spain, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Belgium and Holland.
Timber, bricks, and fire-clay....	40, 100	80, 200	France, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, United States, Mexico, North America.
Arsenic, alkali, and superphosphate.	7, 400	103, 600	Spain, Italy, Portugal, Madeira and Azores, North Germany, Denmark, Chili, foreign West Indies, and United States.
Flour, grain, and potatoes.....	10, 700	42, 800	France, Austria, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Denmark, United States, and North America.
Esparto, bark, and hides.....	1, 500	4, 500	Spain, Italy, Russia, Sweden and Norway.
Sundries	400	(*)	France, Spain, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Chili, North America, the Cape, Australia, and Falkland Isles.
Sundries coastwise.....	278, 050	(*)	Coastwise.
Total	480, 500	2, 469, 100	
		£12, 345, 500	

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>Tons.</i>		
Coals, coke, and patent fuel	674, 650	£371, 057	France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Portugal, Madeira and Azores, Russia, Sweden, Norway, North Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, British possessions in Europe, Chili, west coast of South America, Brazil, West Indies, United States, Canaries and West Africa, Bassorah, North America, the Cape, and East Indies.
Copper, zinc, copper-ores, regulus, silver and zinc ores.	5, 000	100, 000	France, Italy, North Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Chili, and North America.
Tin, terne and block plates, and iron.	11, 800	236, 000	France, Italy, Portugal, Azores, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Chili, Brazils, United States, North America, and the Cape.
Timber, bricks, and fire-clay ...	5, 400	10, 800	France, Austria, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Chili, and North America.
Arsenic, alkali, and superphosphate.	700	9, 800	France, Italy, Portugal, Madeira, Azores, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Chili, and North America.
Flour, grain, and potatoes.....	200	500	France, with Algeria.
Esparto, bark, and hides.....	100	300	Chili and west coast of South America.
Sundries	1, 100	(*)	France, Italy, Chili, North America, and the Cape.
Sundries coastwise.....	338, 850	(*)	Coastwise.
Total	1, 037, 800	728, 457	
		£3, 642, 285	

* Value not ascertained.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Swansea for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Register tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Register tons.
British	All countries	701	118,946	4,295	523,270	701	118,946	4,295	523,270
Foreign	do	22	6,646	.....	.....	22	6,646	.....	.....
French	do .....	.....	.....	815	86,560	.....	.....	815	86,560
Italian	do .....	.....	.....	112	38,424	.....	.....	112	38,424
Russian	do .....	.....	.....	42	13,742	.....	.....	42	13,742
Norwegian	do .....	.....	.....	50	13,174	.....	.....	50	13,174
North German	do .....	.....	.....	38	11,086	.....	.....	38	11,086
Austrian	do .....	.....	.....	27	8,683	.....	.....	27	8,683
Swedish	do .....	.....	.....	29	7,234	.....	.....	29	7,243
Greek	do .....	.....	.....	28	7,201	.....	.....	28	7,201
Danish	do .....	.....	.....	33	6,154	.....	.....	33	6,154
Spanish	do .....	.....	.....	22	6,119	.....	.....	22	6,119
Dutch	do .....	.....	.....	10	1,378	.....	.....	10	1,378
American	do .....	.....	.....	2	796	.....	.....	2	796
Portuguese	do .....	.....	.....	6	870	.....	.....	6	870
Turkish	do .....	.....	.....	1	260	.....	.....	1	260
Belgian	do .....	.....	.....	1	101	.....	.....	1	101
Total .....	.....	723	125,592	5,511	725,052	723	125,592	5,511	725,052
				6,234	850,644			6,234	850,644

H. MORICE.

BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN.

AUGUST 1, 1871. (Received September 26.)

Since my last report, dated September 1 last, which was made up for the year ending December 31, 1869, nothing of importance has taken place in any of the regulations or port-charges of this colony, and the custom tariff is the same as last reported.

IMPORTS.

By the statement contained in the table A, herewith, it will be seen that the total amount of imports in this colony during the year 1870 has been \$11,383,888.12.

EXPORTS.

It will also be seen by the inclosed table marked B that the total amount of exports from this colony for the above said period has been \$12,436,375.16.

Wool, goat-skins, and sheep-skins have been the principal articles of export to the United States.

The following will show the declared value, as per invoices on record, of the above goods shipped at this port and at Port Elizabeth :

Cape Town :

For quarter ending March 31, 1870.....	\$47,774 22
For quarter ending June 30, 1870	58,077 44
For quarter ending September 30, 1870.....	63,367 48
For quarter ending December 31, 1870.....	70,345 79
Total	\$239,564 93

Port Elizabeth :

For quarter ending March 31, 1870.....	\$54,569 48
For quarter ending June 30, 1870	167,378 55
For quarter ending September 30, 1870.....	341,568 34
For quarter ending December 31, 1870.....	263,467 78
Total	826,994 15
Grand total.....	1,066,559 08

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The inclosed table marked C will show the number and nationality of vessels having entered or cleared at the several ports of Cape of Good Hope during the year 1870. The number of arrivals of all nations has been 374—tonnage, 211,391; of which 47 were steamers. This port has been visited by 7 United States men-of-war during the said period.

G. GERARD.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Cape Town for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Agricultural implements.....		\$60,696 84	\$3,709 61	United States, United Kingdom, North Germany, Norway and Sweden.
Ale and beer .....gallons..	340,492	203,309 00	27,215 32	United Kingdom, Holland, Norway, and North Germany.
Apparel and slops.....		592,938 72	58,583 36	Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong-Kong, and United Kingdom.
Coffee .....pounds..	7,179,101	683,606 44	195,901 46	Ceylon, Penang, Mauritius, Madras, United Kingdom.
Barley .....do....	600	14 52	97	United Kingdom.
Beans and peas .....do....	300	14 52	1 45	Java.
Bran .....do....	2,400	19 36	1 93	Uruguay.
Flour .....do....	1,777,603	59,333 56	20,862 34	Bassein, Madras, South Australia, and United Kingdom.
Maize .....do....	2,000	19 36	3 14	Uruguay.
Oats .....do....	1,217		1 98	North Germany.
Cotton.....do....	55,274	4,837 00	(Warehoused)	France, Holland, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras.
Cotton manufactures.....		2,124,760 00	211,919 40	United Kingdom, Holland, North Germany.
Gunpowder .....pounds..	221,082	30,977 00	26,630 43	United States, United Kingdom.
Guns.....number..	3,841	35,069 04	17,917 68	United States, Holland, Sweden, Java, Siam, and United Kingdom.
Gun-barrels.....do....	73	125 84	353 32	United Kingdom.
Haberdashery and millinery.....		1,205,566 56	120,331 11	United Kingdom, Holland, North Germany, Mauritius.
Hardware, cutlery, and ironmongery.....		581,603 44	58,139 53	United Kingdom, United States, Holland, Sweden, Java, Siam.
Iron, bar, bolt, and rod.....		61,622 88	6,162 77	Holland, Norway, Sweden, and United Kingdom.
Leather manufactures.....		466,734 92	46,780 05	Holland.
Linen manufactures.....		112,534 84	10,126 30	Holland and United Kingdom.
Rice .....pounds..	11,350,115	115,200 92	12,668 84	Akyab, Bassein, Calcutta, United States, Mauritius.
Saddlery and harness.....		95,972 36	9,645 50	United Kingdom.
Silk manufactures.....		21,421 84	2,289 00	United Kingdom, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Holland.
Spirits, (all sorts) .gallons..	86,341	121,687 23	99,522 42	United Kingdom, United States, Holland, Sweden, North Germany.
Sugar, (all kinds) .pounds..	16,517,628	319,265 76	200,479 65	United States, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Natal, United Kingdom.
Tea.....do....	869,186	191,968 72	57,306 24	China, Japan, United States, United Kingdom, Calcutta.
Tobacco—cigars..number..	3,095,250	40,011 80	14,011 80	United States, Manila, Calcutta, Hong-Kong, North Germany, United Kingdom.
manufactured and unmanufactured .....pounds..	332,004	51,933 20	39,296 20	United States, Manila, Calcutta, Singapore, Madras, United Kingdom.
Wines.....		50,253 72	15,153 07	France, North Germany, Madeira, Austria, United Kingdom.
Woolen manufactures.....		611,848 60	60,679 56	Ceylon, Holland, United Kingdom.
Total of the above articles.....		7,843,348 04	1,315,694 43	
Total of articles not here stated..		3,540,540 08	331,679 31	
Grand total for the whole colony..		11,383,888 12	1,647,373 74	

B.—Statement showing the commerce of Cape Town for the year ending December 31, 1870.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Aloes.....pounds..	502, 291	\$13, 140 60	United States, United Kingdom.
Argols.....do....	80, 762	7, 454 44	United Kingdom.
Copper-ore.....tons..	7, 300	708, 421 12	Do.
Corn, grain, and meal:			
Barley.....pounds..	434, 214	5, 280 44	Mauritius, St. Helena.
Beans and peas..do....	580, 083	10, 589 92	Brazils, Mauritius, St. Helena.
Bran.....do....	1, 483, 705	21, 218 56	Calcutta, Madras, Mauritius, St. Helena.
Buchu.....do....	36, 812	1, 955 36	United States, United Kingdom.
Flour.....do....	1, 299, 724	42, 584 20	Brazils, Calcutta, Madras, Ichaboe, St. Helena,
Maize.....do....	1, 431, 933	15, 739 68	Sandwich Harbor, Mauritius, St. Helena.
Oats.....do....	2, 515, 826	43, 264 76	Walwich Bay, Brazils, Calcutta, Mauritius, Natal.
Wheat.....do....	1, 271, 908	21, 208 88	Mauritius, Walwich Bay, United Kingdom.
Feathers, ostrich...do....	28, 768	441, 548 36	United States, United Kingdom.
Fish, cured.....do....	5, 393, 327	128, 740 00	Mauritius, St. Helena, Réunion, Natal.
Fruit, dried.....do....	503, 987	29, 243 28	Singapore, Victoria, Ichaboe, St. Helena.
Hides, ox and cow...No....	34, 388	105, 536 20	United States, United Kingdom.
Horses.....do....	175	29, 248 12	Brazils, Calcutta, Madras, Mauritius, St. Helena.
Horns.....do....	78, 723	5, 066 88	United Kingdom.
Ivory.....pounds..	52, 947	70, 602 64	Do.
Skins, viz:			
Goat.....number..	893, 310	610, 382 08	United States, United Kingdom.
Sheep.....do....	1, 484, 076	422, 041 60	Do.
Spirits, brandy....gallons..	634	1, 132 56	Ichaboe, Walwich Bay, St. Helena.
Wines, viz:			
Constantia.....do....	1, 008	3, 760 68	United States, Brazils, Java, Victoria, United Kingdom.
Ordinary.....do....	88, 533	67, 413 08	United States, United Kingdom, Calcutta, Madras, St. Helena.
Wool, sheeps:			
Fleece-washed,pounds..	12, 093, 074	2, 483, 486 28	United States, United Kingdom, Belgium, North Germany.
Scoured.....do....	16, 107, 892	1, 722, 073 84	United States, Belgium, United Kingdom.
Grease.....do....	9, 082, 325	1, 072, 907 00	Do.
Total value of the above.....		8, 084, 040 56	
Total value articles not stated....		4, 352, 334 60	
Grand total exports whole colony.		12, 436, 375 16	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Cape Town and the whole colony for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	Boston .....	.....	.....	6	2,782	.....	.....	6	2,782
	Whaling .....	.....	.....	4	845	.....	.....	4	845
	Yokohama .....	.....	.....	*1	524	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port Louis .....	.....	.....	1	260	.....	.....	1	260
	Baltimore .....	.....	.....	†1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	United Kingdom	34	32,321	253	131,574	34	32,321	253	131,574
	Asia—Aden	1	13,444	.....	.....	1	13,444	.....	.....
	Calcutta	1	851	.....	.....	1	851	.....	.....
	Mauritius	1	1,414	.....	.....	1	1,414	.....	.....
	Foreign countries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	do. ....	.....	.....	2	501	.....	.....	2	501
Dutch	do. ....	.....	.....	9	3,909	.....	.....	9	3,909
French	do. ....	.....	.....	†6	2,755	.....	.....	5	1,553
North Germany	do.	9	3,582	33	11,108	9	3,582	33	11,108
Norwegian	do. ....	.....	.....	5	1,553	.....	.....	5	1,553
Russian	do. ....	.....	.....	1	826	.....	.....	1	826
Spanish	do.	1	1,300	.....	.....	1	1,300	.....	.....
Swedish	do. ....	.....	.....	5	1,742	.....	.....	5	1,742
Total .....	.....	47	52,912	327	158,479	47	52,912	324	156,653
				374	211,391			371	209,565

* Wrecked.

† Sold—took foreign flag.

‡ 1 condemned.

NOTE.—The above arrivals in ports of the whole colony may be divided as follows, viz:

Cape Town	240
Mossel Bay	5
Simon's Town	11
Port Elizabeth	106
Port Alfred	5
East London	7
Total of all classes of vessels	374

MAURITIUS.

Statement showing the commerce at Port Louis, Mauritius, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Animals:				
Antelopes.....No..	1	\$9 69	.....	Muscat.
Asses.....do..	20	290 64	.....	Do.
Oxen and cows.....do..	6, 688	161, 305 20	.....	Madagascar.
Dogs.....do..	66	854 97	\$140 48	France, United Kingdom, Cape of Good Hope.
Gazelles.....do..	6	58 13	.....	Muscat.
Goats.....do..	44	204 66	.....	Madagascar, India.
Horses.....do..	391	23, 570 90	.....	Cape of Good Hope, Australasia, Sandalwood Island.
Mules.....do..	1, 976	75, 028 72	.....	Rio de la Plata, France.
Sheep.....do..	1, 977	7, 694 69	.....	Rio de la Plata, Cape of Good Hope, Australasia.
Swine.....do..	726	3, 208 67	.....	Madagascar.
Turtles.....do..	70	31 49	.....	Réunion.
Apothecaries' wares.....		62, 283 89	3, 140 45	France, United Kingdom.
Apparel.....		106, 213 74	4, 778 53	United Kingdom, France.
Arms:				
Fowling-pieces.....No..	73	3, 870 36	232 23	France, United Kingdom.
Pistols.....do..	49	403 02	24 18	United Kingdom, India.
Cartridges.....do..		54 01	3 23	United Kingdom, France.
Gunpowder.....lbs..	15, 549	1, 169 83	108 89	United Kingdom.
Ordnance of iron.....do..	448	48 44	.....	Continental India.
Shot, lead.....cwt..	78 3 0	518 31	24 70	United Kingdom.
Arrowroot.....do..	111 0 0	492 64	14	Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar.
Artificial flowers		3, 174 76	190 51	France, United Kingdom.
Asphaltum.....cwt..	564 0 0	697 78	41 88	United Kingdom.
Bacon and hams.....do..	856 1 18	21, 237 18	816 23	United Kingdom, Cape of Good Hope, Australasia.
Bags, empty:				
Gunny.....No..	145, 799	5, 858 09	351 45	Réunion.
Linen.....do..	453, 032	34, 865 86	2, 091 96	United Kingdom, France.
Straw.....do..	263, 577	8, 921 44	535 26	Madagascar.
Vacoa.....do..	72, 135	2, 348 61	.....	Réunion.
Bark for tanners.....cwt..	565 2 26	630 93	37 84	Australasia, Singapore.
Baskets and basket-work.....		317 66	19 01	Madagascar, France, Pondicherry.
Beads, ornamental.....		1, 219 72	36 27	France, India.
Beef, salted.....cwt..	5, 309 1 22	31, 839 37	2, 561 73	Cape of Good Hope, Australasia, United Kingdom.
Beer and ale { hhds.. 2, 150 } { galls.. 23 } { doz. bottles.. 18, 443½ }		70, 362 13	26, 612 48	United Kingdom, Cape of Good Hope.
Bellows, smiths'.....No..	245	644 01	38 65	France, United Kingdom.
Betel-nuts.....cwt..	4, 200 3 0	15, 994 40	959 66	India.
Blacking.....		4, 890 44	293 43	United Kingdom.
Blocks for rigging.....No..	283	141 45	8 47	United Kingdom, Cape of Good Hope.
Boats.....do..	25	1, 183 39	68 71	India, United Kingdom.
Books, printed.....cwt..	747 1 0	23, 615 15	.....	United Kingdom, France.
Bran.....do..	45, 529 0 0	84, 546 37	3, 671 50	Australasia, Cape of Good Hope, India.
Bread and biscuits.....do..	331 1 21	1, 397 98	37 95	Australasia, United Kingdom, India.
Bricks and tiles.....No..	453, 302	6, 637 49	.....	United Kingdom, France, Sweden.
Brimstone.....cwt..	511 3 0	1, 263 56	73 41	United Kingdom.
Brushes and brooms.....		1, 761 52	105 76	France, United Kingdom.
Buntings.....yds..	327	135 63	8 13	United Kingdom.
Butter.....cwt..	1, 932 0 9	39, 158 41	1, 870 59	Cape of Good Hope, France.
Cabinet and upholstery wares.....		13, 445 41	686 25	France, United Kingdom, United States.
Candles:				
Composition.....lbs..	157, 340	24, 450 66	1, 465 57	France, United Kingdom.
Tallow.....do..	3, 177	322 17	19 32	France.
Wax and sperm.....do..	29, 309	5, 458 95	327 54	India, United Kingdom, France.
Canes and sticks.....		113 11	5 03	France.
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....		63, 740 50	65 94	Madagascar.
Cards, playing.....		223 07	13 38	France.
Carriages.....No..	6	3, 283 02	196 99	United Kingdom, France.
Carts and wagons.....do..	23	101 30	6 08	United Kingdom.
Casts of statues and busts.....		2, 753 33	78 01	Cape of Good Hope.
Cement.....cwt..	7, 133 3 0	5, 783 98	265 67	France, United Kingdom.
Charcoal, animal.....do..	1 0 0	3 88	.....	France.

Statement showing the commerce at Port Louis, Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cheese.....cwt..	1, 234 0 18	\$21, 208 24	\$1, 195 66	United Kingdom, France.
Chocolate and cocoa.....lbs..	6, 713	1, 709 93	100 27	France.
Choorah.....cwt..	603 2 0	1, 863 97	.....	India.
Clay.....do..	394 0 0	284 04	11 91	United Kingdom.
Clocks and watches.....No..	583	3, 678 78	220 73	France, United States, United Kingdom.
Coals.....tons..	20, 502 15 0	92, 136 29	.....	United Kingdom, Australasia.
Coffee.....cwt..	10, 789 0 5	90, 722 17	7, 691 79	India, Java, Ceylon.
Confectionery.....	.....	12, 917 35	761 31	United Kingdom, France, Australasia.
Copper, sheets and nails.cwt..	5, 359 1 10	76, 452 86	3, 464 57	United Kingdom, Singapore, India.
Cordage :				
Coir.....do..	1, 928 1 9	13, 060 39	572 38	India, Johanna.
Hemp.....do..	819 1 11	8, 603 25	510 23	United Kingdom, France.
Cordials and liqueurs..galls..	5, 040½	10, 841 20	9, 155 32	France, United Kingdom.
Corks and bungs.....gross..	80, 359½	8, 937 91	533 97	France.
Corn, flour, &c. :				
Barley.....cwt..	4, 324 3 0	9, 609 29	523 74	Cape of Good Hope, Bassorah.
Beans.....do..	8, 215 0 8	17, 986 70	993 91	Cape of Good Hope, India.
Dholl..bags, (of 164 lbs)..	52, 348	133, 390 68	6, 377 37	India.
Grain.....do..	59, 196	156, 000 05	7, 168 64	Do.
Maize.....cwt..	20, 837 0 0	27, 721 24	1, 682 40	Cape of Good Hope, Réunion.
Oats.....do..	82, 122 3 0	202, 234 09	9, 941 46	India, Cape of Good Hope, Australasia.
Oatmeal.....do..	5 2 11	26 46	1 59	United Kingdom.
Peas.....do..	1, 592 3 12	3, 475 57	192 91	Réunion.
Pollard.....do..	1, 078 1 0	2, 264 09	130 59	Australasia.
Rice...bags (of 164 lbs)..	908, 761	2, 245, 156 46	109, 229 90	India, Cochin China, Madagascar.
Wheat.....do..	88, 676	245, 499 17	10, 892 16	India, Bassorah, Australasia, Chili.
Wheat-flour.....cwt..	60, 205 0 21	161, 940 35	7, 276 25	Australasia, Chili, United States.
Cotton manufactures :				
Plain.....yds..	7, 042, 431	483, 633 82	23, 505 33	United Kingdom.
Colored.....do..	6, 598, 465	573, 441 16	28, 577 68	United Kingdom, Pondicherry, France.
Counterpanes and bed-quilts.....No..	3, 946	1, 890 25	86 10	United Kingdom, France.
Hosiery.....	.....	21, 303 78	1, 307 88	Do.
For sewing.....lbs..	22, 313	9, 372 05	562 35	Do.
Wicks.....do..	1, 022	139 02	8 34	India, France.
Cotton-wool.....cwt..	98 1 15	705 19	42 32	India.
Earthen & china wares..pcs..	702, 577	22, 731 01	1, 294 34	United Kingdom, France.
Eggs.....No..	2, 400	15 02	89	Madagascar, United Kingdom.
Feathers, ornamental.....	.....	21 31	1 27	India.
Fireworks.....	.....	737 74	44 26	Singapore, United Kingdom, France.
Fish :				
Dried or salted.....cwt..	49, 703 3 22	128, 317 92	11, 930 75	Cape of Good Hope, France.
Pickled herrings..bbls*..	249½	1, 346 63	120 74	United States.
salmon.....do..	2½	69 50	1 21	United Kingdom.
Not oth'rwise d'scr'd.do..	876½	5, 449 50	424 58	United States, Cape of Good Hope.
Fishing-tackle.....	.....	531 63	31 91	United Kingdom.
Fruit, dried :				
Almonds.....cwt..	133 1 2	1, 844 84	110 67	France, Australasia.
Apples.....do..	10	1 21	08	United Kingdom.
Cocoa-nuts.....No..	123, 655	1, 343 97	.....	Dependencies of Mauritius.
Dates.....cwt..	18, 080 0 18	21, 642 14	346 93	Bassorah, India.
Figs.....do..	6 0 0	60 31	3 63	France.
Pistachio-nuts.....do..	1, 032 0 0	3, 220 29	193 22	India.
Prunes.....do..	7 2 24	231 54	13 89	France.
Raisins.....do..	161 2 21	1, 375 49	82 55	France, Bassorah.
Walnuts.....bush..	56	145 32	8 72	Bassorah.
Not enumerated.....	.....	578 27	32 96	France, Cape of Good Hope.
Fruit, fresh.....	.....	1, 479 60	.....	Australasia, Réunion.
Ghee.....cwt..	912 1 0	13, 212 62	792 74	India.
Ginger.....do..	221 3 0	560 21	33 60	Do.
Glass, window.....panes..	132, 451	4, 802 13	269 81	United Kingdom, France.
Glass bottles imported full.....gross..	2, 994 13-48	14, 488 34	.....	France, United Kingdom.
Glass bottles imported empty.....gross..	44 11-144	368 97	22 14	United Kingdom, France.
Glass ware.....pieces..	143, 005	10, 208 81	606 12	Do.

* Of 200 pounds.

Statement showing the commerce at Port Louis, Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Glasses, looking, and mirrors.....No..	52,539	\$3,580 68	\$207 85	France, United Kingdom.
Glue.....cwt..	16 1 12	242 68	14 57	India, France, United Kingdom.
Grease.....do..	335 3 24	928 35	55 69	United Kingdom.
Groceries.....		13,308 06	773 49	India.
Gum arabic.....cwt..	16 3 22	382 79	22 95	France, India.
Gum copal.....do..	47 2 14	493 60	3 31	Sambawa, Madagascar.
Gutta percha manufactures.....		57 16	3 43	United Kingdom, France.
Haberdashery, mercery, &c.....		301,071 45	16,241 53	France, United Kingdom.
Hair:				
Horse.....cwt..	13 0 0	100 27	6 01	United Kingdom, France.
Ornamental.....		570 87	34 25	Do.
Hardware and cutlery.....		158,354 92	7,745 88	United Kingdom, France, India.
Hats:				
Beaver.....No..	698	1,665 37	99 91	France, United Kingdom.
Felt.....do..	30,948	19,196 53	1,145 99	United Kingdom, France.
Silk.....do..	876	1,723 74	103 42	France, United Kingdom.
Solah.....do..	1,324	831 47	30 74	India.
Straw.....do..	27,980	4,393 26	250 56	France, India, United Kingdom.
Other sorts.....do..	2,348	1,011 43	59 50	France, United Kingdom.
Hay and straw.....bales..	1,398	2,607 53		Rio de la Plata, France, Cape of Good Hope.
Hides, raw.....No..	676	2,330 21	122 05	United Kingdom, Madagascar, Muscat.
Honey.....		86 22	5 19	Cape of Good Hope.
Hops.....cwt..	1,628 0 0	8,060 42	483 63	United Kingdom.
Horns, cow, ox, or bull.....No..	203	5 65	34	Madagascar.
Hulls of vessels aband'd.....do..	6	14,246 20	854 76	India, United Kingdom, Madagascar, Réunion.
Indigo.....cwt..	108 0 24	1,945 61	112 38	United Kingdom, France, Réunion.
Iron:				
Bar.....tons..	793 16 1 22	23,546 44	1,412 79	United Kingdom.
Cast.....do..	821 6 0 16	40,513 28	2,430 76	Do.
Sheet.....do..	136 12 1 0	9,653 85	579 22	Do.
Wrought, anchors and grapnels.....tons..	3 8 0 0	84 04	5 02	India.
Wrought, nails.....do..	222 16 1 10	22,699 85	1,362 00	United Kingdom, France.
oth'r sorts.....do..	55 15 1 0	2,623 21	147 22	United Kingdom.
Jewelry.....		23,532 88	1,316 92	France, India, United Kingdom.
Juice of lemons or limes.....galls..	111	65 39	3 92	India, Madagascar.
Lard.....cwt..	7,323 1 15	115,921 64	6,776 31	India, Réunion, France.
Lead, sheet and pipes.....do..	2,915 0 12	13,622 24	817 34	United Kingdom.
Leather unwrought.....do..	406 3 2	14,129 01	757 64	United Kingdom, Pondicherry, Australasia.
Leather, wrought:				
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	131,953	117,725 65	6,939 86	France, United Kingdom.
Gloves.....do..	13,610	8,514 06	510 84	Do.
Other sorts.....		12,335 53	693 09	United Kingdom, France.
Leeches.....No..	40,100	426 27		India.
Lentils.....bags (of 164 lbs).....	259	959 11	31 36	India, Madagascar, Réunion.
Lime.....cwt..	2,104	961 53		France, Réunion, United Kingdom.
Linen manufactures:				
Plain.....yds..	57,442	8,225 59	493 54	United Kingdom.
Colored.....do..	6,475	956 45	43 72	Do.
Sail-cloth.....do..	79,837	16,473 12	867 26	United Kingdom, France.
Sails.....No..	21	90 82	5 43	India.
Tents.....		1,326 04	79 56	United Kingdom.
Thread.....lbs..	17,133	4,221 56	253 28	Do.
Machinery and mill-work.....		242,697 92		United Kingdom, France.
Manure:				
Guano.....tons..	16,463 3 0 5	582,294 41		Peru, United Kingdom.
Other sorts.....do..	436 7 1 0	24,544 18		United Kingdom, France.
Maps and charts.....		102 20		United Kingdom.
Mathematical and optical instruments.....		394 79	21 27	India, United Kingdom, France.
Mats and matting.....		3,686 36	222 36	Madagascar, India.
Musical instruments.....		1,139 55	39 90	United Kingdom.
		5,699 45	333 23	France.
Oakum.....cwt..	88 0 0	411 98	24 72	India, United Kingdom.
Oil-cloth.....yds..	3,498	1,771 45	106 27	United Kingdom.
Oil:				
Castor.....cwt..	2,041 2 17	13,758 58	825 50	India.
Cocoa-nut.....galls..	3,019	1,847 99	10 96	Ceylon, Pondicherry.
Gingely.....cwt..	297 0 0	1,873 42	112 40	India.
Mustard.....do..	1,826 0 0	10,644 45	638 66	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Port Louis, Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Oil—Continued.				
Neatsfoot	galls.. 1,321	\$1,471 24	\$88 28	United Kingdom.
Olive	do.. 17,639	26,486 67	1,588 51	France, Réunion, Singapore.
Pistachio	cwt.. 10,985 2 24	63,978 58	3,825 63	India.
Sperm or fish	galls.. 137	362 57	21 76	The fisheries, France.
All other sorts	do.. 30,169	12,659 95	616 42	United Kingdom, Australasia, United States.
Onions and garlic ... { bush.. 1,697 } { lbs.. 10 }		3,180 57		Réunion, India.
Opium	do.. 3,541	16,768 97	8,576 30	India, United States.
Painters' and dyers' colors and materials		63,952 71	3,827 65	United Kingdom.
Paper, stained, for hanging	rolls.. 33,931	3,255 17	195 31	France.
Pearl and Scotch barley	cwt.. 15 1 8	93 00	5 59	United Kingdom.
Perfumery		28,644 02	1,715 95	France, United Kingdom.
Pickles and sauces		5,365 50	286 64	United Kingdom, France.
Pictures, oil-paintings		433 23		Do.
Pitch and tar	bbls.. 1,571	4,223 97	253 44	Do.
Plants and roots		1,306 67		Cape of Good Hope, France.
Plaster of Paris		73	04	France.
Plate, wrought, of silver	oz.. 1,025	1,301 34	78 09	United Kingdom, India.
Plated and gilt wares		4,506 13	212 25	France, United Kingdom.
Pork, salted	cwt.. 2,186 3 20	31,593 29	998 71	United Kingdom, France, Réunion.
Potatoes	do.. 46,073 2 0	15,683 66		Réunion, Australasia.
Prints and engravings		950 63	48 30	France, United Kingdom.
Printing types and materials		874 68	52 50	United Kingdom.
Provisions, preserved		17,373 93	1,009 41	France, United Kingdom, Australasia.
Rabannas	pieces.. 91,263	5,965 86	244 44	Madagascar.
Ratans	cwt.. 4,089 0 0	6,908 43	414 50	Singapore.
Rosin :				
Red	do.. 257 1 7	773 59	46 42	France, United Kingdom.
Rough	do.. 151 0 0	312 68	11 22	France, Sambawa.
Saddlery and harness		10,663 58	637 49	United Kingdom, France.
Sago	cwt.. 230 2 0	607 68	36 45	Singapore, Réunion.
Sal-ammoniac	do.. 15 2 0	164 31		United Kingdom.
Salt	tons.. 4,297 18 1 1	13,537 14	655 15	France, United Kingdom, Spain.
Saltpeter	cwt.. 384 0 1	1,483 47		India.
Sand	do.. 1,301 0 0	245 83	14 73	France, United Kingdom.
Sausages	do.. 33 0 4	908 83	32 01	France, India.
Sculptures, marble or stone		2 42	14	Rio de la Plata.
Seeds :				
Garden		1,727 61		France, United Kingdom.
Unenumerated		22,067 83	701 15	India, Mozambique.
Sheathing, paper or felt		725 15	43 51	United Kingdom.
Silks, satins, & ribbons	yds.. 12,357	6,723 63	401 65	United Kingdom, India, France.
Silks, for sewing	lbs.. 1	3 88	24	Singapore.
Slops and negro clothing		1,397 25	86 75	United Kingdom.
Soap	cwt.. 12,730 0 6	84,772 32	5,078 69	France, India.
Soda, phosphate of	do.. 8 0 0	95 67		France.
Solder	do.. 29 2 4	441 53	26 50	United Kingdom, India.
Specie		649,891 97		Australasia, United Kingdom, France, Cape of Good Hope.
Specimens of natural history		276 45		Australasia, United Kingdom, Madagascar.
Spelter or zinc, unwro't. cwt..	75 0 0	702 38	11 65	Cape of Good Hope, United Kingdom, France.
Spices :				
Cinnamon	do.. 7 2 20	107 05	6 42	India, Madagascar, Réunion.
Cloves	do.. 1 0 18	7 51	44	India.
Pepper	do.. 899 3 6	4,896 07	289 41	Singapore, India.
Other sorts	lbs.. 14	2 22	12	United Kingdom.
Spirits :				
Brandy	galls.. 30,161½	62,585 31	53,792 05	France, United Kingdom.
Geneva	do.. 6,488½	10,557 54	9,955 81	United Kingdom, France.
Rum	do.. 3,084½	3,598 30	3,649 15	United Kingdom.
Whisky	do.. 382½	643 40	508 72	United Kingdom, Cape of Good Hope.
Spirits of wine	do.. 648½	883 24	1,158 70	France, United Kingdom.
Sponge	lbs.. 90	246 80	14 81	France.
Starch	cwt.. 650 1 4	1,224 81	73 50	Madagascar, Réunion.
Stationery		58,933 21	2,528 55	United Kingdom, France.
Steel, unwrought	cwt.. 78 2 0	684 70	41 07	United Kingdom.
Stones :				
Filtering	No.. 71	132 24	7 93	United Kingdom, France.
Grindstones	do.. 402	368 99	22 14	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Port Louis, Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Stones—Continued.				
Marble slabs..	362	\$873 62	\$52 40	France, United Kingdom.
Paving		406 90		France.
Slates..... No..	16,000	145 32		Do.
Tombstones..... do..	2	251 89	15 11	United Kingdom.
Sugar:				
Candy..... cwt..	8 3 0	169 54	8 47	United Kingdom, India.
Refined..... do..	26 0 14	262 75	25 31	United Kingdom.
Raw..... do..	4,489 2 0	15,181 10	28	Johanna.
Tallow..... do..	1,499 2 7	4,653 17	279 22	Australasia, France, Cape of Good Hope.
Tamarinds..... do..	894 0 0	1,058 06	63 53	India.
Tarpaulins..... yds..	729	335 23	20 12	United Kingdom.
Tea..... lbs..	33,066	14,525 50	778 87	Singapore, United Kingdom, Australasia.
Tin:				
Unwrought..... cwt..	341 2 0	7,268 66	479 72	Singapore.
Plates.....		17,779 28	1,037 69	United Kingdom.
Tobacco, &c.:				
Unmanufactured.... lbs..	997,991½	245,725 36	165,819 79	India, United Kingdom, United States.
Manufactured..... do..	161,932 1-16	42,585 90	45,560 72	Australasia, dependencies of Mauritius, United States.
Cigars..... do..	8,116 3-16	6,161 34	1,469 40	Singapore, India, France.
Snuff..... do..	56½	44 00	18 24	United Kingdom, France.
Pipes..... { gross..	1,440	1,663 67	99 81	Do.
..... { doz..	8½			
Tongues..... cwt..	86 1 0	1,319 02	83 56	United Kingdom, Australasia.
Toys.....		16,791 73	1,007 25	France, United Kingdom.
Turmeric..... cwt..	2,027 2 0	4,260 54	255 62	India.
Twines of all sorts..... lbs..	87,576	5,578 11	338 48	India, United Kingdom.
Umbrellas:				
Cotton.....		11,594 72	557 87	United Kingdom.
Silk.....		17,256 27	1,035 38	France, United Kingdom.
Vanilla-pots.....		5 81	34	Réunion.
Vegetables, fresh.....		2 42		Do.
Vermicelli & macaroni cwt..	211 2 25	1,639 21	98 37	France, Singapore.
Vinegar..... galls..	12,416	3,335 33	200 14	France.
Wax, bees'..... cwt..	84 2 1	1,608 69	10 64	Madagascar.
Wine..... { hhds..	16,741	392,798 43	148,587 71	France, United Kingdom, Cape of Good Hope.
..... { galls..	49			
..... { doz..	27,112			
Wood:				
Boards & planks... ft. run..	4,096,187	95,273 88	5,716 55	Singapore, Sweden, United Kingdom.
Casks, empty..... No..	11,608	16,677 31	1,000 63	United Kingdom, Rio de la Plata, Australasia.
Fire-wood..... cords..	43	84 92		Rio de la Plata, United States, United Kingdom.
Masts and spars..... No..	317	10,599 64	635 94	United Kingdom, United States, Sweden.
Oars..... do..	1,055	698 50	41 92	United States.
Shingles..... do..	2,968,925	17,311 59	1,038 70	India, United States, Singapore.
Timber..... cub. ft..	24,564	6,522 45	391 35	Singapore, Australasia.
Wooden ware.....		19,752 43	802 71	France, United Kingdom, Singapore.
Woolens:				
Cloth..... yds..	370,672	98,864 55	5,837 85	United Kingdom, France.
Blankets..... No..	26,465	9,341 86	569 53	United Kingdom, India.
Carpets & carpeting yds..	646	1,608 69	93 61	United Kingdom, France.
Shawls..... No..	10,488	8,014 16	496 53	France, United Kingdom.
Total		10,029,273 23	841,760 99	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Animals:			
Deer..... number..	6	\$87 19	Madagascar.
Gazelles..... do..	2	48 44	Do.
Apothecary wares.....		4,986 25	Madagascar, Réunion, Cape of Good Hope.
Apparel.....		14,123 89	Madagascar, Réunion, Cape of Good Hope.

Statement showing the commerce at Port Louis, Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Arms, &c.:			
Fowling-pieces	2	\$125 94	France, United Kingdom.
Ordnance of iron.....cwt..	5 0 0	58 13	Pondicherry.
Gunpowder.....lbs..	66,887	6,590 50	Réunion.
Shot-lead.....cwt..	23 0 0	140 48	Madagascar.
Arrowroot.....do..	110 0 0	574 98	Australasia, United Kingdom.
Bacon and hams.....do..	19 3 24	289 43	Réunion, Madagascar.
Bags, empty:			
Gunny.....do..	248,550	13,870 55	Australasia, Cape of Good Hope, India.
Linen.....do..	16,500	799 26	Réunion, Cape of Good Hope.
Straw.....do..	17,000	1,290 92	Australasia, United Kingdom.
Vacoa.....do..	235,734	12,257 74	Australasia, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar.
Beads		615 19	Madagascar.
Beef, salted.....cwt..	43 0 0	222 82	Réunion, India.
Beer and ale.....hhds..	4	} 1,724 78	Réunion, Madagascar.
Do.....doz..	904		
Betel-nuts.....cwt..	755 0 0	4,460 32	Réunion, India.
Blacking		24 22	Réunion, Madagascar.
Books, printed.....do..	611 1 0	11,015 26	Réunion, Madagascar, France.
Bran	4 0 0	19 38	Madagascar.
Bread and biscuits	52 3 0	349 98	Madagascar, Réunion.
Bricks and tiles.....No..	5,800	183 59	Madagascar, Réunion, Johanna.
Brushes and brooms.....		27 49	Madagascar, Cape of Good Hope, United Kingdom.
Bullion, silver.....oz..	637	816 21	United Kingdom.
Butter.....cwt..	4 1 27	63 94	Madagascar, Réunion.
Cabinet and upholstery wares.....		747 43	Madagascar, Réunion, India.
Candles:			
Composition.....lbs..	1,366	242 20	Madagascar.
Wax and sperm.....do..	448	19 38	Do.
Canes and sticks		29 06	Singapore.
Caoutchouc.....cwt..	3,992 0 20	62,912 90	United Kingdom.
Carriages.....No..	5	1,012 40	Cape of Good Hope, Réunion.
Cheese.....cwt..	66 3 8	1,526 06	Cape of Good Hope, Réunion, Madagascar.
Chocolate and cocoa.....do..	1 0 0	38 75	Madagascar.
Choorah.....do..	1 2 0	3 88	Cape of Good Hope.
Clocks.....No..	1	9 69	Singapore.
Coals.....tons..	990 0 0	5,885 46	Singapore, Java, India.
Coffee.....cwt..	3,040 2 17	39,192 56	United Kingdom, Cape of Good Hope, Australasia.
Confectionery		1,470 15	Madagascar, Réunion, India.
Copper:			
Old, for remanufacture.....cwt..	3,375 0 1	38,795 54	India.
Sheets and nails.....do..	71 2 20	752 33	India, Cape of Good Hope.
Cordage:			
Coir.....do..	395 3 12	2,053 86	United Kingdom, Cape of Good Hope.
Hemp.....do..	177 3 2	1,732 21	United Kingdom, Réunion, Madagascar.
Cordials and liquors.....galls..	203	440 80	Madagascar.
Corks and bungs.....gross..	616 11 8	93 73	Do.
Corn, &c.:			
Beans.....cwt..	17 0 0	72 66	Réunion.
Dholl.....bags (of 164 lbs)...	104	322 13	Réunion, Cape of Good Hope.
Gram	2,423	8,065 26	Réunion.
Maize.....cwt..	110 0 0	48 44	Cape of Good Hope.
Oats.....do..	111 2 22	289 27	Réunion.
Peas.....do..	5 0 0	24 22	Madagascar.
Rice.....bags (of 164 lbs)...	16,746	44,572 91	Réunion, Cape of Good Hope, United Kingdom.
Wheat flour.....cwt..	237 1 23	738 47	Réunion, Madagascar.
Cotton manufactures:			
Plain.....yds..	1,686,592	96,153 56	Réunion, Madagascar.
Colored	953,758	81,532 35	Do.
Counterpanes and bed-quilts.....No..	60	38 75	Madagascar.
Cotton wool.....cwt..	4 0 0	82 35	United Kingdom.
Earthen and china ware.....pieces..	65,552	4,600 91	Réunion, Madagascar.
Fire-works		87 19	Réunion.
Fish:			
Dried or salted.....cwt..	8,690 0 2	25,991 59	Réunion.
Pickled herrings...bbls. (of 200 lbs)...	28	96 88	Do.
Not otherwise described.....do..	56	341 99	Do.
Fruits, dried:			
Almonds.....cwt..	0 3 0	33 91	Réunion

Statement showing the commerce at Port Louis, Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Fruits, dried—Continued:			
Dates cwt.	13, 153 2 10	\$16, 286 07	Cape of Good Hope, United Kingdom, France.
Cocoa-nuts	34, 647	1, 038 31	India, Cape of Good Hope, United Kingdom.
Other sorts		75 08	Réunion.
Ghee cwt.	9 3 0	145 32	Réunion, Madagascar.
Ginger do.	33 0 0	116 26	Cape of Good Hope.
Glass:			
Window-glass panes.	3, 100	358 46	Madagascar.
Bottles imported empty gross.	37 1 5	45 53	Do.
Glass ware pieces.	1, 618	188 92	Do.
Glasses, looking, and mirrors do.	362	82 35	Do.
Groceries		890 33	Madagascar, Réunion.
Gum copal cwt.	44 0 14	469 87	United Kingdom.
Haberdashery, mercery, &c		47, 943 25	Madagascar, Réunion.
Hardware and cutlery		12, 384 17	Madagascar, Réunion, Johanna.
Hats:			
Felt No.	180	127 88	Madagascar, Réunion.
Solah do.	372	518 06	Cape of Good Hope.
Straw do.	500	217 98	Madagascar, Réunion.
Hay and straw bales.	10	14 53	Johanna.
Hemp, undressed cwt.	12 3 0	113 83	United Kingdom.
Hides, raw No.	8, 531	10, 612 24	Do.
Hoofs of cattle		67 82	Do.
Horns, cow, ox, or bull No.	18, 086	375 27	Do.
Indigo cwt.	1 0 0	72 66	Madagascar.
Jewelry		1, 453 20	Cape of Good Hope.
Iron:			
Bar cwt.	15 0 0	42 63	Madagascar, Johanna.
Cast do.	36 0 0	382 68	Réunion, Johanna.
Sheet do.	5 0 0	38 75	Madagascar.
Iron, wrought:			
Anchor and grapnels cwt.	10 0 0	58 13	Madagascar.
Nails do.	36 0 0	225 25	Madagascar, Johanna.
Old, for remanufacture do.	7, 024 2 9	5, 044 60	India.
Other sorts do.	234 0 0	265 45	Pondicherry, Madagascar, Johanna.
Lard do.	948 1 0	11, 891 05	Réunion.
Lead, old, for remanufacture do.	32 2 20	38 75	India.
Leather, wrought:			
Boots and shoes pairs.	336	594 36	Madagascar.
Of all other sorts		2 42	United Kingdom.
Leeches	4, 800	111 41	Réunion.
Lentils bags (of 164 lbs) ..	4	9 69	Cape of Good Hope.
Lime cwt.	2 0 0	3 87	Madagascar.
Linen manufactures:			
Sail-cloth yards.	636	133 21	Réunion.
Sails No.	15	29 06	Continental India.
Tents do.	9	21 80	Madagascar.
Thread lbs.	50	14 53	Do.
Machinery and mill-work.		4, 514 61	Madagascar, Cape of Good Hope, Australasia.
Manure, guano cwt.	20 0 0	58 13	Cape of Good Hope.
Mats and matting		41 17	Cape of Good Hope, Australasia.
Molasses cwt.	6, 589 3 23	8, 878 73	Cape of Good Hope, India, United Kingdom.
Musical instruments		508 62	Madagascar, United Kingdom.
Oakum cwt.	1 0 0	4 84	Madagascar.
Oil:			
Castor cwt.	194 2 14	1, 465 79	Réunion, Cape of Good Hope.
Gingely do.	91 2 0	353 61	Cape of Good Hope.
Mustard do.	6 0 0	48 44	Do.
Pistachio do.	262 0 0	1, 056 96	Réunion, Cape of Good Hope.
Cocoanut galls.	48, 670	27, 847 19	Réunion, United Kingdom, Cape of Good Hope.
Olive do.	24	55 22	Madagascar.
Sperm or fish do.	5, 043	2, 442 83	Cape of Good Hope.
Other sorts do.	5, 291	3, 080 78	Réunion.
Onions and garlic bush.	35	83 07	Cape of Good Hope, Muscat,
Do lbs.	36		Madagascar.
Painters' and dyers' colors and materials.		792 20	Madagascar, United Kingdom.
Perfumery		159 61	Madagascar, Réunion.
Pickles and sauces		944 34	Madagascar, Cape of Good Hope.
Pictures:			
Oil paintings		106 57	Madagascar.
Prints and engravings		145 32	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Port Louis, Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Pitch and tar.....bbls..	5	\$24 22	Madagascar.
Plants and roots.....		772 62	Réunion, Australasia.
Plated and gilt ware.....		900 98	Madagascar.
Plate wrought of silver.....oz..	750	387 52	France.
Pork, salted.....cwt..	11 0 20	182 86	Réunion.
Printing types and materials.....		21 31	Madagascar.
Provisions, preserved.....		2,915 04	Madagascar, Réunion.
Rabannas.....pieces..	35,468	2,482 79	India.
Rags and paper stuff.....tons..	45	2,012 68	United Kingdom.
Rattans.....cwt..	429 0 0	1,259 44	Cape of Good Hope.
Rosin, red.....do..	55 0 0	135 63	United Kingdom.
Saddlery and harness.....		56 19	Madagascar, Réunion.
Sago.....cwt..	33 0 0	160 82	Réunion.
Salt.....do..	21,462 0 0	4,425 86	Madagascar, Réunion.
Saltpeter.....do..	0 1 0	1 21	Madagascar.
Sausages.....do..	0 0 24	2 42	Do.
Sculptures, stone or marble.....		2,325 12	Australasia.
Seeds:			
Garden.....		24 22	United Kingdom.
Unenumerated.....		11,135 89	Do.
Silks, satins, and ribbons.....yards..	48	28 58	Cape of Good Hope.
Soap.....cwt..	118 1 2	709 28	Madagascar, Réunion, Johanna.
Specie.....		177,209 67	United Kingdom, India, France, Réunion.
Specimens illustrative of natural history.....		590 97	United Kingdom.
Spelter or zinc, unwrought.....cwt..	190 0 0	1,613 05	Madagascar.
Spices:			
Cloves.....cwt..	15 0 0	104 95	United Kingdom.
Pepper.....do..	10 1 11	127 88	Madagascar, Australasia.
Spirits:			
Brandy.....galls..	363½	784 73	Singapore, Madagascar.
Geneva.....do..	2	4 86	Madagascar.
Rum.....do..	771,526½	226,465 19	United Kingdom, Madagascar, Réunion, France.
Stationery.....		4,534 95	Madagascar, Réunion.
Steel, unwrought.....lbs..	15	2 42	Madagascar.
Stones:			
Filtering.....No..	5	33 91	Zanzibar, Madagascar.
Grindstones.....do..	11	110 44	Australasia, Madagascar.
Paving.....do..	400	24 22	Madagascar.
Slates.....do..	200	29 06	Do.
Sugar.....lbs..	205,837,152	8,973,486 99	Australasia, United Kingdom, India, France, Cape of Good Hope.
Tamarinds.....cwt..	658 0 0	1,396 04	Cape of Good Hope.
Tea.....lbs..	297	123 52	Réunion, Madagascar.
Tin:			
Unwrought.....cwt..	2 0 0	96 88	Madagascar.
Plates.....		1,002 71	Do.
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured.....lbs..	37,654	9,077 60	United Kingdom, Réunion, Australasia.
Manufactured.....do..	10,445½	2,515 52	United Kingdom, Mozambique.
Cigars.....	2,403½	1,788 49	Cape of Good Hope, Réunion.
Tortoise-shell.....	1,117	4,094 15	France, United Kingdom.
Toys.....		353 61	France.
Turmeric.....cwt..	58 0 0	153 55	Réunion, Cape of Good Hope.
Umbrellas:			
Cotton.....		1,341 79	Madagascar.
Silk.....		57 16	Do.
Vanilla.....lbs..	4,986	13,854 81	United Kingdom, France.
Vinegar.....galls..	117	47 47	Madagascar.
Wax, bees'.....cwt..	101 1 0	1,746 26	United Kingdom, Singapore.
Wine.....hbds..	225	6,228 90	Madagascar, India, Cape of Good Hope.
Do.....galls..	16		
Do.....doz..	632		
Wood:			
Boards and planks.....ft. run..	3,908	382 68	Cape of Good Hope, Johanna.
Casks, empty.....No..	336	198 85	Madagascar.
Wooden ware.....		938 73	Do.
Woolen manufactures:			
Cloth.....yards..	3,935	1,634 61	Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar.
Carpeting.....do..	4	4 84	Muscat.
Shawls.....No..	36	29 06	Madagascar.
Total.....		10,122,066 37	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Port Louis, Mauritius, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.											
		With cargoes.			Vessels in ballast.			Total.			With cargoes.			Vessels in ballast.			Total.		
		Ves- sels.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
British possessions	United Kingdom.....	50	29, 210	941	50	29, 210	941	50	29, 210	941	50	29, 360	906	50	29, 360	906	50	29, 360	906
	Australasia.....	64	16, 706	633	2	573	19	66	17, 279	652	116	36, 866	1, 296	4	738	31	120	37, 604	1, 327
	Cape of Good Hope...	50	9, 610	452	2	521	18	52	10, 131	470	33	5, 150	1, 286	1	559	17	34	5, 709	303
	Ceylon.....	4	1, 257	41	1	409	15	5	1, 666	56	3	1, 621	44	19	12, 311	334	22	13, 932	378
	Continental India.....	105	81, 206	3, 722	5	2, 968	86	110	84, 174	3, 808	47	28, 895	2, 250	52	40, 798	1, 352	99	69, 793	3, 602
	Dependencies of Mau-ritius.	20	1, 747	216	..	..	..	20	1, 747	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe	Hong-Kong	1	1, 444	51	..	..	..	1	1, 414	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Singapore.....	18	5, 899	214	..	..	..	18	5, 899	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3, 161	114
	Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	500	21
	France.....	39	14, 276	667	..	..	..	39	14, 276	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9, 589	283
	Germany.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	279	9
	Holland.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1, 146	31
Africa.....	Spain.....	2	703	25	..	..	..	2	703	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sweden.....	4	1, 226	52	..	..	..	4	1, 226	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Johanna.....	2	536	39	..	..	..	2	536	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	771	31
	Madagascar.....	50	15, 819	958	..	..	..	50	15, 819	958	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	18, 521	1, 131
	Mozambique.....	1	105	11	..	..	..	1	105	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	305	10
Asia	Réunion.....	49	3, 791	363	5	1, 576	60	54	5, 367	423	57	6, 504	474	17	5, 572	182	74	12, 076	656
	Zanzibar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2, 893	83
	Bussorah.....	2	1, 172	40	..	..	..	2	1, 172	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3, 099	117
	China.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	459	19
	Cochin China.....	8	2, 179	86	..	..	..	8	2, 179	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	459	19
America	Java.....	3	1, 650	46	..	..	..	3	1, 650	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1, 741	52
	Muscat.....	2	695	49	..	..	..	2	695	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	695	47
	Persia.....	2	946	28	..	..	..	2	946	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	463	15
	Pondicherry.....	9	4, 120	122	..	..	..	9	4, 120	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5, 234	177
	Sandalwood Island.....	1	454	14	..	..	..	1	454	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	7, 901	264
	Timor.....	1	317	9	..	..	..	1	317	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	United States.....	3	1, 236	39	..	..	..	3	1, 236	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chili.....	2	769	23	..	..	..	2	769	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Peru.....	25	12, 722	331	..	..	..	25	12, 722	331	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2, 893	85
	Rio de la Plata, States of	27	11, 268	351	15	5, 259	173	42	16, 527	524	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	422	45
	The fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	.....	544	221, 033	9, 523	30	11, 306	371	574	232, 339	9, 894	400	146, 112	6, 812	146	79, 685	2, 787	546	225, 904	9, 599

NICOLAS PIKE.

SIMON'S TOWN.

Statement showing the commerce at Simon's Town for the year ending June 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Rice pounds..	102,000	\$8,500 00	\$752 25	India.
Spirits gallons..	204	700 00	322 75	Britain.
Wine do ..	44	130 00	47 66	Do.
Beer do ..	107	100 00	10 00	Do.
Coffee pounds..	190,000	28,865 00	5,562 28	Java.
Grease do ..	4,000	233 00	22 80	Ships.
Oil gallons..	1,050	440 00	.....	Coast of Africa.
Hides number..	7,990	4,030 00	170 37	India.
Condemned ships and gear..... do ..	2	7,395 00	371 87	Dutch and English.
Old metal pounds..	76,937	6,333 00	650 00	Do.
Wearing-apparel.....	.....	1,827 00	67 12	Britain.
Turmeric pounds..	700	363 00	31 50	India.
Salt do ..	44,000	225 00	25 00	Britain.
Furniture.....	.....	488 00	43 25	Do.
Military stores.....	.....	20 00	1 98	Do.
Tea pounds..	19,335	5,110 00	1,859 14	Britain and Java.
Oilmen's stores.....	.....	750 00	92 64	Britain.
Sugar pounds..	120,000	6,000 00	1,441 08	Java.
Total.....	.....	71,509 00	11,471 69	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs & charges.	Countries whither exported.
Dried fish..... pounds..	1,297,962	\$28,565 00	Mauritius.
Horses number..	5	950 00	Do.
Total.....	.....	29,515 00	

Cargoes have been landed from ships under repair and reshipped. Stores and coal have been imported for Her Majesty's dock-yard. They are for the use of men-of-war, and are free of duty. Neither of these items is enumerated above.

Since the opening of the Suez Canal the importation of coal by private firms has ceased for the present; old stocks were sufficient.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Simon's Town for the year ending June 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
North German...	Hamburg to South Seas	1	44	1	44	1	44	1	44
	Table Bay to Mauritius	1	84	1	84	1	84	1	84
	Bassein to Falmouth	1	440	1	440	1	440	1	440
French.....	Soerabaya to Falmouth	1	428	1	428	1	428	1	428
	Hong-Hong to New Orleans	1	740	1	740	1	740	1	740
Russian.....	Akyab to Falmouth	1	826	1	826	1	826	1	826
Norwegian.....	Table Bay to Mauritius	1	84	1	84	1	84	1	84
	Bassein to Falmouth	1	424	1	424	1	424	1	424
	Rangoon to Falmouth	1	564	1	564	1	564	1	564
Dutch.....	Batavia to Amsterdam	*1	444	1	444	1	444	1	444
	Amsterdam to Japan	1	320	1	320	1	320	1	320
British.....	Table Bay to Mauritius	†5	778	5	778	4	643	4	643
	Small Paternoster to Kalk Bay	4	92	4	92	4	92	4	92
	Bassein to Falmouth	1	392	1	392	1	392	1	392
	Walwich Bay to Table Bay	1	30	1	30	1	30	1	30
	Pondicherry to Marseilles	1	575	1	575	1	575	1	575
	Table Bay to Zanzibar	2	635	2	635	2	635	2	635
	Table Bay to Table Bay	10	409	10	409	10	409	10	409
	Madras to London	*1	729	1	729	1	729	1	729
	Table Bay to Amsterdam	1	197	1	197	1	197	1	197
	Calcutta to London	1	1,152	1	1,152	1	1,152	1	1,152
	Algoa Bay to Table Bay	1	171	1	171	1	171	1	171
	Table Bay to London	3	1,083	3	1,083	3	1,083	3	1,083
	Weir Port to Japan	1	194	1	194	1	194	1	194
	London to Kowie	2	365	2	365	2	365	2	365
	East London to Table Bay	1	61	1	61	1	61	1	61
	Table Bay to Algoa Bay	1	387	1	387	1	387	1	387
	Bangkok to Marseilles	1	349	1	349	1	349	1	349
	London to East London	1	268	1	268	1	268	1	268
	Table Bay to Table Bay	1	236	1	236	1	236	1	236
	Total.....	50	12,511	50	12,511	47	11,193	47	11,193

NOTE.—Arrivals and departures of men-of-war are frequent, but not included in the above.

* Condemned.

† One vessel condemned.

P. D. MARTIN.

AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, *November 18, 1871.* (Received January 20.)

As the establishment of steam communication between the United States and Australia is directing public attention to these colonies, this seems to be a fitting opportunity for some general remarks on the nature of the country, its climate, government, &c.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The colony of Victoria is situated between the meridians of 141° and 150° east longitude, counting from Greenwich, and the parallels of 34° and 39° south latitude. It is bounded on the northeast and north by a line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the river Murray, thence, by the river Murray, to the 141^{st} meridian, and on the south and southeast by the sea. It contains an area of 80,944 square miles. It is divided naturally into three parts. The largest of these lies northwest of the great dividing range. All the rivers and other waters having their rise in this portion of the colony either flow into the river Murray or are lost in the tertiary sands. The second comprises the country to the southwest of the dividing range and includes Melbourne. The third lies to the southeast, and is called Gipp's Land. The streams taking their rise on the south of the dividing range find their way to the sea.

CLIMATE.

This varies considerably, according to locality. As a rule the first-named division is by far the hottest and driest, the other two following in rotation. Summer heat ranges from 80° to 112° Fahrenheit in the shade. In the summer months, hot winds are of frequent occurrence, lasting generally about three days. These winds traverse the arid country of the interior, and are very distressing to some people, while to others they are the reverse, owing to their dryness. During their continuance, the thermometer frequently registers a degree of heat greatly in excess of that set down as the average. The rain-fall is very unequally distributed over the year, and, consequently, heavy floods are of frequent occurrence. During the last ten years the greatest rain-fall was in 1863, being 36.428 inches, and the least in 1865, being only 15.920 inches. The greatest number of days in which it fell was one hundred and eighty-eight days in 1861, and the smallest one hundred and seven in 1866. The lowest temperature for the same period was 27° Fahrenheit. The climate has not yet been sensibly affected by the destruction of the forests, the result of such destruction having been obviated by increasing the quantity of land under cultivation. Baron Von Mueller, the government botanist, has forcibly pointed out what must be the results of the present wholesale clearance of forest-lands, in diminishing the rain-fall, and state forests are now being established in different parts of the colony.

POPULATION.

The total population of the colony, in April last, was 729,654, of whom 400,062 were males, and 329,102 females. Included in the former were 17,770 Chinamen, and in the latter only 43 Chinese females.

The aborigines numbered 516 males and 343 females. This can only be an approximate estimate so far as the aborigines are concerned, for the roving habits of the natives would render an exact enumeration impossible. In the sea-port towns and larger gold-fields, the numbers of the two sexes are nearly equal. The disproportion exists in the agricultural and pastoral districts, and at the more remote mines.

Shortly after gold was discovered the males were twice as numerous as the females.

The following comparison of the population at different dates will show the rapidity with which it has increased: In 1836 it numbered 224; in 1838, 3,511; in 1841, 11,738; in 1846, 32,879; in 1851, (the year when this colony was separated from New South Wales and when gold was discovered,) 77,245; 1854, 236,798; 1861, 540,322; and in 1871, 729,654.

IMMIGRATION.

Up to the present time free and assisted immigration has been the rule in Victoria. Before the present constitution was conferred on the country, one-half of the land-fund was devoted to this purpose. Since that time the amount granted has fluctuated from year to year, and of late single young women alone have received free passage. Under the passage-warrant system, in force for the last few years, persons here could have their friends sent out by paying a small portion of their passage-money, varying from £1 to £5, according to age and sex. It was thought that this plan would not only facilitate the re-union of families, but secure a better class of immigrants. At every recurrence, however, of a season of commercial depression, a loud outcry has been raised against the continuance of immigration at the cost of the state, in any form, and it is likely now to be discontinued. Two years ago the amount voted for this purpose was £65,000, the next year it was £33,000, and now only £18,000. This last vote was only agreed to on the understanding that nothing more was to be asked for this purpose, but it is impossible to say how soon this policy may be reversed.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The government of Victoria consists of a governor appointed by the Queen, and a ministry consisting, ordinarily, of nine members, selected from among those who can command the confidence of the local parliament.

The legislature is composed of two houses. The legislative council consists of thirty members, elected for ten years. They must be natural-born British subjects, over thirty years of age, and possess, for one year previous to election, freehold property valued at £2,500, or of the annual value of £250 above all charges or incumbrances.

Voters must be occupiers of property valued at not less than £50 per annum. Retired military and naval officers, graduates of universities, barristers, solicitors, and medical practitioners vote in virtue of their professional qualifications.

The legislative assembly is composed of seventy-eight members, who require no qualification whatever. The electors, if on any rate-payers' roll, have their names transferred to the general electoral roll without any trouble on their part. If, however, they are not rate-payers, they have to take only an "elector's right," for which they are charged one shilling. The house is elected for three years, but can be dissolved at any time by the governor on the advice of his ministry.

RAILWAYS.

These are, for the most part, in the hands of the government, by whom they were constructed. There are, at present, two main lines in operation—one from Melbourne to Echuca, on the river Murray, one hundred and fifty-six miles, and the other from Melbourne to Ballarat via Geelong, ninety-six and one-quarter miles—constructed at a cost of £9,360,951, or about £35,000 per mile. On this extravagant outlay they pay about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The money for their construction was borrowed at 6 per cent., and the total loss in interest which has accrued during the time of working amounts to £2,262,937, or nearly £200,000 per annum. The gross income per mile, for the last seven years, has varied from £2,173 to £2,471 per mile. The passenger traffic has largely decreased, notwithstanding the increase of population; the number of people carried in 1863 having been 344,933, while in 1870 only 241,651 traveled in this way. The goods department, however, shows an increase from 121,847 tons in 1863, to 227,309 tons in 1870.

The Northeastern Railway is at present in course of construction. It will connect Melbourne with Woodonga on the Upper Murray, a distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles. Its cost is estimated at £9,300 per mile, including stations and rolling-stock, a marked contrast to the lavish expenditure on the earlier lines.

Up to the present time all the lines have had a uniform gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, but the sufficiency of a much narrower gauge has forced itself on the public mind, and the extensions and new lines will most probably be on a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, costing, on an average, about £4,800 per mile. It is thought that a speed of twenty miles an hour for passengers and twelve for goods, including stoppages, is sufficient for present requirements.

The objections urged against the alteration of gauge are that it will necessitate a transfer of goods where the break occurs, and heavy expenditure for separate rolling-stock.

However, it has been decided by the assembly, after a lengthy investigation, that its advantages far outweigh its disadvantages in a country which has the larger portion of its railways yet to make.

In addition to the before-mentioned lines there are also about twenty-three miles of railway connecting this city with the suburbs and adjacent towns.

The conservatism of the people has, as yet, successfully resisted the introduction of street-railways, for which this city is admirably adapted, the principal streets having a width of 99 feet.

FOREIGN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The mails for Europe and the East are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, under a contract with the imperial government, the yearly subsidy paid being £130,000. The share that Victoria has been called upon to pay, on an average of the last six years, has been £40,000 per annum. Notice has, however, been given by most of the Australian colonies to terminate this contract at the end of two years. At an inter-colonial conference recently held in this city, it was decided by the delegates to recommend their respective governments to adopt the following scheme of foreign postal communication, viz, that Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania should join in establishing a fortnightly mail by way of Suez and San Francisco alternately, at a cost of £123,000 per annum, the contribution of each colony to be

settled on the basis of population. Under this arrangement Victoria would pay £54,958. This is exclusive of a similar amount of £123,000 which the mother-country will be called on to pay. Tenders are to be invited in England and America; the contract to be for at least five years, but terminable by a two years' notice, on either side, at any time after the expiration of the first three years. Time allowed for the service from Liverpool via San Francisco to Melbourne, and from London via Suez to Sydney, not to exceed forty-eight days.

The colonial population interested in these routes amounts to 1,630,940. The Governments of the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and Western Australia, are to be asked for a subsidy, which, if received, will go to diminish the amounts payable by the other contributors ratably. It is proposed also that Victoria should subsidize a line of fast steamers via Cape of Good Hope, but this would be more with a view of promoting immigration than anything else, although some are sanguine enough to believe that letters may be carried by this route in as short a time as any other.

The distance from England to Sydney was estimated by the intercolonial conference as follows: via Brindisi and Suez, 10,665 miles; via New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, and Fiji, 13,362 miles.

The total expense of the post-office department of this colony for the year 1870 was £198,085, and the net revenue £122,730, leaving a deficit of £75,355 to be paid out of the general revenue.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

There are nearly two hundred stations in Victoria, between all of which a message of ten words, exclusive of the direction, can be sent for one shilling, each additional word one penny. Press-messages half price.

Victoria is also connected with the colony of Tasmania by a submarine cable, and her system joins that of New South Wales on the northeast, and South Australia on the west. By the way of New South Wales, Victoria has communication also with Queensland, whose lines reach as far north as the Gulf of Carpentaria.

It is expected that early in 1872 this colony will be in direct communication with England, and consequently with the United States.

South Australia is carrying a line through the interior to Port Darwin on the northern coast, a distance of about sixteen hundred miles, at an estimated cost of £120,000.

At Port Darwin it will be met by a cable which, starting there, joins the existing Indian line at Singapore, going by the way of Java.

LAND-LAW.

The total area of this colony is estimated at 80,944 square miles, or 55,644,160 acres. Of this quantity there had been alienated from the Crown, on the 30th June, 1871, 10,949,587 acres either by sale or reservation for public purposes. To this may be added 5 per cent. for roads, &c., making a total of 11,497,066 acres.

Twenty-seven million three hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and forty acres are held under pastoral licenses until wanted for settlement, producing an annual rental of £168,000. The land-law of 1869 gives the right of free selection before survey all over the colony. A rental of two shillings an acre is charged, which, however, goes toward the purchase of the fee-simple. There are certain conditions concerning residence and improvement attached, and these being complied with the

selector gets the Crown grant of his freehold in five years. Lands may, however, be reserved from selection by the governor in council, for many objects, as, for instance, to secure access to water, mining or recreative purposes, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

This colony is now in a position to supply its own wants as regards breadstuffs and cereals in general, although trifling shipments occasionally find their way here from California and the adjacent colonies. The climate does not seem well adapted to the cultivation of maize, although it is extensively grown for fodder. The cultivation of sugar-beet has been commenced, and some companies projected for the manufacture of sugar and spirit from this root. Their success seems doubtful, owing to the general distrust of novel industries and lack of enterprise. The coming generation, with the opportunities for education now within the reach of all, will probably outgrow those narrow-minded prejudices and bigoted attachment to obsolete ideas which now impede progress in this country.

The supply of fruits, vegetables, dairy-produce, eggs, poultry, &c., is quite equal to the demand. In some years potatoes have been allowed to rot in the ground because it would not pay to transport them to Melbourne. The various foreign grasses thrive well; the growth of lucerne, Italian rye-grass, and some other kinds of green food for cattle is quite astonishing. This should have a tendency to develop the dairy resources of the country. Butter can be bought, during the greater part of the year, at from 8 to 13 cents per pound, by the quantity. Some experimental shipments have been made to London, but these have hitherto failed, owing, apparently, to the want of care in preparation. Renewed efforts are now being made in that direction. The small farmers have failed to make agriculture, pure and simple, remunerative, and every year a larger area of land is laid down in permanent pasture. The present tariff, imposing a duty of two shillings per bushel, of forty pounds, on malt, will probably give an impetus to the production of barley. The great difficulty with agriculturists here is found in the smallness of the home market, and the great distance of the foreign one.

The advantages possessed by the American farmer are, or should be, apparent. By wise legislation we have built up manufacturing towns which induce immigration, and thus bring the foreign market to the doors of our farmers.

WINE-MAKING.

This industry is still in its infancy, and, owing to the want of experience amongst *vignerons*, the wines of the country have not made for themselves a very high reputation at home or abroad. An improvement from year to year is, however, noticed.

India is looked to as the future outlet for Australian wines, when age has ripened them. The grape attains great perfection here, and it would seem that this should be a great wine-producing country.

SILK AND OIL.

Attention has been directed toward the capacity of this country for silk-culture, and some plantations of mulberry commenced. The want of cheap labor must be an obstacle for many years to come. Attention is also being called to the olive as likely to provide the colony with

another valuable article for home consumption and export. Generally speaking, this colony will grow anything that can be produced between the latitudes of England and Italy. Baron Von Mueller, the government botanist, says that the essential oils which can be extracted from the leaves of the *eucalypti*, abounding here, might be made a source of wealth.

PASTORAL PRODUCE.

The value of live stock, hides, wool, &c., exported during 1870 will be found in the return of exports, herewith. A large quantity of these are exported from this port which are not the produce of this colony. Large droves of live stock are yearly brought to this market from Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia. The wool coming from that part of New South Wales adjacent to Victoria, called Riverina, is forwarded to Melbourne for shipment. During the past two years the pastoral tenants of the Crown, or squatters as they are called, have complained grievously. Their runs have been thrown open to free selection, and while they are liable to have their improvements taken from them without any compensation, they assert that the exactions, in the way of license-fees and assessments, are in excess of those paid by a similar class in adjacent colonies. Until recently, wool has sold at a very low price, and many who purchased the right to their runs during prosperous times have become bankrupt. The recent heavy advance in prices of wool is now restoring confidence in the pastoral class. The arrival of a number of American buyers has imparted still greater firmness to the wool market, and "station-masters" are now what the "cotton-lords" of our country once were. It is hoped that the operations of the American buyers now here may lead to an increase of trade in other commodities, and it certainly tends to make the Australians more favorably disposed toward the subsidizing of steam lines to San Francisco. A hasty glance at the invoice-book of this office shows that more wool has been shipped from this place for the United States in the past month than in two years previous.

GOLD.

The amount of Victorian gold exported from January 1 to November 11, 1871, was 1,287,702 ounces, being 169,331 ounces in excess of the exports during similar period of last year. The value varies according to the field from which it is obtained. Gold-mining is now principally carried on in this country by companies, the alluvials being nearly exhausted. The average depth of the workings at present may be set down as ranging from 120 to 900 feet, but few reaching the latter.

The quantity of gold per ton of quartz, or per load in alluvial mining, necessary to give a profit, varies according to the facilities which exist for procuring machinery. At one time it was considered that nothing under 10 ounces to the ton of quartz was worth looking at; now, however, 3 pennyweights will pay all expenses on favorably situated fields, and double that quantity will yield a fortune. There has recently been a very extensive speculation in mining companies' scrip at Sandhurst, which has more recently spread to Castlemaine, both in this district. Although the yields at these places have greatly improved of late, there does not appear to be anything to justify the excitement which has existed, and from what I learn concerning a similar run, some years since, on Ballarat stock, it will probably end as that did, disastrously to those who are so unfortunate as to be holders when the mania passes away.

A general improvement in the value of the mines was to have been anticipated when better dividends came to be declared, but the advance which has been temporarily established has resulted from simple gambling.

Auriferous lands may be held either under lease, subject to certain conditions concerning the number of men to be employed, or under miners' rights, each right giving one man a title to his selection up to an extent varying with the district.

OTHER MINERALS.

In addition to gold, silver, antimony, and tin are also found in workable quantities, and traces of several other metals have been noticed. Coal-fields have been discovered, but, lacking facilities for transportation, have not yet been worked on a large scale. It has yet to be proved, however, that the coal-measures of Victoria are of any great extent, and consequently her future as a manufacturing country is by no means assured. Gems, such as the diamond, ruby, &c., are occasionally met with, but in such small numbers hitherto as to be curiosities rather than articles of commerce.

MANUFACTURES.

Since 1866 a partially protective policy has been established in this colony, and under it several new industries have sprung into existence, but as yet they have not made any great progress. On a recent change of ministry the principle was carried much further. Some of the duties are now as high as 25 per cent. ad valorem, but, owing to the way in which they are collected, are actually equal to 40 or 45 per cent. in many cases. It is impossible to say as yet what effect these changes may have on the prosperity of the people, but it is evident that home manufactures are increasing. Among the principal of these are the meat-preserving companies. In view of the cheapness of live stock it is astonishing that this branch has been neglected so long. Some of them, however, have already been forced to wind up, owing to having started on insufficient capital, and consequently being unable to hold out until the London market recovers from its present dullness. Those companies which avoided this fatal error have done very well, more especially when we consider how difficult it is to introduce a novelty like preserved meat among the working classes of Europe, whose prejudices are as strong as their poverty is great. The extent of the trade may be shown by the fact that one company alone killed, during six months, upward of 9,000 oxen and nearly 100,000 sheep. Of woollen manufactories there is only one in full operation, but two others are likely to be started soon—one in Melbourne and one at Ballarat. Blankets and tweeds are to be the principal productions. Boots and shoes are made in several factories of considerable size. Clothing is largely manufactured. Distilling is carried on to some extent, but the largest company yet started is now in liquidation, although it had a differential duty of four shillings per gallon in its favor. Breweries are scattered over the colony, and a large quantity of beer is made annually. Colonial ale is the universal beverage among those of the working classes who are not total abstainers, English beer having been nearly driven out of the market. Some few cheese-factories on the American plan have been started, but have not proved successful. There is as yet but one paper-mill in operation, which is employed on a coarse, heavy description of paper.

There are also a number of small establishments at which are carried

on whip-making, coach-building, harness-making, tanning, coopering, &c. The bark of the wattle-tree is considered particularly valuable as a tanning-agent, and hundreds of tons are yearly exported.

PORTS AND HARBORS.

There are but two ports of any magnitude in Victoria, the first consisting of Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra Yarra, together constituting the port of Melbourne, and that of Geelong, situate on Corio Bay. Both of these bays are branches of Port Phillip Bay. The entrance to the latter is through a passage of between three and four miles in width, after passing which a number of shoals are met with. The principal channels through these are known as the western and southern. The former is available by day or night, being nearly straight, and well lighted, but is not used by vessels drawing much over 20 feet. Provision has been made for lighting the other channel, in which the depth of water is sufficient for anything afloat. The Heads are about thirty-four miles from Melbourne. Owing to the want of water in the Yarra, large ships discharge in Hobson's Bay.

There are two railway-piers, one at Williamstown, the other at Sandridge, (two minor townships lying on either side of the bay,) alongside of which they can discharge their cargo into trucks for conveyance to Melbourne. Sandridge is distant two miles and a half from Melbourne, and Williamstown nine miles. There is also a town pier at Sandridge which can accommodate vessels of middling size. Goods discharged at the latter are taken away by horse-power.

A large graving-dock, which, when completed, will measure 450 feet in length, is in course of construction by the government at Williamstown. It will probably be ready for use in two years. There is also a government patent slip, capable of taking up vessels of 1,500 tons; also two other small slips and a floating-dock of moderate dimensions belonging to private parties. Ships drawing 15 or 16 feet can come up the Yarra to Melbourne, where there is another graving-dock capable of holding the largest vessel that can get up. The Yarra is very narrow and tortuous, and steam-power is almost always used in navigating it. Some few ships lie off in the bay and lighter their cargoes.

Geelong, the second port in the colony, is in everything far behind Melbourne. The town lies on the shores of Corio Bay, and, now that a channel has been cut through the bar, vessels drawing 20 feet can come up to the piers. At one time it was probable that Geelong would be the principal port of the colony, to which position it seemed by nature entitled, notwithstanding the prestige of Melbourne as the capital, but, instead of improving the bar and making a railway, whereby the whole trade of the western district might have been secured almost in perpetuity, the towns-people made a railway to Melbourne, thereby enabling the Melbourne merchants to compete with them, the larger market of the latter counterbalancing, in the estimation of traders, the railway-charges. Geelong has never recovered from the effects of this mistake, and her shipping has dwindled down to a few coasters and half a dozen wool-ships in a season.

The charges on shipping in Victoria are a tonnage rate, payable once in six months, of one shilling per ton, and pilotage, which is compulsory on all vessels whose masters do not possess certificates of exemption, of sixpence per ton.

The only internal intercommunication is afforded by a chain of lakes in Gipps Land, the entrance to which from the sea is frequently closed,

and by the river Murray, which runs along the northern boundary. Both will require heavy expenditures before they can be made navigable for any but the smallest vessels.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.

The tables herewith, which I have made up from the proof-sheets of custom-house returns with great labor, will give the necessary information on this head. I may, however, point out that, without a more rapid increase of population, year by year the quantity of manufactured goods required by this colony must diminish as new local industries spring up. There are, however, some articles which must always be imported, besides the finer goods which cannot be manufactured here. For instance, American lumber must continue to be in demand for years to come, as there is no soft wood in the country; nor is it likely that anything will soon be found to take the place of the refined petroleum or "kerosene-oil" which, with tobacco, heads the list of imports from the United States.

In view of the high price of labor and the many natural difficulties, it seems improbable that this can soon become a manufacturing country.

Bulky articles, of costly transportation, such as furniture, carriages, &c., are now largely manufactured here, and the business will no doubt increase.

Colonial provisions, both solid and fluid, must soon monopolize the market with a few exceptions, such as preserved salmon and lobsters, which are largely consumed, but which are not found in these waters.

In what I have here said I have merely sought to indicate the future tendencies of trade with this colony, and must leave shippers to draw their own conclusions.

The total value of the exports from 1st of January to 28th of October, 1871, was \$50,421,276, United States coin. The imports between the same dates amounted to \$47,382,385, showing an increase in the exports, as compared with the corresponding period of 1870, of \$6,609,068, and a decrease in the imports of \$2,860,556.

I have given the tables of imports and exports for 1870, because I could not obtain from the customs department anything later excepting total figures.

T. ADAMSON, JR.

Statement showing the commerce at Melbourne for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

[The proof-sheets of custom-house reports from which this was made up do not state the countries whence imported. From the report of previous year it appears that by far the greater part of all the imports is received from the United Kingdom.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Apparel and slops.....	7,924 pkgs.....	\$1,321,044 12	\$128,382 45
Arms, ammunition, &c.....	2,638 pkgs. and 454 tons.....	197,622 04	10,977 12
Bags and sacks.....	10,952 pkgs.....	479,636 74	16,479 11
Beer.....	540,350 galls. and 49,731 pkgs.....	1,073,831 44	116,771 59
Books.....	3,786 pkgs.....	519,704 68	.....
Boots and shoes.....	25,237 pkgs.....	1,468,637 50	134,996 40
Brass-ware.....	1,046 pkgs.....	164,690 68	16,467 13
Brush-ware.....	1,746 pkgs.....	147,741 00	14,631 16
Building-materials, doors, sashes.....	.....	67,885 84	5,804 73
Butter.....	713,851 lbs. and 1,107 pkgs.....	147,881 36	15,662 22
Candles.....	1,433,796 lbs. and 62,912 pkgs.....	631,571 60	56,289 58
Carpeting and druggeting.....	1,414 pkgs.....	261,684 28	22,625 54

Statement showing the commerce at Melbourne, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Carriages	361 pkgs.	\$68,360 16	\$7,218 86
Carriage and cart materials		100,115 40	5,380 87
Cheese	771,414 lbs. and 622 cases	180,294 84	16,028 14
Coal	153,438 tons	793,730 96	
Cocoa and chocolate nuts, nibs, &c	222,586 lbs. and 1,434 pkgs.	99,612 04	10,092 93
Coffee	18,534 lbs. and 4,385 pkgs.	226,134 48	45,285 62
Confectionery	469,376 lbs. and 1,902 cases	139,411 36	11,215 67
Cotton piece-goods	7,994 pkgs.	1,697,208 92	
Cotton and woolen goods, mixed	244 pkgs.	89,423 84	
Cutlery	898 pkgs.	209,339 68	9,755 26
Drapery	3,615 pkgs.	684,584 12	47,063 91
Drugs and druggists' ware	14,970 pkgs.	355,684 34	17,741 14
Earthenware	4,062 pkgs.	144,962 84	14,446 43
Fancy goods	2,673 pkgs.	304,198 84	29,829 88
Fish, fresh, preserved, and salted	16,070 cwt. and 20,154 pkgs.	410,523 96	30,878 17
Fruit, bottled, dried, and preserved.	2,161,138 lbs. and 13,761 pkgs.	331,472 24	67,637 40
green and other	153,594 bush. and 698 pkgs.	313,694 92	10,666 35
Furniture	11,596 pkgs.	290,854 96	27,119 97
Glass, plate and window	16,741 pkgs.	133,656 60	12,696 28
Glass ware and bottles	11,534 pkgs.	247,353 04	24,812 26
Gloves	337 pkgs.	250,387 72	22,563 11
Gold	376,926 ozs.	7,294,209 12	
Grain and pulse, barley	118,871 bush. and 2,237 bags	123,923 36	10,248 57
maize	411,062 bush. and 200 bags	395,587 72	37,376 47
malt	300,908 bush. and 1,369 tanks	771,650 88	39,132 67
oats	585,786 bush. and 3,380 bags	486,570 04	38,975 31
rice	43,769 cwt. and 48,750 bags, &c.	356,538 60	55,698 72
wheat	88,992 bush.	109,103 28	10,526 77
other grains	14,781 bush. 43,271, cwt., 459 casks.	54,474 20	2,997 91
Haberdashery, minor articles	1,926 pkgs.	673,650 56	5,183 64
Hardware and ironmongery	22,624 pkgs.	501,332 04	29,664 36
Hats, caps, and bonnets	3,990 pkgs.	501,312 68	48,388 86
Hops	644,717 lbs. and 2,412 pkgs.	413,640 92	40,484 42
Hosiery	2,321 pkgs.	537,375 52	52,138 41
Instruments, musical	1,765 pkgs.	234,507 68	22,067 98
Iron, bar, rod, and castings	8,894 tons	432,245 88	6,629 83
galvanized	3,259 tons and 797 cases	423,349 96	18,893 66
pig, pipes, plates, &c	18,955 tons	696,679 28	
wire	2,905 tons and 2,543 bundles	210,317 36	9,674 67
Jewelry	178 pkgs.	196,431 40	19,600 54
Linen piece-goods	1,302 pkgs.	253,698 28	
Live stock, horned cattle	41,688 head	1,367,348 40	
horses	2,240 head	165,644 16	
pigs	13,160 head	149,904 48	
sheep	658,110 head	1,285,867 00	
Machinery	7,701 pkgs. and pieces	440,236 72	38,496 87
Maizena, (corn starch)	175,388 lbs. and 3,851 boxes	39,784 80	5,020 47
Matches and vestas	8,489 pkgs.	152,193 80	14,900 90
Military and government stores	3,712 pkgs.	161,147 80	
Millinery	1,818 pkgs.	456,460 40	44,648 51
Nails and screws	1,710 tons and 2,317 kegs	214,750 80	10,599 11
Oil, castor	7,688 galls. and 8,224 pkgs.	122,969 88	3,976 90
Chinese and colza	34,646 galls. and 3,035 pkgs.	69,420 12	5,474 34
kerosene	18,296 galls. and 91,313 pkgs.	391,923 84	44,959 18
linseed	63,639 galls. and 4,160 pkgs.	80,411 76	5,778 65
olive, black, and other	79,435 galls. and 1,324 pkgs.	101,156 00	3,962 02
Oilmen's stores	67,253 pkgs.	448,793 84	35,089 51
Opium	27,815 lbs. and 664 cases	677,827 48	118,784 93
Paints, &c	1,142 13-20 tons and 99 pkgs.	145,679 16	7,191 51
Paper	9,602 pkgs.	548,468 80	
Saddlery and harness	1,100 pkgs.	191,378 44	9,703 96
Salt	5,071 tons and 37,916 bags	145,095 45	28,020 75
Sewing-machines	4,125 pkgs.	190,357 20	
Silks and manufactures of	1,571 pkgs.	953,286 40	88,865 30
Specie		2,360,516 40	
Spirits	33,315 galls. and 163,852 pkgs.	1,861,676 96	1,984,372 57
Stationery	5,808 pkgs.	328,631 16	30,232 33
Sugar	17,125 tons and 297,107 pkgs.	4,639,609 48	324,430 90
Tea	113,581 lbs. and 176,952 pkgs.	2,403,655 32	286,172 78
Timber		1,083,034 70	34,216 50
Tin, foil, sheet, and ware	62 7-20 tons and 26,718 pkgs.	302,601 64	5,451 05
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	30,939 lbs. and 14,247 pkgs.	1,075,777 12	629,646 10
Tools and utensils	7,707 pkgs.	373,357 60	17,624 86
Wines	15,898 galls. and 33,634 pkgs.	624,277 72	131,545 53
Wooden ware	9,586 pkgs.	119,805 97	11,561 46
Wool	1,910,800 lbs.	427,773 72	
Woolen goods	14,126 pkgs.	3,954,701 08	27,604 94
Miscellaneous		4,029,016 73	214,043 39
		60,304,077 63	5,559,647 39

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Apparel and slops	1,078 pkgs	\$221,255 76
Antimony	1,288 14-20 tons	79,937 44
Bags and sacks	1,606 pkgs	72,900 08
Beer	77,548 galls	56,657 04
Bone-dust	3,353 tons	109,824 44
Books	719 pkgs	78,829 08
Boots and shoes	4,322 pkgs	224,711 52
Candles	636,882 lbs	116,319 72
Coffee	524,808 lbs	119,678 68
Drapery	5,516 pkgs	1,302,308 48
Drugs	2,973 pkgs	110,206 80
Flour	3,134 tons	186,344 84
Gold	1,529,812 ozs. and 4 pkgs	29,620,325 68
Grain and pulse	56,725 bush. and 1,640 tons	238,229 64
Hides	13,167	55,698 72
Ironmongery	14,048 pkgs	202,186 16
Iron	3,031 11-20 tons	159,836 16
Leather	1,329 tons and 48 pkgs	546,779 64
Live stock	14,137 head	199,616 12
Machinery	3,412 pkgs	133,835 68
Molasses and treacle	20,636 cwt	73,374 40
Oil	472,514 galls	304,687 68
Oilmen's stores	7,988 pkgs	66,680 68
Potatoes	13,416 tons	146,376 12
Provisions	3,106½ tons	768,398 08
Sewing-machines	921 pkgs	64,178 40
Skins	179,306, and 2,306 pkgs	107,162 44
Specie .....	.....	2,831,037 00
Spirits	247,933 galls	424,351 84
Stationery	1,566 pkgs	141,371 56
Sugar	79,876 cwt	666,119 52
Tallow	9,891 16-20 tons	1,736,896 92
Tea	2,404,561 lbs	803,372 24
Tobacco	2,136,804 lbs	686,936 36
Wine	104,196 galls	179,757 60
Wool	52,123,451 lbs	15,512,713 04
Miscellaneous .....	.....	2,005,962 20
Total .....	.....	60,354,857 76

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Halifax, January 23, 1871. (Received February 1.)

REPORT UPON THE FISHERIES.

There are no means by which full and complete statistics can be procured as to the annual value of all the fisheries off the coast of the British North American provinces. Estimates, based upon imperfect returns, and upon information derived from various sources, official and unofficial, can only be given of an important portion. The deep-sea fisheries are pursued in common by British colonists, by French and by American fishermen.

British colonial fisheries.—The British colonial fisheries consist of those of the confederated provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, which form the Dominion of Canada, and of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, which still remain separate colonies of the British empire.

Annual products.—The products of the Canadian fisheries for the year 1869, as shown by the official report of the Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, and of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, as indicated by official returns, are as follows:

QUEBEC.

General recapitulation of the yield of the fisheries on the north and south shores of the river and gulf of Saint Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon, and from Point Levi to Bay des Chaleurs, during the year 1869.

Description.	1869.
Summer cod-fishing, 103,205 cwt., at \$3.....	\$309,615 00
Autumn cod-fishing, 33,569 cwt., at \$3.....	100,707 00
Ling, 3,022 barrels, at \$5.....	15,110 00
Mackerel, 3,706 barrels, at \$10.....	37,060 00
Herring, 110,076 barrels, at \$3.....	330,228 00
Herring, (smoked,) 600 boxes, at 25 cents.....	150 00
Sardines, 10,736½ barrels, at \$5.....	53,682 50
Halibut, 461 barrels, at \$5.....	2,305 00
Salmon, 3,948¾ barrels, at \$16.....	63,180 00
Trout, 108½ barrels, at \$10.....	1,085 00
Sturgeon, 369 barrels, at \$5.....	1,845 00
Eels, 109,935 fish, at \$10 per cwt.....	10,993 50
Cod tongues and sounds, 287 barrels, at \$7.....	2,009 00
Seal-oil, 53,811 gallons, at 80 cents.....	43,048 80
Whale-oil, 373 gallons, at 80 cents.....	298 40
Porpoise-oil, 2,029 gallons, at 60 cents.....	1,217 40
Cod-oil, 103,018 gallons, at 50 cents.....	51,509 00
Haddock, 1,372 barrels, at \$5.....	6,860 00
Bar and white fish, 3,932, at \$2 per dozen.....	655 66
Mixed fish, 390½ barrels, at \$4.....	1,562 00
Shad, 26,987 fish, at 10 cents apiece.....	2,698 70
Tunny, 2 barrels, at \$5.....	10 00
Fish used as manure, 41,642 barrels, at 25 cents.....	10,410 50
Total.....	<u>1,046,240 46</u>

REMARKS.—Owing to the want of reliable statistics, the yield and value of the river and inland fisheries in those departments of the province of Quebec west of the city of Quebec cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy, but the value per annum may be safely estimated at about \$100,000 for commerce and local consumption.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

The yield for 1869 of the fisheries, consisting mostly of herrings of the Magdalen Islands, which belong to the province of Quebec, amounted to \$71,356.

ONTARIO.

Return of fishing-stations, yield, value, number of men employed, number of gill-net, in the Province of Ontario, during the year 1869.

Divisions.	Number of men employed.	Value of boats, nets, and material employed.	Gill-nets.	Scoop-nets.	Seine.	Hoop-nets.	Pound-nets.	Number of barrels of fish.	White-fish.	Trout.	Herring.	Scissos.	Maskinongé.	Pike and bass.	Bass and perch.	Pickarel.	Coarse fish.	Value.		Total value.
																		Fresh.	Pickled.	
Lake Superior division, from head of Lake Superior to Thessalon River.	172	\$8,324 00	81,100 13	3	3	...	...	2,061	1,624	395	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	\$3,832 00	\$11,484 00	*\$14,866 00
Lake Huron and Georgian Bay division, from Thessalon River to Penetanguishene.	365	22,398 00	141,050 ..	3	3	...	...	5,960	3,057	2,740	...	...	...	...	...	139	23	8,133 00	24,398 00	*32,531 00
Indian Peninsula division, from Penetanguishene to Cape Hurd.	64	6,420 00	17,200 ..	...	...	...	...	4,163	2,900	1,243	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	11,805 00	8,818 00	*20,623 00
Saugeen division, from Cape Hurd to Goderich.	183	19,166 00	24,850 ..	6	6	...	...	4,123	1,300	790	2,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	368 00	23,277 00	*23,645 00
Huron, lake and river St. Clair division, from Goderich to river Thames.	66	3,240 00	...	16	16	...	...	1,553	250	...	1,203	...	...	...	...	100	...	2,500 00	3,160 00	*5,660 00
London division, Thames River and tributaries.	21	375 00	...	3	3	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	300	6,000 00	...	*6,000 00
Detroit River and Lake Erie division, from river Thames to Rondeau.†	247	17,350 00	5,400 ..	45	45	...	11	930	878	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,305 00	...	*9,305 00
Lake Erie division, from Long Point eastwards.	90	5,622 50	17,850 25	14	14	...	...	677	178	...	99	...	2	7	3	139	251	5,596 00	1,216 00	*6,812 50
Lake Ontario division, between Niagara River and Six Mile Creek.	34	3,463 00	11,600 ..	8	8	...	...	302	135	2	56	...	...	1	9	...	55	2,704 00	...	*2,704 00
Lake Ontario division, between Six Mile Creek and Bronte.	66	9,443 00	31,970 ..	18	18	...	...	521	163	55	104	86	...	1	...	44	108	5,361 00	...	*5,361 00
Lake Ontario division, between Bronte and Whitby Harbor.	43	5,204 60	48,260 ..	9	9	...	...	813	194	287	33	215	...	23	...	2	60	7,794 50	...	*7,794 50
Newcastle division, from Whitby Harbor to Prosquille.	63	5,150 00	19,760 ..	2	2	...	...	775	500	100	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,100 00	1,100 00	*12,200 00
Bay of Quinte division.	115	5,538 00	1,000 ..	2	2	...	...	1,467	356	...	1,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200 00	3,235 00	*6,435 00
Prince Edward County division.	39	12,716 00	152,700 ..	64	64	...	...	2,682	1,526	853	163	...	...	140	...	...	...	15,522 40	3,028 50	*18,550 90
Wolfe Island division, including Amherst Ducks and Timber Islands.	105	7,702 00	55,850 ..	...	...	80	6	1,959	521	733	16	...	...	153	99	99	261	13,724 00	400 00	*14,124 00
Brockville and Cornwall division.	41	3,709 00	4,080 ..	3	3	42	...	385	20	...	...	...	1	122	10	10	200	1,650 00	...	*1,650 00
Lake Simcoe division and Sturgeon Lakes.	13	448 00	2,000 ..	2	2	...	...	83	18	55	10	...	...	198	...	...	1	1,941 10	...	*1,941 10
Total.	1,727	136,269 10	614,070 38	198	198	122	17	28,954	13,620	7,253	5,055	301	3	745	221	585	1,269	14,536 00	80,116 50	326,472 10

* Disposed of in Canada and United States.

† Return imperfect.

‡ Disposed of in Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Return of the number of vessels engaged in the fisheries in the Province of New Brunswick during the year 1869, together with the yield and value of fish caught.

Locality.	Number of men and vessels.					Kinds of fish.															Oil.		Value.			
	Men.	Vessels.	Boats.	Canoes.	Tonnage.	Salmon, fresh.	Salmon, in tins.	Salmon, smoked.	Gasparaux.	Alewives.	Herrings.	Cod-fish.	Mackerel.	Flounders.	Bass.	Haddock.	Hake.	Pollock.	Shad.	Herrings in boxes.	Lobsters.	Oysters.	Oil.	Pomace.	Value.	
Northumberland County.	276	3	24	115	40	5,027	.....	.....	500	bbls.	bbls.	cwt.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	.....	.....	lbs.	hhds.	g'ls	tons.	dollars.
Ristigouche County	85	8	96	21	124	7,485	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,747	70	15	200	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265,310 80
Charlotte County	765	26	219	.....	586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,148	3,298	175	.....	.....	22,086	1,410	8,767	.....	156,094	.....	.....	.....	565	453	19,206 10
Gloucester County	571	1	187	3	15	6,829	672,390	852	.....	1,060	11,692	10,606	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168,822 00
Albert County	24	..	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,493 20
Kent County	270	..	240	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	1,150	14,000	3,350	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000	600	.....	.....	.....	7,534 00
Total.....	1,991	38	780	139	765	19,341	732,390	852	7,500	2,510	52,912	17,924	2,730	200	300	2,086	1,410	8,767	46,614	156,094	23,100	600	565	453	638,576 10	

NOTE.—In the counties of Victoria, Carleton, York, Queens, Sunbury, and Kings, the only fisheries pursued are those for local consumption. None are exported, and no returns of catch could be made. In St. John County, although a large quantity of fish of various kinds are taken and exported, it was found impracticable to get returns, as large quantities of fish come from the north shore by rail and are shipped to the United States per steamer. The custom-house returns make no distinction between those caught in the county and those brought to the port for shipment.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Return of the number of vessels engaged in the fisheries in the province of Nova Scotia during the year 1869, together with the yield and value of fish caught.

Locality.	Number of men and vessels.						Kinds of fish.														Total value of fish in dollars.		
	Men.	Whale-boats.	Skiffs, &c.	Sail-boats.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Salmon.	Mackerel.	Herrings.	Smoked her- ring.	Alewives.	Fish-roe.	Eels.	Trout.	Halibut.	Cod-fish.	Seale-fish.	Shad.	Smelts.	Salmon.		Lobster.	Oil.
Counties.							bbs.	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Bbs.	Bbbs.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Bbbs.	Tons.	Cans.	Cans.	Galls.	
Cumberland	156	.....	74	.....	3	120	22	.....	1,345	.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	.....	901	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$16,145
Colchester	315	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	2,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,601
Hants	40	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	923	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,104
Kings	242	.....	53	.....	7	100	117	.....	2,065	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,181	.....	2,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,421
Annapolis	220	.....	116	.....	1	15	75	.....	3,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,256
Digby	827	.....	230	.....	35	726	2	.....	2,780	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,492	10,433	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,292
Yarmouth	990	.....	232	.....	63	2,254	21	.....	197	.....	2,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147,072
Shelburne	1,693	.....	396	.....	77	3,035	98	.....	5,300	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,900	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246,110
Queens	732	.....	135	.....	19	802	230	.....	3,774	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,245
Lunenburg	1,657	.....	214	.....	86	3,957	136	.....	15,944	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287,050
Halifax	2,200	.....	1,100	.....	175	4,217	500	.....	29,480	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,547	3,081	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	359,249
Pictou	115	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	570	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,700
Antigonish	500	.....	.....	.....	4	220	218	.....	2,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,832
Guysborough	2,800	.....	912	319	64	3,031	749	.....	38,384	.....	1,208	443	136	40	100	36,830	6,855	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	416,534
Richmond	2,007	.....	.....	.....	74	2,244	87	.....	18,850	.....	682	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,006	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299,159
Cape Breton	1,257	.....	140	.....	8	285	407	.....	4,817	.....	343	.....	80	.....	378	25,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,187
Victoria	446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	1,344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,652
Inverness	1,360	.....	.....	.....	19	550	230	.....	3,080	.....	2,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,114	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,898
Total.....	17,557	3,558	3,793	319	635	21,656	3,714	46,575	133,933	12,185	9,182	443	553	40	590	355,638	27,139	6,188	62	52,400	38,000	32,895	2,501,507

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following details were furnished by the customs department to the chamber of commerce:

Statement of exports and their value, 1869.

Articles.	Value.		
	£	s.	d.
1,159,786 quintals cod-fish, at 19s.....	1,101,796	4	0
2,025 quintals cod-fish, (green,) at 10s.....	1,012	10	0
359,821 seal-skins, at 6s.....	107,946	6	0
5,186 tons seal-oil, at £38.....	197,068	0	0
21 tons whale-oil.....	798	0	0
4,351 tons cod-oil, at £40.....	174,040	0	0
333 tons refined oil, at £65.....	21,645	0	0
41 tons other oil, at £35.....	1,435	0	0
195 tons blubber, at £4.....	780	0	0
7,039 tierces salmon, at 85s.....	29,915	15	0
80,935 barrels herring, at 15s.....	60,701	5	0
1,278 barrels trout, at 40s.....	2,556	0	0
964 barrels cod-roes, at 15s.....	723	0	0
11,719 cwts. haddock, at 8s.....	687	12	0
434 cwts. halibut, at 10s.....	217	0	0
521 packages tongues and sounds, at 5s.....	130	0	0
Bait exported, herring, caplin, and squad.....	50,000	0	0
Total.....	£1,751,451	12	0

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Statement of the products of the fisheries of the Province of Prince Edward Island for the year 1869, from official returns:

Description.	Value.
Mackerel.....	\$110,670 00
Herring.....	19,017 00
Cod and scale fish.....	39,893 00
Total.....	169,580 00

It will be seen from the foregoing statistics that the fisheries of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island exceed in value by upward of two millions of dollars those of the Dominion of Canada; and that the larger portion of the "Canadian" fisheries are the products of Nova Scotia. In this province alone, in 1869, there were 17,557 seamen, 635 vessels, and 319 boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 21,656 tons, employed in this great branch of industry.

The preceding statements embrace both the deep-sea and in-shore fisheries.

Of the aggregate products, the in-shore fisheries, which are pursued chiefly for mackerel and herring, constitute the smaller portion, probably not more than one-fourth of the whole.

MARKETS.—With the exception of Newfoundland, from which large shipments of cod-fish are made to Spain, Portugal, the Mediterranean, South America, and the West Indies, one of the most important markets for the products of the British North American provinces is that of the United States. The value and extent of this market for the products of the colonial fisheries have not been materially affected by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

continued to command in the American market remunerative prices, notwithstanding the duties imposed by the United States tariff.

Mackerel, especially, have within the past few years steadily advanced in price, both in the provincial and American markets. Nor is it probable that hereafter other markets, to any greater extent than heretofore, will absorb the products of the British North American fisheries.

"The markets of the south of Europe," observes a provincial writer, in a pamphlet published in 1867, on the shore and deep-sea fisheries of Nova Scotia, "are but little sought for our dry fish; the Jersey houses of Arichat being almost alone in that trade. The only cod-fish shipped to Italy, Portugal, and to the Brazils, in 1865, from Nova Scotia, was from Arichat; and Arichat very nearly reached Halifax in its exports to Spain. The high duties on fish in European countries operates against us." The same remark is applicable to the markets of the British, French, and Spanish West Indies.

It was fully demonstrated during the existence of the reciprocity treaty that the admission of American fishing-vessels to a common participation in the privileges accorded to British vessels, instead of being injurious, was, on the whole beneficial to the interests of the provincial fishermen, who, during that period, enjoyed a high degree of prosperity.

In the pamphlet from which I have already quoted, a writer from the county of Guysborough, one of the most important fishing districts in the province, remarks: "The fishermen in this locality have since the commencement of the reciprocity treaty, say for the past ten years, made more money than during any ten years previous." He adds, "The American cod and mackerel fishermen have not interfered with us or injured our fisheries in this vicinity during the past ten years, and our fishermen caught more mackerel in 1864 than in any previous year."

During the years referred to our fishermen expended in the British North American provinces for bait, wood, supplies, and other articles, upward of three hundred thousand dollars annually. Most of these expenditures were made by fishermen engaged in the prosecution of the deep-sea fisheries.

It thus appears that the interests of the provincial fishermen themselves, as well as the interests of all other classes of the community, are better promoted by the abolition than by the multiplication of restrictions upon American fishing-vessels in colonial ports and waters.

FRENCH FISHERIES.

The French fisheries, on the banks and shores of Newfoundland, employ about 350 vessels, of from 60 to 300 tons each, besides a large number of smaller vessels from 5 to 20 tons each, the whole giving employment to 12,000 seamen.

The average annual product of the French fisheries is about 800,000 quintals of cod-fish, of the value of four millions of dollars. The principal portion is sent to France and the French West India islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe; the remaining portion is shipped to the United States. France has expended large sums of money in the encouragement of these fisheries, which have ever been regarded as important sources of wealth and strength to the nation.

UNITED STATES FISHERIES.

The number of American fishing-vessels engaged in the deep-sea fisheries off the coast of the British North American Provinces is, as near

as can be estimated, about 1,400, with an aggregate tonnage of nearly 100,000 tons, employing about 17,000 men. They pursue the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and on the Western banks. On the banks the fisheries are pursued for cod and halibut; and in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence principally for mackerel. The capital employed in these fisheries is estimated at between eight and nine millions of dollars. The aggregate annual yield is about seven millions of dollars.

The deep-sea fisheries, which give employment to so many men, in which so large an amount of American capital is invested, and which annually yield such vast returns, are exclusive of the in-shore fisheries, which were alone affected by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. During the existence of that treaty, and subsequently to a limited extent under the license system, the in-shore fisheries were pursued by our fishermen chiefly for mackerel. The quantity so taken, however, did not exceed an average in any one year of more than one-fourth of the whole catch of that description of fish.

TOTAL PRODUCTS.

The total annual products of the fisheries off the coast of the British North American provinces, as shown by the statements embodied in this report, amount to nearly twenty-three millions of dollars, as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

Quebec	\$1, 046, 240 46
Magdalen Islands.....	71, 356 00
Total	1, 117, 596 46
Ontario	326, 472 10
New Brunswick.....	638, 576 10
Nova Scotia	2, 501, 507 00
Total Canadian fisheries.....	4, 584, 151 66
Newfoundland	7, 005, 807 40
Prince Edward Island.....	169, 580 00
	7, 175, 387 40
Total provincial fisheries	11, 759, 539 06
French fisheries	4, 000, 000 00
United States fisheries.....	7, 000, 000 00
Total of all the fisheries.....	22, 759, 539 06

The facts here submitted, and statistics given in relation to a great branch of industry, in which the people of the British North American provinces of France and of the United States participate, affords a conspicuous illustration of the successful application of American enterprise and capital in developing the rich treasures of the sea.

MORTIMER M. JACKSON.

*Statement of the yield and value of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada
for the season, 1870.**

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

113,070 cwt. cod, summer fishing, at \$3.....	\$339,210 00
42,804 cwt. cod, autumn fishing, at \$3.....	128,412 00
71 barrels ling, at \$5	355 00
3,677 barrels mackerel, at \$10	36,770 00
26,389 barrels herring, at \$3.....	79,167 00
365 boxes herring, smoked, at 25 cents.....	91 25
6,871 barrels sardines, at \$5.....	34,355 00
230 barrels halibut, at \$5	1,150 00
5,840 barrels salmon, at \$16.....	93,440 00
143 barrels trout, at \$10	1,430 00
219 barrels sturgeon, at \$5	1,095 00
133,033 fish, eels, at \$10 per 100	13,303 30
135 barrels cod tongues and sounds, at \$7	945 00
230 barrels cod-roes, at \$6	1,380 00
89,762 galls. seal-oil, at 80 cents.....	71,809 60
24,200 galls. whale-oil at 80 cents.....	19,360 00
2,848 galls. porpoise-oil, at 60 cents.....	1,708 80
119 093 galls. cod-oil, at 5 cents.....	59,546 50
1,327 barrels haddock, at \$5	6,635 00
6,359 fish, bar and white-fish, at \$3 per dozen.....	12,718 00
551 barrels mixed fish, at \$4	2,204 00
16,249 fish, shad, at 10 cents.....	1,624 90
32,490 barrels fish, used as manure, at 25 cents	8,122 50
208 fish, porpoises, at \$4	832 00
40,981 fish, seals, at \$6.....	245,886 00
	1,161,550 85
Estimated value of fish caught west of Quebec—no returns.....	100,000 00
Total	1,1261,550 85

Vessels used: 84 vessels, 2,221 fishing-boats, 1,322 flat-boats.

Number of men employed in the fisheries, 7,449.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

14,973½ barrels white-fish.	880½ barrels pike and bass.
10,396 barrels trout.	263 barrels bass and perch.
6,550½ barrels herring.	1,267½ barrels pickerel.
275 barrels sciscos.	4,726½ barrels coarse fish.
104 barrels maskinonge.	Total fish caught, 39,436½ pounds.
Values: Fresh fish	\$136,679
Pickled fish	128,303
Total value.....	264,982

Boats, nets and material employed, 155,909.

Number of men employed in the fisheries, 2,689.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

2,206½ barrels salmon.	20,175 pounds bass.
593,370 barrels salmon, fresh.	1,600 barrels herring, smoked.
464,517 cans salmon.	24,876 barrels alewives.
3,282 barrels mackerel.	16,989 cwt. cod-fish, dry.
92,849 barrels herring.	2,340 barrels cod-fish, pickled.
60,200 boxes herring, smoked.	5,282 barrels shad.
38,500 cans lobsters.	120 barrels pollock.
24,000 fish, haddock.	42,000 bushels oysters.
420 barrels haddock.	1,120,000 pounds mixed fish.
500 cwt. pollock.	1,500 gallons oil.
330 barrels hake.	970 tons pumice.
Total value of fish caught.....	\$1,131,434 80

Number of fathoms of net used, 107,462.

Number of men employed in the fisheries, 2,630.

* Furnished by Mr. F. G. L. Struve, consul at Quebec.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

4,567 barrels salmon, at \$15.....	\$68,505 00
111,000 cans salmon, at 15 cents.....	16,650 00
316,005 pounds salmon, in ice, at 12½ cents.....	39,500 62
550 fish, salmon, smoked, at \$1.....	550 00
85,254 barrels mackerel, at \$12.....	1,023,048 00
123,392 barrels herring, at \$4.....	493,568 00
13,180 boxes herring, smoked, at 75 cents.....	9,885 00
14,366 barrels alewives, at \$3.50.....	50,281 00
1,060 barrels eels, at \$8.....	8,480 00
102 barrels trout, at \$8.....	816 00
1,534 barrels halibut, at \$6.....	9,204 00
399,809 quintals cod, at \$4.25.....	1,699,188 25
92,513 quintals scale fish.....	323,795 50
6,214 barrels shad, at \$9.....	55,926 00
820 barrels smelt, at \$4.....	3,280 00
553,000 cans lobsters, at 15 cents.....	82,950 00
297,326 gallons oil, at 45 cents.....	133,796 70
Total	4,019,424 07

Number of nets and seines used, 43,477.

Number of men employed in the fisheries, 19,795.

REMARKS.—The aggregate value of the fish products of the provincial fisheries is computed by the minister of marine and fisheries to be nearly \$17,000,000. Americans employ, tonnage varying, between eight and eleven hundred vessels in these fisheries. Their estimated annual catch is valued at about \$8,000,000. The probable value of capital embarked in carrying on the in-shore fisheries is computed at \$9,000,000. Thus making a total interest of some \$17,000,000.

CANADIAN TARIFF OF CUSTOMS,* AS IN FORCE ON 1ST OCTOBER, 1871.

All articles not hereafter enumerated as charged with an ad valorem duty, or charged with a specific duty, or declared free of duty, are chargeable with a duty of 15 per cent. on the value thereof.

Upon all goods paying specific or ad valorem duties there is an addition of *one-twentieth or five per cent.* of amount of duty.

Acid, sulphuric, ½ cent per pound.	Animals imported for the improvement of stock, free.
Acetic acid, 10 cents per gallon.	Antimony, free.
Acids of every description, except acetic and sulphuric acid and vinegar, free.	Antiquities, cabinets of, free.
Alcohol, (on every gallon of the strength of proof of Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength and for every less quantity than a gallon,) 80 cents per gallon.	Argol, free.
Ale, in casks, 10 per cent. ad valorem and 5 cents per gallon.	Arms, clothing, musical instruments for bands, and military stores for the use of the Army and Navy, free.
Ale, in bottles, (5 quarts or 10 pints to gallon,) 10 per cent. ad valorem and 7 cents per gallon.	Articles for the public uses of the Dominion, free.
Alum, free.	Articles imported by and for the use of the governor-general, free.
Anatomical preparations, free.	Articles for the use of foreign consuls-general, free.
Anchors, free.	Ashes, pot, pearl, and soda, free.
Animals of all kinds, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	Axles, crank, locomotive, free.
Animals of all kinds, growth and produce of British North American provinces, free.	Axles, railway-car, free.
	Barilla, or kelp, free.
	Bark, tanners', free.
	Bark used chiefly in dyeing, free.
	Bark of the cork-wood tree, free.
	Bars, guide and slide, for locomotives, free.

* Furnished by Mr. F. N. Blake, consul at Hamilton.

- Bars, puddled iron, free.
 Beer, in casks, 10 per cent. ad valorem and 5 cents per gallon.
 Beer, in bottles, (5 quarts or 10 pints to a gallon,) 10 per cent. ad valorem and 7 cents per gallon.
 Benzole, 15 cents per gallon.
 Berries used chiefly in dyeing, free.
 Bibles, testaments, prayer-books, and devotional books, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Bichromate of potash, free.
 Biscuit from Great Britain and the British North American provinces, free.
 Bitters, \$1.20 per gallon.
 Bleaching powders, free.
 Blue-black, free.
 Blocks, stereotype, for printing purposes, free.
 Blooms and billets, puddled or not puddled, free.
 Blue vitriol, free.
 Bolting-cloth, free.
 Books: printed periodicals and pamphlets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account-books, copy-books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet-music, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Book-binders' tools and implements, millboards and binders' cloth, free.
 Books, copyright reprints of, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.
 Boots, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Boot-felt, free.
 Borax, free.
 Botany, specimens of, free.
 Bran, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Bran, growth or produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Brandy, (on every gallon of the strength of proof of Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength and for every less quantity than a gallon,) 80 cents per gallon.
 Brass, in bars, rods, sheets, scraps, and stripes, free.
 Brass or copper wire, round or flat, free.
 Brass and copper, manufactures of, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Bread from Great Britain and the British North American provinces, free.
 Brim-molds for gold-beaters, free.
 Brimstone, in roll or flour, free.
 Bristles, free.
 Broom-corn, free.
 Bulbs, free.
 Burr-stones, free.
 Busts, natural size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process, free.
 Butter, 4 cents per pound.
 Butter, the produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Cabinets of antiquities, coins, gems, and medals, free.
 Cables, iron chain, over ½ inch, shackled, swiveled, or not, when used for ships only, free.
 Cables, hemp and grass, when used for ships only, free.
 Candle-wick cotton, free.
 Candy sugar, brown or white, 1 cent per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Cane-juice, ¼ cent per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Caoutchouc, unmanufactured, free.
 Carriages of travelers and carriages employed in carrying merchandise, (hawkers and circus troupes excepted,) free.
 Cassia, ground, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Casts as models for the use of schools of design, free.
 Cement, marine or hydraulic, unground, free.
 Cheese, 3 cents per pound.
 Cheese, the produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Chestnut and cherry plank, free.
 Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as coffee, raw or green, 3 cents per pound.
 Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground, 4 cents per pound.
 Chinese blue, free.
 Church bells, free.
 Cigars, 45 cents per pound.
 Cinnamon, ground, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Clasps, brass and tin, for manufacture of hoop-skirts, free.
 Clays, free.
 Clothing or wearing-apparel, made by hand or sewing-machine, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Clothing for the use of the army and navy, free.
 Clothing, donations of, for charitable institutions, free.
 Coal and coke, free.
 Coal-oil, distilled, purified, and refined, 15 cents per gallon.
 Cocoa-paste from Great Britain and the British North American provinces, free.
 Cocoa bean and shell, free.
 Coffee, green, 3 cents per pound.
 Coffee, kiln-dried, roasted or ground, 4 cents per pound.
 Coin and bullion, except United States silver coin, free.
 Common soap, 1 cent per pound.
 Communion plate, free.
 Composition spikes and nails, free.
 Confectionery, 1 cent per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Connecting-rods, locomotive, free.
 Copper, in pig, bars, rods, bolts, sheets, and sheathing, free.
 Copper wire, round or flat, free.
 Cordage, for ships and vessels only, free.
 Cordials, \$1.20 per gallon.
 Cork wood and bark, free.
 Corn, Indian, free.
 Cottons, manufactures of, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Cotton, candle-wick, free.
 Cotton waste, free.
 Cotton netting for India-rubber shoes, free.
 Cotton wool, free.
 Cotton, weaving or tram, for making elastic webbing, free.

- Crank-axles, locomotive, free.
 Crank-pins, locomotive, free.
 Cranks, locomotive, free.
 Cranks, steamboat and mill, forged, in the rough, free.
 Cream of tartar, in crystals, free.
 Crinoline thread, for covering crinoline wire, free.
 Drawings, not in oil, free.
 Diamonds and precious stones, not set, free.
 Drain-tiles, free.
 Dried fruits, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Drugs used chiefly in dyeing, free.
 Duck for belting and hose, free.
 Earths, clays, and sand, free.
 Eggs, free.
 Electrotpe-blocks for printing purposes, free.
 Emery, free.
 Fancy goods, manufactures of, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Farming utensils and implements, when imported by agricultural societies for encouragement of agriculture, free.
 Felt for hats and boots, free.
 Fiber, fibrilla, Mexican or Tampico, white and black, and other vegetable fibers for manufacturing purposes, free.
 Fire brick and clay, free.
 Fire-wood, free.
 Fish, fresh, not to include oysters or lobsters in tins or kegs, free.
 Fish, salted or smoked, 1 cent per pound.
 Fish, fish-oil, and fish products of all kinds, from British North American provinces, free.
 Fish-bait, free.
 Fishing nets and seines, hooks, lines, and twines, free.
 Flax, hemp, and tow, undressed, free.
 Flax waste, free.
 Flour, wheat or rye, free.
 Flour of any other grain, including Indian meal and oat-meal, free.
 Fruits, green or dried, growth or produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Fruits preserved in brandy or other spirits, \$1.20 per gallon.
 Fruits, green, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Fruits, dried, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Furs and skins, pelts, or tails, undressed, free.
 Furs, manufactures of, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Gems, and cabinets of, free.
 Gin, (on every gallon of strength of proof of Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength and for every less quantity than a gallon,) 80 cents per gallon.
 Ginger, ground, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Glass and glass ware, plate, and silvered, stained, painted, or colored, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Glass paper and glass cloth, free.
 Gold, silver, and plated ware, manufactures of, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Goldbeaters' brim-molds and skins, free.
 Grain of all kinds, free.
 Grain, wheat, free.
 Gravels, free.
 Grease and scraps, free.
 Greens, Paris and permanent, free.
 Gum, copal, free.
 Gum, British, free.
 Gutta-percha, unmanufactured, free.
 Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, neither ground nor calcined, free.
 Gypsum, ground or unground, from British North American provinces, free.
 Hair, angola, goat, thibet, unmanufactured, free.
 Hair, horse, hog, or mohair, unmanufactured, free.
 Hair, human, free.
 Hardware, manufactures of, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Harness and saddlery, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Hams, 1 cent per pound.
 Hat-felts, free.
 Hay, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Hay, growth and produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Hemp, undressed, free.
 Hides and horns, free.
 Hops, 5 cents per pound.
 Hops, the growth and produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Imitation of leather, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 India rubber, unmanufactured, free.
 Indigo, free.
 Indian meal, free.
 Iron of the descriptions following, viz:
 Iron, Canada plates and tin plates, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Iron, sheet, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Iron, galvanized spikes and bolts, free.
 Iron, nail, and spike rod, round, square, or flat, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Iron, bar, rod, or hoop, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Iron, scrap, galvanized, or pig, free.
 Iron, hoop or tire, for locomotive wheels, bent and welded, free.
 Iron, boiler-plate, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Iron, railroad-bars, frogs, wrought iron or steel chairs, fish-plates, and car-axles, free.
 Iron wire, free.
 Iron, rolled plate, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Iron bars puddled, blooms and billets puddled or not puddled, free.
 Jewelry, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Junk, free.
 Kelp, free.
 Kerosene oil, distilled, purified, and refined, 15 cents per gallon.
 Knees and riders, iron, for ship-building purposes, free.
 Kryolite, free.
 Lakes, in pulp, scarlet, and maroon, free.
 Lard, 1 cent per pound.
 Lard, the products of British North American provinces, free.
 Lead in sheet or pig, free.
 Lead, red and white, dry, free.

- Leather, sole and upper, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
- Leather, or imitation thereof, manufactures of, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Linen machine-thread, free.
- Litharge, free.
- Lithographic stones, free.
- Locomotive-engine frames, axles, cranks, hoop-iron or steel for tires of wheels, bent and welded, free.
- Locomotive crank-axles, piston-rods, guide and slide bars, crank-pins, and connecting-rods, free.
- Locomotive and passenger baggage, and freight cars running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free, under similar circumstances in the United States, free.
- Lumber, plank and sawed, of walnut, rosewood, cherry, chestnut, mahogany, pitch pine, free.
- Lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part, from British North American provinces, free.
- Mace, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
- Machine silk-twist, free.
- Machine linen-thread, free.
- Malt, 40 cents per bushel.
- Manila grass, free.
- Manufactures of brass or copper, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Manufactures of cottons, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Manufactures of silks and velvets, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Manufactures of hardware, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Manufactures of leather, or imitations thereof, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Manufactures of glass ware, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Manufactures of fancy goods, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Manufactures of furs, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Manufactures of gold, silver, and plated ware, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Manufactures of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Manufactures of woollens, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Manures, free.
- Marble, in blocks, unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought, free.
- Meats, fresh, salted, or smoked, 1 cent per pound.
- Meats, fresh, salted, or smoked, growth or produce of British North American provinces, free.
- Medals and cabinets of, free.
- Medicines, proprietary medicines commonly called patent medicines, or any medicine or preparation, of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label, for the relief or cure of any disease or ailment 25 per cent. ad valorem.
- Medicinal roots in their natural state, free.
- Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of, free.
- Melado, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
- Metallic oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, free.
- Military and naval stores, free.
- Mineralogy, specimens of, free.
- Models, free.
- Molasses, if used for refining or for the manufacture of sugar, 73 cents per 100 pounds.
- Molasses, if not so used, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
- Molasses, concentrated, or syrup of, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
- Moss, for upholstery purposes, free.
- Musical instruments for bands, for the use of the army and navy, free.
- Nails, composition, free.
- Nails, sheathing, free.
- Naphtha, 15 cents per gallon.
- Natural history, specimens of, free.
- Naval stores, free.
- Netting, cotton, and woolen, for India rubber shoes, free.
- Nitrate of soda, free.
- Niter or saltpeter, free.
- Nuts, dried, of all kinds, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Nuts, chiefly used in dyeing, free.
- Nutmegs, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
- Oakum, free.
- Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, free.
- Oil-cake, free.
- Oils, coal, and kerosene, distilled, purified, and refined, 15 cents per gallon.
- Oils, naphtha, benzole, and refined petroleum, 15 cents per gallon.
- Oils, products of petroleum, coal, shale, and lignite, not elsewhere specified, 10 cents per gallon.
- Oils, crude petroleum, 6 cents per gallon.
- Oils, cocoa-nut, pine, and palm, in their natural state, free.
- Oils, while in the casks from on ship-board, and in the condition in which it was first landed, free.
- Ores of all kinds of metals, free.
- Osiers and willow for basket-makers' use, free.
- Packages—bottles, jars, demi-johns, brandy-casks, barrels or other packages, in which spirituous liquors, wines and malt liquors are contained, and car-boys, containing sulphuric acid, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
- Paintings, in oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of old masters by such artists, free.
- Patent medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill, or label, for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

- Pearl ashes, free.
 Pelts, free.
 Pepper, ground, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Perfumery, not elsewhere specified, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Perfumed spirits, \$1.20 per gallon.
 Perfumed spirits, in flasks, 4 cents per flask.
 Petroleum, crude, 6 cents per gallon.
 Petroleum, refined, purified, &c., 15 cents per gallon.
 Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by and for the use of colleges, schools, scientific or literary societies, free.
 Phosphorus, free.
 Pig iron, lead, and copper, free.
 Pimento, ground, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Pipeclay, free.
 Piston-rods for locomotives, free.
 Pitch, free.
 Plaits—straw, tuscan, or grass fancy, free.
 Plants, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Plants, growth and produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Plaster of Paris, neither ground nor calcined, free.
 Plate, rolled iron, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Plates, boiler, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Plates, Canada and tinned, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Playing-cards, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Plush, for hatters' use, free.
 Porter, in casks, 5 cents per gallon, and 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Porter, in bottles, (5 quarts or 10 pints to a gallon,) 7 cents per gallon, and 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Pot ashes, free.
 Poultry, growth and produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Precious stones, not set, free.
 Printing-ink, free.
 Printing-presses, except portable hand printing-presses, free.
 Products of petroleum, coal shade, and lignite, not otherwise specified, 10 cents per gallon.
 Prunella, free.
 Rags, free.
 Railroad-bars, free.
 Ratan, for chair-makers, free.
 Red lead, dry, free.
 Rosin, free.
 Rice, 1 cent per pound.
 Rod, nail, and spike, round, square, and flat iron, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Roots, medicinal, in their natural state, free.
 Rosewood, free.
 Rum, (on every gallon of strength of proof of Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for every greater strength, and for every less quantity than a gallon,) 80 cents per gallon.
 Saddlery, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Sail-cloth, or canvas, from No. 1 to No. 6, when imported by ship-builders or sail-makers for ship-building purposes, free.
 Sal-ammoniac, free.
 Sal-soda, free.
 Salt, free.
 Saltpeter, free.
 Sand, free.
 Scrap brass, free.
 Sculpture, specimens of, free.
 Sea-grass, free.
 Seeds not classed as cereals, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Seeds of all kinds, growth or produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Settlers' effects of every description in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion, free.
 Shafts, steamboat and mill, forged in the rough, free.
 Ships' binnacle-lamps, free.
 Ships' blocks and patent bushes for blocks, free.
 Ships' bunting, free.
 Ships' cables, iron chain, over one-half inch, shackled, or swiveled, or not, free.
 Ships' cables, hemp and grass, when used for ships only, free.
 Ships' compasses, free.
 Ships' cordage, when used for ships only, free.
 Ships' dead-eyes and dead-lights, free.
 Ships' deck-plugs, free.
 Ships' iron knees and riders, free.
 Ships' iron masts, or parts of, free.
 Ships' pumps and pump-gear, free.
 Ships' sail-cloth or canvas, from No. 1 to No. 6, when used for ships only, free.
 Ships' shackles and sheaves, free.
 Ships' signal-lamps, free.
 Ships' steering apparatus, free.
 Ships' traveling-trucks, free.
 Ships' varnish, black and bright, when used for ships only, free.
 Ships' wedges, free.
 Ships' wire rigging, free.
 Ships' yellow metal, in bars or bolts, free.
 Ships' yellow metal for sheathing, free.
 Shoes, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Shrubs, growth and produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Shrubs, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Silicate of soda, free.
 Silk, tram or weaving, to make elastic webbing, free.
 Silks, manufactures of, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Silk twist for hats, boots, and shoes, free.
 Skins, undressed, free.
 Slate, free.
 Slides and spangles, and slotted tapes, for hoop-skirts, free.
 Snuff, 20 cents per pound, and 12½ per cent. ad valorem.
 Soap, fancy and perfumed, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Soap, common, 1 cent per pound.
 Soda ash, free.
 Soda, caustic, free.
 Soda, nitrate of, free.
 Soda, silicate of, free.
 Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, and botany, free.

- Specimens of sculpture, free.
 Spelter, in blocks, sheets, or pig, free.
 Spices, including ginger, pepper, pimento, ground, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Spikes, composition, free.
 Spirits, perfumed, \$1.20 per gallon.
 Spirits, perfumed, in flasks, 4 cents per flask.
 Spirits and strong waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof of such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz, brandy, geneva, alcohol, rum, gin, (including old tom,) tafia, whisky, and unenumerated articles of like kind, 80 cents per gallon.
 Spirits and strong waters, being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained, viz, rum, shrub, cordials, Schiedam schnapps, and unenumerated articles of like kind, \$1.20 per gallon.
 Spirits and strong waters, not elsewhere specified, \$1.20 per gallon.
 Spirits and strong waters, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts, or any other denomination, are nevertheless deemed "spirits and strong waters," and subject to duty as such.
 Starch, 2 cents per pound.
 Statues, of bronze, marble, or alabaster, natural size, free.
 Steel, wrought or cast, in bars or rods, free.
 Steering apparatus for ships, free.
 Steel-plates, cut to any form, but not moulded, free.
 Stone, lithographic, free.
 Stereotype blocks, for printing purposes, free.
 Stone, unwrought, free.
 Straw, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Straw, the growth or produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Straw plaits, Tuscan and grass, fancy, free.
 Sugar candy, brown or white, 1 cent. per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Sugar—all sugar equal to or above No. 9, Dutch standard, 1 cent per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Sugar—all sugar equal to or below No. 9, Dutch standard, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Sugar of lead, free.
 Satin, and fine washed white, free.
 Sulphur, in roll or flour, free.
 Syrup of sugar or of sugar cane, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
 Tampico, white and black, free.
 Tanners' bark, free.
 Tails, undressed, free.
 Tallow, 1 cent per pound.
 Tallow, growth and produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Tapes, slotted for the manufacture of hoop-skirts, free.
 Tar, free.
 Tea, green and Japan, 7 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Tea, black, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Teasels, free.
 Tinctures, \$1.20 per gallon.
 Tin, granulated or bar, free.
 Tin, blocks or pigs, free.
 Tire, or hoop for locomotive wheels, bent and welded, free.
 Tobacco, manufactured, 20 cents per pound and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem.
 Tobacco, unmanufactured, free.
 Tow, undressed, free.
 Travelers' baggage, free.
 Treenails, free.
 Trees, plants, and shrubs, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Trees, plants, and shrubs, growth of British North American provinces, free.
 Tubes and piping of copper, brass, or iron, when drawn, free.
 Turpentine, other than spirits of turpentine, free.
 Twists, silk for hats, boots, and shoes, free.
 Type-metal, in blocks or pigs, free.
 Type, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
 Ultramarine, free.
 Umber, raw, free.
 Varnish, bright and black, when used for ships and vessels only, free.
 Vegetables, including potatoes and other roots, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
 Vegetables, including potatoes and other roots, growth and produce of British North American provinces, free.
 Vegetable fibers, free.
 Vegetables, chiefly used in dyeing, free.
 Velvets, manufactures of, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Veneering, of wood or ivory, free.
 Vinegar, 10 cents per gallon.
 Vitriol, blue, free.
 Walnut, plank, free.
 Watches, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Wearing apparel, made by hand or sewing-machines, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
 Wearing apparel of British subjects domiciled in Canada, dying abroad, free.
 Whale-oil in the casks from on shipboard and in the condition in which it was first landed, free.
 Wheat, free.
 White, fine washed and satin, free.
 White lead, dry, free.
 Whisky (on every gallon of the strength of proof of Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, and for every less quantity than a gallon,) 80 cents per gallon.
 Whiting or whitening, free.
 Wedges for ships, free.
 Willow for basket-makers' use, free.

Wines of all kinds, including ginger, orange, lemon, gooseberry, strawberry, raspberry, elder, and currant wine, (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to contain a gallon,) 10 cents per gallon and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Wire, of brass or copper, round or flat, free.

Wire-cloth, of brass or copper, free.

Wire rigging, for ships, free.

Wire, flat or round, uncovered, for crinoline, free.

Wood, cherry, and chestnut plank, free.

Wood, cork, free.

Wood, mahogany plank, free.

Woods of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured, free.

Woods, used chiefly in dyeing, free.

Woolens, manufactures of, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Woolen netting for India-rubber shoes, free.

Wrought-iron or steel chairs, for railroads, free.

Wool, free.

Yellow metal, in bars or bolts, free.

Yellow metal for sheathing, free.

Zinc or spelter, in sheets, free.

Zinc or spelter, in blocks or pigs, free.

Zinc, white, dry.

PROHIBITIONS.

The following articles are prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz:

Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints, and photographs of a treasonable or seditious or of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle-bolts, per cord 128 cubic feet, \$1.

Stave-bolts, per cord 128 cubic feet, \$1.

Oak logs, per thousand feet, \$2.

Spruce logs, per thousand feet, \$1.

Pine logs, per thousand feet, \$1.

COATICOOK.

Statement showing the commerce at Coaticook for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
<i>Goods paying specific duty.</i>				
Acid, sulphuric	pounds.. 16, 866	\$295	\$84 33	United States.
Coal	tons.. 40	301	20 07	Do.
Cordials	gallon.. 1	6	1 20	Do.
Fish, salted or smoked	pounds.. 25, 466	1, 304	284 66	Do.
Flour	barrels.. 136	943	34 00	Do.
Grain	bushels.. 1, 945	1, 797	58 35	Do.
Meats	pounds.. 9, 720	1, 433	85 70	Do.
Oil, kerosene	gallons.. 3, 932	1, 052	589 30	Do.
Oil, refined	do.... 1, 792	489	268 81	Do.
Petroleum, products of	do.... 467	66	41 90	Do.
Salt	bushels.. 802	566	58 10	Do.
Spirits, perfumed	flasks.. 36	12	1 44	Do.
Vinegar	gallons.. 42	9	4 25	Do.
		8, 273	1, 532 11	
<i>Paying specific and ad valorem duties.</i>				
Confectionery	pounds.. 2, 647	359	116 31	United States.
Tea	do.... 653	104	38 52	Do.
		463	154 83	
<i>Paying 25 per cent. duty.</i>				
Molasses	pounds.. 29, 400	920	229 99	United States.
Patent medicines	packages.. 19	92	22 85	Do.
		1, 012	252 84	
<i>Paying 15 per cent. duty.</i>				
Blacking	packages.. 1	11	1 69	United States.
Brooms	do.... 2	6	89	Do.
Britannia-ware	do.... 16	182	23 76	Do.
Candles	do.... 120	14	2 06	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Coaticook, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Carpets.....packages..	2	\$79	\$11 84	England.
Carriages.....	19	680	101 98	United States.
Crockery.....package..	1	29	4 31	Do.
Clocks.....	1	4	53	Do.
Clothing.....packages..	10	140	21 07	United States and England.
Cider.....gallons..	1,759	132	19 90	United States.
Cordage.....pounds..	4,128	681	102 19	Do.
Corks.....packages..	3	52	7 77	Do.
Cottons.....do..	223	15,794	2,068 00	United States and England.
Dried fruits and nuts.....pounds..	41,562	2,518	377 63	United States.
Engravings.....packages..	7	105	15 85	Do.
Furniture.....do..	13	326	48 95	Do.
Fancy goods.....do..	9	882	132 57	England.
Farming-tools.....do..	326	3,152	572 77	United States.
Fire-arms.....do..	4	23	3 41	Do.
Glass ware.....do..	216	2,869	430 33	Do.
Harness-trimmings.....package..	1	3	41	Do.
Hats, caps, and bouquets.....packages..	9	121	39 82	Do.
Hosiery.....do..	10	1,249	186 98	Do.
Ink.....do..	3	27	4 07	Do.
Iron-ware.....do..	123	1,759	263 67	Do.
Jewelry and watches.....do..	4	133	18 50	Do.
Lumber.....feet..	18,000	96	14 32	Do.
Leather.....package..	1	112	16 85	Do.
Locomotive.....	1	5,438	815 70	Do.
Linen.....packages..	6	1,082	162 28	United States and England.
Maps and charts.....package..	1	27	4 05	United States.
Machinery.....packages..	113	10,810	1,521 41	United States and England.
Manufactures of rubber.....do..	4	137	20 48	United States.
Manufactures of plated ware.....do..	5	83	12 43	Do.
Manufactures of brass and copper.....do..	10	110	16 47	Do.
Manufactures of leather.....do..	23	376	56 25	Do.
Manufactures of boots and shoes.....do..	2	13	1 98	Do.
Manufactures of harness & saddlery.....do..	10	151	23 32	Do.
Manufactures of wood.....do..	166	1,391	210 29	Do.
Nails.....do..	40	101	16 39	Do.
Oils.....gallons..	2,381	2,103	315 46	Do.
Paints and colors.....package..	1	10	1 50	United States and England.
Paper-hangings.....packages..	37	1,022	153 27	United States.
Parasols and umbrellas.....do..	2	111	17 31	United States and England.
Plaster of Paris.....do..	15	32	4 77	United States.
Printing-presses.....	1	132	19 80	Do.
Pickles.....package..	1	7	1 10	Do.
Preserved meats.....packages..	10	41	6 11	Do.
Printed matter.....do..	5	45	6 57	Do.
Packages.....do..	275	379	56 83	Do.
Shawls.....do..	2	84	12 62	United States and England.
Silks, satin, and velvets.....do..	11	1,798	269 75	England.
Spirits of turpentine.....do..	214	110	16 43	United States.
Stationery.....do..	10	144	21 69	Do.
Small wares.....do..	90	2,261	339 06	United States and England.
Unmentioned articles.....do..	491	2,859	431 94	United States.
Woolens.....do..	63	4,902	735 23	United States and England.
		66,938	9,762 61	
<i>Paying 10 per cent. duty.</i>				
Green fruits.....packages..	4,552	4,787	478 72	United States.
Horses.....	24	802	80 22	Do.
Horned cattle.....	8	253	25 30	Do.
Swine.....	10	48	4 84	Do.
Seeds.....packages..	9	91	9 14	United States and England.
Trees.....do..	7	204	20 40	United States.
Vegetables.....do..	32	86	8 62	Do.
		6,271	627 24	
<i>Paying 5 per cent. duty.</i>				
Iron.....package..	1	2	10	United States and England.
Printed books.....packages..	105	2,730	136 46	United States.
		2,732	136 56	
<i>Exempt from duty.</i>				
Articles for consul.....packages..	3	1,110		United States.
Apparel.....package..	1	25		Do.
Bleaching-powders.....pounds..	26,888	1,243		Do.
Communion-plate.....packages..	3	206		Do.
Coal.....tons..	60	415		Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Coaticook, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Corn, Indian.....bushels..	3, 396	\$2, 675	.....	United States.
Cotton warp.....packages..	2	200	.....	Do.
Dye-stuffs.....pounds..	61, 718	1, 539	.....	United States and England.
Drugs.....cwt..	1, 289	7, 448	.....	Do.
Flour.....barrels..	607	3, 708	.....	United States.
Fish, fresh.....packages..	3, 648	28, 282	.....	Do.
Hoop-skirt material.....package..	1	42	.....	Do.
Hides, horns, and pelts.....pounds..	655, 754	192, 661	.....	England.
Junk and oakum.....package..	1	5	.....	United States.
Mineral specimens.....packages..	3	29	.....	Do.
Machine twist.....do.....	6	37	.....	Do.
Molding-sand.....do.....	2	19	.....	Do.
Manure.....pounds..	340, 000	1, 580	.....	Do.
Machinery.....packages..	73	14, 446	.....	United States and England.
Oil-cake.....do.....	850	25	.....	United States.
Printers' implements.....package..	1	75	.....	Do.
Rags.....do.....	1	338	.....	England.
Rattan.....packages..	13	13	.....	United States.
Steel.....cwt..	151	2, 111	.....	United States and England.
Salt.....bags..	544	410	.....	United States.
Stone.....package..	1	2	.....	Do.
Settlers' effects.....packages..	189	9, 734	.....	Do.
Teasels.....do.....	3	193	.....	Do.
Tar.....barrels..	9	32	.....	Do.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....pounds..	1, 759	264	.....	Do.
Wicking, cotton.....packages..	165	55	.....	Do.
Wire cloth.....package..	1	32	.....	Do.
Wire.....packages..	10	123	.....	Do.
Wool.....pounds..	216, 890	43, 699	.....	England.
Wood.....feet..	2, 000	20	.....	United States.
		312, 796	.....	
Grand total.....		398, 485	\$12, 466 19	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
The mine :			
Copper-ore.....tons..	323 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$3, 507	United States.
Pig and scrap iron.....do.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	842	Do.
Stone.....do.....	5	25	Do.
Mineral-oil.....gallons..	2, 320	348	Do.
Other articles.....		590	Do.
		5, 312	
Fisheries :			
Salmon, fresh.....packages..	469	14, 083	United States.
Fish, salted.....barrels..	250	1, 500	Do.
		15, 583	
Forest :			
Ashes, pot.....barrels..	105	4, 157	United States.
Do.....do.....	3, 057	107, 947	Great Britain.
Ashes, pearl.....do.....	404	4, 398	Do.
Do.....do.....	698	12, 138	United States.
Timber :			
White pine.....tons..	30	222	Do.
Tamarack.....do.....	100	464	Do.
Lumber :			
Basswood.....M..	16, 460	141, 921	Do.
Knees, (ship).....	3, 009	2, 728	Do.
Laths.....M..	525	1, 309	Do.
Shingles.....do.....	2, 804	4, 967	Do.
Ties, (railroad).....	32, 320	3, 261	Do.
Wood.....cords..	129	162	Do.
Saw-logs.....M..	144	475	Do.
Other woods.....		30, 570	Do.
		314, 719	

Statement showing the commerce at Coaticook, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Animals and their products:			
Horses	179	\$16,720	United States.
Horned cattle	318	15,003	Do.
Swine	34	123	Do.
Sheep	1,948	4,778	Do.
Poultry		1,371	Do.
Bacon and hams	cwt. 52,053	512,865	Great Britain.
Beef	do. 11,245	94,342	Do.
Do.	do. 600	35	United States.
Butter	pounds. 3,472,771	794,513	Great Britain.
Do.	do. 1,164,496	62,028	United States.
Do.	do. 21,241	3,186	Newfoundland.
Cheese	do. 544,385	65,807	Great Britain.
Do.	do. 20	3	United States.
Bees-wax	do. 3,000	1,500	Great Britain.
Bones	cwt. 1,200	2,600	United States.
Eggs	dozen. 672,357	10,147	Do.
Furs		8,491	Great Britain.
Do.		32	United States.
Hides	cwt. 476	2,116	Do.
Horns and hoofs		38	Do.
Lard	pounds. 519,476	57,183	Great Britain.
Honey		63	United States.
Pork	cwt. 3,204	26,229	Do.
Do.	do. 10,320	92,337	Great Britain.
Do.	do. 400	2,800	Newfoundland.
Sheep-pelts		2,374	United States.
Tongues	kegs. 72	1,386	Great Britain.
Wool	pounds. 229,076	87,238	United States.
Other articles		2,899	Do.
Do.		3,096	Great Britain.
Do.		330	Newfoundland.
		1,871,633	
Agricultural products:			
Barley	bushels. 44,054	30,919	United States.
Do.	do. 1,620	1,308	Great Britain.
Beans	do. 1,351	1,940	United States.
Do.	do. 44	102	Great Britain.
Bran	cwt. 4,660	3,994	United States.
Flour	barrels. 3,401	10,641	Do.
Do.	do. 5,070	28,694	Great Britain.
Flax	pounds. 2,300	258	United States.
Flaxseed	bushels. 60	90	Do.
Fruit, green	barrels. 276	571	Do.
Do.	do. 386	777	Great Britain.
Hay	tons. 2,142	33,866	United States.
Maple-sugar	pounds. 653	57	Do.
Meal	barrels. 509	2,775	Do.
Oats	bushels. 30,727	14,203	Do.
Pease	do. 14,500	12,908	Do.
Do.	do. 37,396	35,256	Great Britain.
Other seeds		138,150	Do.
Do.		109,800	United States.
Vegetables		7,954	Do.
Wheat		184,734	Great Britain.
Do.		1,300	United States.
Other articles		127	Do.
		620,424	
Manufactures :			
Books	packages. 14	3,948	Great Britain.
Carriages		105	United States.
Extract hemlock bark	barrels. 2,547	21,978	Do.
Glass	package. 1	180	Do.
Hardware		7,788	Do.
Do.		412	Great Britain.
Lime		1,773	United States.
Leather		34,086	Great Britain.
Linen		5	United States.
Machinery		5,490	Do.
Do.		600	Great Britain.
Sewing-machines		809	United States.
Do.		68,523	Great Britain.
Do.		333	Turkey.
Straw		2,071	United States.
Wood		6,001	Do.

. Statement showing the commerce at Coaticook, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Woolens		\$257	Great Britain.
Do		6	United States.
		154,365	
Liquors :			
Ale	gallons 2,520	939	United States.
Other liquors	do 132,159	77,233	Do.
Other articles		7,724	Do.
Do		3,338	Great Britain.
		89,234	
Miscellaneous :			
Household goods		2,932	United States.
Do		1,080	Great Britain.
Sundries		436	
		4,448	
Grand total		3,075,718	

Abstract of invoices of merchandise exported to the United States from the consular district of Coaticook for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Total quantity.	Total value.
Bark, hemlock	16,028	\$64,474
Barley	34,844	24,391
Beans	160	214
Beef	44,474	3,041
Blinds, slats	104,000	242
Bones, burnt	202	500
Boxes, sugar	17,720	6,170
Bran	150	1,583
Butter	329,538	77,596
Cattle	2,559	90,895
Clapboards	1,762,000	20,273
Dye-stuffs	80	1,571
Eggs	79,730	11,396
Extract hemlock bark	2,536	21,844
Flax	40,000	4,000
Flaxseed	60	90
Grass-seed	13,744	62,003
Hay	3,977	43,506
Hats, straw	1,500	918
Household effects		5,000
Harnesses	21	275
Hides, raw	3,416	299
Hogs	26	3,100
Horses	1,058	92,816
Hoops	196,000	724
Iron, scrap	742	14,881
Iron, manufactures of		973
Lath	703,000	958
Leached ashes	5	84
Lime	4,529	2,497
Logs, saw	317,000	793
Lumber	18,257,000	147,796
Machinery		4,400
Match-splints	2,389	791
Oats	48,735	19,969
Ore, copper	339	4,557
Ore, mundic	815	1,797
Pease	802	734
Pearl-ashes	48,148	3,398
Poultry	91,327	7,859
Potatoes	28,981	10,110
Posts, fence	700	32
Salt	2,325	947
Sewing-machines	111	968
Ship-knees	4,251	3,992
Shingles	5,281,000	8,831
Sheep	31,772	81,915

Abstract of invoices of merchandise exported to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Total quantity.	Total value.
Sheep-pelts	4,884	\$2,497
Shoe-pegs	185	370
Slate	225	440
Sundries		11,220
Ties, railroad	61,645	6,381
Wool	35,800	10,439
Wagons	4	540
Total		887,090

EDWIN VAUGHAN.

COW BAY.

Statement showing the commerce at Cow Bay for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Flour	7	\$42 00	\$1 92	United States.
Apples	9	8 50	1 06	Do.
Lathe	1	223 00	36 09	Do.
Church bell	1	225 00	Free.	Do.
Safe	1	85 00	13 76	Do.
Cart-wheels	6	261 90	39 28	Do.
Wagon	1	72 00	10 80	Do.
Marine cement	25	56 00	Free.	Do.
Cast-iron pipes	63,037	1,701 92	255 28	Do.
Gum-packing	1	37 44	5 60	Do.
Lime	7	8 23	1 24	Do.
Furniture	6	2 00	30	Newfoundland.
Onions	338	4 00	60	United States.
Flour	9	63 00	Free.	Newfoundland.
Do	4	28 00	Free.	United States.
Total		2,817 99	365 93	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Bituminous coal and culm	18,675	\$27,478	United States.
Do	8,132	12,256	Newfoundland.
Do	530	698	Prince Edward Island.
Do	2,468	3,702	Spanish West Indies.
Do	5,422	8,133	Canada.
Total	35,227	52,267	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Cow Bay for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	United States			92	15,257	92	15,257	1	513	79	12,855	80	13,368
	Newfoundland	5	1,109	25	2,801	30	3,910	5	1,109	29	3,401	34	4,510
	Prince Edward Island.....									5	363	5	363
	Spanish West Indies									7	1,962	7	1,962
	Dominion of Canada			72	5,878	72	5,878			70	5,638	70	5,638
United States..	France			1	553	1	553						
	United States			1	157	1	157			3	557	3	557
	Canada			1	56	1	56						
	Spain			1	344	1	344						
		5	1,109	193	25,046	198	26,155	6	1,622	193	24,776	199	26,398

CHARLES ARCHIBALD.

FORT ERIE.

DECEMBER 30, 1871. (Received January 11, 1872.)

DECREASE OF EXPORTS.

The exports from this port, for the year ending September 30, 1871, amount to \$1,656,980. The year previous they amounted to \$2,688,882. Comparing the shipments of grain and live stock for the two years, we find a decrease of 450,000 bushels of barley, and 90,000 bushels of wheat, while the value of cattle and sheep exported has been reduced over \$330,000.

CAUSES OF DECREASE.

This marked reduction is due to various causes, among which are, the partial failure of the barley and wheat crops of 1870, in Ontario; the inferior condition of live stock, owing to drought and scanty pasturage, and the low prices for cattle which have ruled in the markets of the United States during the past year. Another cause, of a local character, has operated to bring about the same result. Cattle and sheep have, for the past few years, constituted one-half of all the exports from this port, where they are brought, mainly on the Grand Trunk Railway, from various places in the interior. Dunnville, thirty-eight miles distant from Fort Erie, is the first actual shipping point of live stock on that road, there having been but four shipments of that kind, from any intervening point, for the past three years. At Brantford, thirty-seven miles from Dunnville, this road is brought in competition with the Great Western Railway, which crosses the frontier at Clifton. By a recent arrangement and connection of the latter road, cattle and sheep are delivered directly at the cattle-yards in Buffalo, thus avoiding the inconvenience and expense of driving them across the city. The result has been that this road has secured a large proportion of this class of freight.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is obvious that where merchandise has a choice of routes to the

frontier ports, the exports of such ports, taken separately, have no real significance, as indicating an increase or decrease of the commerce between the two countries. Additional railways or increased facilities of shipment will temporarily divert traffic into different channels, thus increasing the exports of one port, and diminishing those of another, while the amount of merchandise shipped from the section of country which is the source of supply remains unchanged.

DECREASE OF CONSULAR BUSINESS.

The total amount of invoices of merchandise verified at this consulate, during the past year, is \$806,760.08, being \$1,000,000 less than that of the previous year. Deducting from this amount \$135,000 for shipments from the small lake ports, where there are no consular officers, which have been certified here, it will be found that out of \$1,656,980, the reduced amount of exports, only \$672,000 was verified at the port of clearance. This is readily explained. The branch of the Grand Trunk Railway on which is mainly transported the merchandise cleared at Fort Erie, extends in a direct line to Goderich, one hundred and sixty miles. Until recently there were but two consular officers on this line, one at either terminus. Now there are four, one for every forty miles; the consular force seeming to be graduated in an inverse ratio to the amount of consular service required.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.

Substantial progress has been made during the past season towards the completion of the international bridge, although some serious engineering difficulties have been experienced, involving considerable loss and delay. Three successive attempts to sink the immense caissons, required for the fourth and fifth piers, have proved abortive, owing to the rapid and varying current of the river, and the nature of its bed. At the point where the water is over 40 feet deep, the rock is found to be covered with gravel to the depth of nearly 15 feet. To secure a solid foundation it will be necessary to extend two piers nearly 60 feet below the surface of the water. To accomplish this, some other plan of construction, different from that at first tried, must be adopted. The unforeseen obstacles encountered, however, only delay the completion of the work, and do not involve any idea of its abandonment. Starting from the Canadian shore, three spans are already finished, and have been subjected to tests which prove the substantial character of the work. * The piers and abutments across Black Rock harbor are also completed. The work remaining to be done is the building of one abutment and four piers in the main river, and the laying of the iron superstructure from the third pier to the American side. About \$750,000 has thus far been expended, and the year 1872 will, it is believed, witness the completion of this important international enterprise.

A SECOND BRIDGE PROJECT.

The Great Western Railway Company are making preliminary surveys with a view to an independent bridge for their "loop line" now in process of construction to Fort Erie. The site selected commences at Black Creek, about seven miles below this place, crossing Grand Island to Tonawanda, New York. This site has some advantages over the present one, it being further below navigation, and at a point where

the current is less rapid and the river more shallow. The project will have the substantial support of the people of Tonawanda, who have always opposed the location of the international bridge as an impediment to navigation, and especially to the passage of the immense rafts of timber which are yearly shipped to that place, one of the largest lumber markets of the United States. It is not improbable that this newly projected bridge may be built, and in such an event it is more than probable that the suspension bridge at Clifton, ten miles below, will be abandoned for railway purposes, and that both the "loop" and main lines of the Great Western Railway will cross at the same point to Tonawanda, there making connection with the New York Central and Erie Railways.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Canada Southern Railway, extending from Fort Erie to the Detroit River, with a branch to the Saint Clair River, has been pushed forward during the year with great energy. About two hundred miles of the main line are graded and bridges completed. It is expected that the road will be in complete running order and ready for business before the close of the year 1872.

THE HARVEST, ETC.

The exports for the next year will probably furnish a more favorable exhibit. The harvest of Ontario has been abundant, with the exception of hay, which suffered from drought. Considerable activity is manifested in buying and shipping barley. The average price is 55 cents per bushel, about the same as last year. It is a significant fact that although so small an amount of barley was exported last year from Canada to the United States, the price was not affected. It illustrates the disadvantage under which the Canadian producer labors in being dependent on markets which he can so little control.

A. C. PHILLIPS.

Statement showing the commerce at Fort Erie for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ale and beer	gallons.. 2,036	\$593 00	\$163 10	United States
Boots and shoes .....	.....	135 00	20 18	Do.
Brass and copper, manufactures of .....	.....	136 00	20 24	Do.
Brooms and brushes .....	.....	3 00	45	Do.
Books, printed .....	.....	182 00	13 02	Do.
Bran .....	.....	170 00	1 59	Do.
Chicory	pounds.. 9,584	449 00	383 36	Do.
Carriages .....	.....	522 00	78 32	Do.
Coal and coke, to April 1, 1871	tons.. 182	1,167 00	60 41	Do.
Cheese	pounds.. 673	75 00	20 19	Do.
Corn, Indian	bushels.. 305	191 00	9 15	Do.
Cabinet-ware .....	.....	1,287 00	214 87	Do.
Carpets .....	.....	138 00	20 64	Do.
Crockery .....	.....	66 00	9 34	Do.
Clothing .....	.....	90 00	13 56	Do.
Clocks .....	.....	15 00	2 34	Do.
Cordage .....	.....	52 00	7 81	Do.
Corks .....	.....	17 00	2 52	Do.
Cottons .....	.....	5,028 00	754 73	Do.
Drugs .....	.....	27 00	4 11	Do.
Fish	pounds.. 120	7 00	1 20	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Fort Erie, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Flour barrels..	97	\$590 00	\$6 88	United States.
Fancy goods		301 00	45 26	Do.
Fire-works		34 00	4 82	Do.
Fur, manufactures of		48 00	7 09	Do.
Fruit, green		1, 534 00	12 69	Do.
Fruit, dried		3 00	45	Do.
Grain of all kinds bushels..	247	172 00	3 80	Do.
Guns		105 00	15 80	Do.
Gunpowder		515 00	77 51	Do.
Glass ware		1, 063 00	159 86	Do.
Hats and caps		55 00	8 53	Do.
Hardware		4, 695 00	704 48	Do.
Harness and saddlery		328 00	48 18	Do.
Horses	number..	728 00	7 88	Do.
Hay		24 00	2 28	Do.
India rubber, manufactures of		13 00	1 89	Do.
Inks		3 00	41	Do.
Iron		796 00	46 05	Do.
Jewelry		1, 406 00	211 09	Do.
Lumber		93 00	14 16	Do.
Linen		230 00	34 47	Do.
Leather		40 00	5 96	Do.
Leather, imitations of		37 09	5 39	Do.
Leather, sole and upper		94 00	9 35	Do.
Meats	pounds..	2, 565	230 00	Do.
Meal	barrels..	561	1, 185 00	Do.
Machinery		234 00	35 12	Do.
Musical instruments		148 00	22 22	Do.
Marble, manufactures of		105 00	15 86	Do.
Oil-cloths		78 00	11 78	Do.
Oils		113 00	17 01	Do.
Petroleum, refined gallons..	536	184 00	80 42	Do.
Products of petroleum do....	1, 274	173 00	127 40	Do.
Perfumed spirits do....	19	43 00	23 40	Do.
Patent medicines		494 00	123 65	Do.
Paints and colors		109 00	16 30	Do.
Packages		100 00	14 98	Do.
Paper		259 00	38 94	Do.
Paper-hangings		132 00	19 77	Do.
Plaster of Paris		202 00	39 29	Do.
Pamphlets, advertising		180 00	27 01	Do.
Plated ware		11 00	1 59	Do.
Soap	pounds..	3, 008	129 00	Do.
Sugar	do....	155	11 00	Do.
Sugar-candies do....	45	7 00	2 22	Do.
Stationery		157 00	71 75	Do.
Small wares		736 00	110 90	Do.
Spices		44 00	6 63	Do.
Spirits of turpentine		233 00	34 92	Do.
Seeds other than cereals		728 00	73 02	Do.
Sheep	number..	1	7 00	Do.
Swine	do....	1	11 00	Do.
Stoves and castings		2, 588 00	388 68	Do.
Toys		32 00	4 76	Do.
Trees and shrubs		293 00	29 25	Do.
Unenumerated articles		1, 659 00	159 24	Do.
Vegetables		10 00	59	Do.
Varnish		30 00	4 32	Do.
Woolens		2, 245 00	336 84	Do.
Whisky	gallons..	1½	3 00	Do.
Wood, manufactures of		4, 880 00	732 14	Do.
Total		41, 040 00	5, 862 91	
Free goods:				
Drawings		28 00		United States.
Dye-stuffs, &c		170 00		Do.
Ship-materials		23 00		Do.
Metals		2, 104 00		Do.
Natural products		5, 411 00		Do.
Articles for United States consul		164 00		Do.
Settlers' effects		21, 116 00		Do.
		29, 016 00		
Grand total		70, 056 00		

Statement showing the commerce at Fort Erie, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Ale and beer	gallons.. 1,000	\$288 00	United States.
Barley	bushels.. 229,176	130,608 00	Do.
Beans	do. 1,887	1,929 00	Do.
Bran	tons. 14,698	22,927 00	Do.
Butter	pounds. 302,139	39,915 00	Do.
Bacon	cwt. 659	6,593 00	Do.
Beef	do. 4	22 00	Do.
Books .....	.....	242 00	Do.
Bristles .....	.....	313 00	Do.
Cattle	number.. 26,833	762,073 00	Do.
Carriages	do.	786 00	Do.
Eggs	dozen.. 674,233	78,844 00	Do.
Fish, fresh .....	.....	12,073 00	Do.
Flax	cwt. 16,645	37,803 00	Do.
Flaxseed	bushels.. 4,392	9,062 00	Do.
Fruit	barrels.. 1,592	2,482 00	Do.
Flour	do. 616	3,382 00	Do.
Horses	number.. 864	85,177 00	Do.
Hides and skins	do. 600	512 00	Do.
Hemp	cwt. 110	280 00	Do.
Hay	tons. 271	2,110 00	Do.
Hardware .....	.....	210 00	Do.
Household goods .....	.....	21,841 00	Do.
Iron, scrap	tons. 4,240	85,358 00	Do.
Lime .....	.....	2,941 00	Do.
Lard	pounds.. 8,657	851 00	Do.
Leather .....	.....	787 00	Do.
Lead, black .....	.....	1,038 00	Do.
Malt	bushels.. 2,596	1,276 00	Do.
Meal, oat	barrels.. 1,453	7,375 00	Do.
Machinery .....	.....	280 00	Do.
Oats	bushels.. 130	67 00	Do.
Other seeds	do. 20,926	43,753 00	Do.
Oil	gallons.. 90,040	4,597 00	Do.
Plank and boards	feet.. 887,000	14,463 00	Do.
Plank, oak	do. 108,000	2,770 00	Do.
Poultry .....	.....	8,659 00	Do.
Pork	cwt. 1,488	15,409 00	Do.
Pelts, sheep	number.. 26,351	20,984 00	Do.
Pease	bushels.. 29,868	23,527 00	Do.
Panorama	number.. 1	259 00	Do.
Rags .....	.....	1,313 00	Do.
Stone .....	.....	5,083 00	Do.
Shingles	number.. 11,000	26 00	Do.
Stave-bolts	cords.. 152	619 00	Do.
Sheep	number.. 97,230	125,477 00	Do.
Swine	do. 2,226	8,813 00	Do.
Sugar, maple	pounds.. 200	39 00	Do.
Soda .....	.....	236 00	Do.
Sundries .....	.....	733 00	Do.
Tar .....	.....	3,225 00	Do.
Tobacco	pounds.. 5,600	1,448 00	Do.
Vegetables .....	.....	4,205 00	Do.
Wool	pounds.. 72,779	28,680 00	Do.
Wheat	bushels.. 145	343 00	Do.
Woolens .....	.....	78 00	Do.
Whisky .....	.....	206 00	Do.
Wooden ware .....	.....	902 00	Do.
Wood, fire	cords.. 444	876 00	Do.
Wood, other .....	.....	20,812 00	Do.
Total .....	.....	1,656,980 00	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Fort Erie for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	United States	429	192, 538	211	21, 266	640	213, 804
British	do			2	235	2	235
Total		429	192, 538	213	21, 501	642	214, 039
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	United States	429	192, 538	211	21, 266	640	213, 804
British	do			2	235	2	235
Total		429	192, 538	213	21, 501	642	214, 039

Statement showing the commerce at the several lake ports within the consular district of Fort Erie, viz, Ports Colborne, Dunnville, Dover, Rowan, Burwell, and Stanley, for the year ending June 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Dutiable goods	\$51, 854	\$8, 247 86	United States.
Do	31, 374	4, 657 45	Great Britain.
	83, 228	12, 905 31	
Free goods	50, 471		United States.
Do	104		Great Britain.
	50, 575		
Total imports	133, 803		

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Apples	4, 682 barrels.	\$5, 817	United States.
Barley and rye	290, 436 bushels.	166, 214	Do.
Butter	34, 570 pounds.	6, 337	Do.
Bolts, stave	290 cords.	685	Do.
Bolts, shingle	404 do.	2, 380	Do.
Cattle	818 number.	21, 085	Do.
Clover and other seeds	1, 918 bushels.	9, 813	Do.
Corn	482 do.	285	Do.
Eggs	36, 099 dozen.	4, 035	Do.
Emigrants' effects		993	Do.
Flax	6, 497½ cwt.	11, 951	Do.
Flaxseed	10, 091 bushels.	17, 119	Do.
Horses	18 number.	1, 654	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at the several lake ports, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whence exported.
Hides and skins number..	8, 256	\$2, 610	United States.
Iron, pig and scrap tons..	184	4, 862	Do.
Logs:			
Oak feet..	85, 487	511	Do.
Pine do..	11, 510, 214	50, 694	Do.
Laths number..	1, 011, 500	1, 085	Do.
Manures tons..	820	1, 010	Do.
Masts and spars number..	1, 510	12, 558	Do.
Oats bushels..	23, 630	8, 251	Do.
Pease and beans do ..	21, 194	15, 618	Do.
Poultry		706	Do.
Plaster, ground tons..	195	390	Do.
Plank and boards feet..	13, 502, 150	99, 199	Do.
Sheep number..	4, 662	18, 280	Do.
Swine do ..	42	421	Do.
Staves do ..	810, 880	18, 710	Do.
Shingles do ..	9, 393, 000	18, 717	Do.
Timber:			
Oak tons..	956	4, 497	Do.
Pine do ..	860	3, 242	Do.
Ties, railroad number..	107, 928	21, 135	Do.
Vegetables bushels..	2, 805	1, 551	Do.
Wheat do ..	39, 709	42, 550	Do.
Whisky and other spirits gallons..	99	318	Do.
Wood, fire cords..	9, 198	19, 286	Do.
Wood, not elsewhere described		26, 327	Do.
Miscellaneous articles		1, 993	Do.
Total		622, 889	

RECAPITULATION.

	Colborne.	Dunnville.	Dover.	Rowan.	Burwell.	Stanley.	Total.
Imports	\$16, 632 00	\$15, 020 00	\$23, 782 00	\$8, 167 00	\$8, 842 00	\$61, 360 00	\$133, 803 00
Exports	14, 006 00	70, 262 00	178, 711 00	137, 526 00	90, 852 00	131, 532 00	622, 889 00
Amount of duties.	1, 460 34	1, 643 45	2, 951 07	1, 130 74	1, 163 83	4, 555 88	12, 905 31

Statement showing the navigation at the several lake ports within the consular district of Fort Erie for the year ending June 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves- sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves- sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
PORT COLBORNE.													
British	Ogdensburgh									1	342	1	342
	Cape Vincent			3	907	3	907						
	Clayton			2	592	2	592						
	Oswego			3	264	2	264						
	Buffalo	52	1,417	19	2,711	71	4,128	52	1,181	15	2,183	67	3,364
	Erie			1	222	1	222			3	708	3	708
	Cleveland			4	1,014	4	1,014	2	431	17	3,499	19	3,930
	Toledo									8	2,394	8	2,394
	Port Huron									7	2,088	7	2,088
	Saginaw			2	741	2	741			1	383	1	383
	Milwaukee	10	2,343	35	11,663	45	14,006			6	2,012	6	2,012
	Chicago	3	655	13	5,010	16	5,665			6	1,840	6	1,840
United States..	Ogdensburgh	13	5,875			13	5,875	7	3,151			7	3,151
	Oswego	5	2,045	7	1,721	12	3,766	2	856			2	856
	Marquette									2	741	2	741
	Buffalo	13	547	2	527	15	1,074	12	517	10	2,328	22	3,345
	Erie									30	10,601	30	10,601
	Painesville	1	263			1	263						
	Cleveland	11	4,930	6	1,002	17	5,932	5	2,148	16	4,837	21	6,985
	Sandusky									1	265	1	265
	Toledo	38	17,029	6	1,685	44	18,714	3	1,317	2	400	5	1,717
	Detroit	5	2,186	2	522	7	2,708	2	509	1	384	3	893
	Esconawba									1	414	1	414
	Saginaw							1	298	6	1,877	7	2,175
	Milwaukee	1	461	107	34,720	108	35,181			2	453	2	453
	Chicago	128	57,260	146	43,628	274	100,888	2	683	15	4,591	17	5,274
		280	95,011	357	106,929	637	201,940	88	11,091	150	42,840	238	53,931
DUNNVILLE.													
British	United States	23	1,529	37	4,213	60	5,742	28	1,659	31	4,017	59	5,676
United States..	Canada	2	27	4	246	6	273	2	27	6	690	8	717
		25	1,556	41	4,459	66	6,015	30	1,686	37	4,707	67	6,393
PORT DOVER.													
British	United States	7	1,989	230	15,726	237	17,715	7	1,989	220	15,141	227	17,130
United States..	Canada	8	1,126	2	232	10	1,358	8	1,126	2	232	10	1,358
		15	3,115	232	15,958	247	19,073	15	3,115	222	15,373	237	18,488
PORT ROWAN.													
British	United States	49	5,043	105	9,157	154	14,200	54	5,543	133	11,501	187	17,044
United States..	Canada	3	550	5	379	8	929	2	485	4	277	6	762
		52	5,593	110	9,536	162	15,129	56	6,028	137	11,778	193	17,806
PORT BURWELL.													
British	United States	6	1,451	86	9,531	92	10,982	2	554	105	11,597	107	12,151
United States..	Canada	45	17,950	16	1,175	61	19,125	45	17,950	17	1,213	62	19,163
		51	19,401	102	10,706	153	30,107	47	18,504	122	12,810	169	31,314
PORT STANLEY.													
British	United States	2	640	42	4,330	44	4,970	4	1,280	36	3,618	40	4,898
	Canada	9	2,861	2	380	11	3,241	2	690	8	963	10	1,653
United States..	United States	71	27,071	45	4,742	116	31,813	70	26,921	41	4,380	111	31,301
	Canada	45	18,405			45	18,405	46	18,555	4	362	50	18,917
		127	48,977	89	9,452	216	58,429	122	47,446	89	9,323	211	56,769

NOTE.—The apparent discrepancy between the commerce and the navigation of Port Colborne, as compared with the other lake ports, is due to the fact that that port lies at one of the termini both of the Welland Canal and of the Welland Railway running parallel with the canal, both connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario. Steamers and sailing-vessels discharging their cargoes at Port Colborne for transshipment by the Welland Railway report at that port, thus increasing very largely its navigation; but their cargoes, so transshipped, could not properly be, and are not, reckoned as constituting any part of its commerce.

General statement showing the quantity of each article transported on the Welland Canal, and the amount of revenue collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian ports.		From Canadian to American ports.		From American to American ports.		From American to Canadian ports.		Total.		Grand total.	Amount of tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	11	235			26	5		31	37	533	570	\$69 01
Apples, onions, and other vegetables... do..	78	1,587	2	2	451	65		8	531	1,662	2,193	322 71
Bacon		6								6	6	1 50
Bark.....	23	7							23	7	30	1 46
Barley.....		149	6,422	1,766		5,451			6,422	7,366	13,788	2,623 50
Beef						24		14		38	38	9 41
Beer, cider, and vinegar	54	43	39		106	4		1	199	48	247	57 86
Bees-wax		2				1		3		6	6	1 65
Bran and ship-stuffs	267	119	169	268		195		265	436	847	1,283	145 93
Bricks, lime, and sand	284	285	46		1,229	18		77	1,559	380	1,939	240 70
Butter		29				13		3		45	45	13 28
Carts, wagons, and sleighs	1	3			32	14		1	33	18	51	13 71
Cattle	1				25	29			26	29	55	13 15
Cement	128	34	472		3,144		1		3,745	34	3,779	742 01
Chalk and whiting.....			12		587				599		599	179 55
Cheese.....		146			166	2		5	166	153	319	94 95
Charcoal.....		2			19				19	2	21	6 08
Clay	125		2		460	316			587	316	903	159 86
Coal	518	95	207		37,633	5,249	3,043	78,374	41,401	83,718	125,119	24,422 26
Coffee					90				90		90	27 15
Copperas					10				10		10	3 00
Corn.....		146		555		132,200		30,203	1,495	163,104	164,599	32,657 49
Dye and dye-stuffs.....	1	2	3		884			2	888	4	892	275 25
Fish	45	13	8	19	1,468	147			1,521	179	1,700	419 71
Flax.....					9				9		9	2 13
Flour.....	1,465	21,216	39	110	32	20,344		4,197	1,536	45,867	47,403	7,287 23
Furniture and baggage.....	10	27	2	2	905	87	3	7	920	123	1,043	305 31
Gypsum	370	1,191		685	18				388	1,876	2,264	136 95
Hams.....		3				13				16	16	4 20
Hemp					22	1			22	1	23	6 90
Hides and skins, raw					55	369		17	55	386	441	131 25
Hogs					1				1		1	25
Horns, hoofs, and bones.....						3				3	3	75
Horses.....	2	1	6		93	41		1	101	43	144	35 93
Iron : Bloom and broken castings.....	1								3		3	63
Pig and scrap.....	117	131	1,886	10	9,825	33		2,878	11,828	3,052	14,880	2,955 37
Railroad.....	401			196	62,121	2			62,522	198	62,720	12,543 50
Stoves and castings.....	163	39	28		3,000	145			3,191	184	3,375	820 59
All kinds not elsewhere described. do..	571	32	15		5,526	230	19	25	6,131	287	6,418	1,479 08

General statement showing the quantity of each article transported on the Welland Canal, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	From Canadian to Canadian ports.		From Canadian to American ports.		From American to American ports.		From American to Canadian ports.		Total.		Grand total.	Amount of tolls.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Lard.....	.....	7	8	.....	43	109	.....	.....	51	116	167	\$41 34
Manila.....	27	2	4	.....	636	10	.....	.....	667	12	679	199 78
Manganese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	4 60
Manures.....	40	.....	.....	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	784	824	47 80
Marble.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1,978	.....	.....	.....	1,981	4	1,985	498 03
Meals, all kinds.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	83	.....	230	1,230	74 14
Molasses.....	26	.....	29	.....	707	.....	.....	.....	762	.....	762	223 14
Nails.....	396	4	169	.....	569	645	.....	.....	1,134	649	1,783	410 66
Oil, in barrels.....	126	16	47	.....	2,353	903	.....	433	2,526	1,352	3,878	953 07
Oil-cake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	75
Ores, all kinds.....	.....	.....	18,990	.....	30,473	4,161	.....	.....	49,463	4,161	53,624	2,681 23
Peat.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	140	24 50
Pitch, tar, and rosin.....	26	3	.....	.....	178	.....	27	.....	231	3	234	62 00
Plows and other agricultural imple'ts.....	6	1	4	.....	766	5	.....	9	776	15	791	235 05
Pork.....	3	243	.....	.....	116	269	57	170	176	682	858	224 58
Pressed hay and broom-corn.....	247	.....	.....	.....	1	26	.....	105	248	131	379	63 52
Rags, junk, and oakum.....	10	4	83	10	172	37	.....	.....	265	51	316	83 67
Raw cotton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....	15	1	16	2 01
Rye.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	795	.....	.....	150	804	954	219 81
Salt.....	293	1,325	300	4	90,135	.....	194	1	90,922	1,330	92,252	18,324 62
Sheep.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	25
Ship-stores.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	2	10	3 00
Slate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	2 30
Soda-ash.....	583	8	408	.....	1,963	.....	.....	.....	2,954	8	2,962	870 01
Spikes.....	10	.....	17	.....	99	92	.....	.....	126	92	218	52 21
Stone, glass, and earthen ware.....	59	2	103	.....	125	309	.....	11	287	322	609	177 42
Stone.....	885	327	1,046	.....	602	255	.....	6,373	2,533	6,955	9,488	1,901 98
Sugar.....	539	7	254	1	1,440	1	.....	.....	2,233	9	2,242	602 74
Tallow.....	.....	16	.....	.....	115	59	.....	.....	115	75	190	44 65
Tin and steel.....	86	11	10	.....	1,678	18	.....	.....	1,778	29	1,807	517 76
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	8	29	14	4	24	41	.....	25	46	99	145	34 60
Turpentine.....	2	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	29	8 18
Wheat.....	12,807	21,136	.....	2,277	3,442	219,424	.....	176,080	16,249	418,917	435,166	82,926 01
Whisky, other spirits, and wines.....	143	161	189	.....	488	345	.....	10	820	516	1,336	381 29
White-lead and paints.....	57	3	22	.....	931	50	.....	7	1,010	60	1,070	308 87
Window-glass.....	105	.....	51	.....	29	2	.....	.....	185	2	187	30 03
Wool.....	2	5	.....	.....	12	383	.....	1	14	389	403	150 23
All agricultural products not elsewhere de- scribed.....	59	10,991	.....	721	31	13,285	.....	442	90	25,439	25,529	3,944 31
All merch'dise not elsewhere described.....	1,241	368	517	2	16,334	403	21	17	18,113	790	18,903	8,915 34
Barrels, empty.....	602	41	15	11	78	4	.....	3	695	59	754	42 34

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels passed through the Welland Canal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and the tolls collected thereon.

Vessels.	Total num-ber.	From Canadian to Canadian ports.		From Canadian to American ports.		From American to American ports.		From American to Canadian ports.		Total.		Grand total.	Amount of tolls.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Canadian vessels, steam	1,529	38,872	54,882	13,842	770	.....	.....	878	14,913	53,592	70,565	124,157	1,867 43
Canadian vessels, sail	2,741	93,920	110,693	122,196	27,193	1,434	.....	27,258	118,937	244,808	256,823	501,631	10,912 10
Total Canadian	4,270	132,792	165,575	136,038	27,963	1,434	.....	28,136	133,850	298,400	327,388	625,788	12,779 53
American vessels, steam	1,015	.....	76	1,985	4,980	153,311	151,072	4,387	1,793	159,683	157,921	317,604	7,835 37
American vessels, sail	2,444	1,669	1,258	58,633	4,436	237,220	216,114	4,288	87,108	301,810	308,916	610,726	15,107 47
Total American	3,459	1,669	1,334	60,618	9,416	390,531	367,186	8,675	88,901	461,493	466,837	928,330	22,942 84
Grand total	7,729	134,461	166,909	196,656	37,379	391,965	367,186	36,811	222,751	759,893	794,225	1,554,118	35,722 37

Comparative statement of the total movement of property, passengers, and vessels on the Welland Canal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and the three preceding years.

Goods, wares, and merchandise.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Farm-stock tons..	222	179	154	201
Forest do...	279, 508	258, 978	284, 182	321, 105
Manufactures do...	160, 516	202, 764	180, 578	201, 507
Merchandise do...	174, 212	200, 528	198, 494	221, 359
Vegetable food do...	493, 873	503, 869	596, 749	668, 076
Other agricultural products do...	27, 303	28, 432	14, 681	26, 812
Total tons.....	1, 135, 634	1, 194, 750	1, 274, 838	1, 439, 060
Passengers, number.....	7, 536	6, 611	4, 934	8, 147
Number of vessels of all kinds	6, 157	6, 069	6, 740	7, 729
Total tonnage of vessels of all kinds.....	1, 240, 366	1, 267, 451	1, 356, 817	1, 554, 118

A. C. PHILLIPS.

GASPÉ BASIN.

OCTOBER 30, 1871. (Received November 20.)

This consulate (in latitude $48^{\circ} 49' 53''$ north, longitude $64^{\circ} 28' 41''$ west of Greenwich) is the most northern on the mainland of the American continent; and the consular district embraces a long range of the coasts of the north and south shores of the river and Gulf of Saint Lawrence, with the adjacent bays of Gaspé and des Chaleurs, an extensive space, comprising in a great degree the waters which have engaged so much of the public interest and attention in connection with the fishery question.

The port of Gaspé is situated at the inland end of Gaspé Bay, fifteen miles from its mouth, and has a harbor which is unexcelled as a haven of shelter for vessels of large as well as of the smallest tonnage. Its importance is enhanced by its proximity to the direct track or thoroughfare of vessels in the gulf, bound up and down the Saint Lawrence, offering a safe refuge from the storms on a dangerous coast. As many as a hundred sail of American fishing-vessels have been in port at the same time for shelter, wood, and water, during the existence of the reciprocity treaty.

At Sandy Beach Point, three miles from the entrance of the basin, a light-ship (painted red) has been placed this summer, showing a red light, and a similar light is shown on the harbor-master's wharf. Between these lights there are guide-buoys.

COMMERCE.

From the time of the settlement of Gaspé the people have almost exclusively employed themselves in the fisheries, and unfortunately too much neglected the cultivation of their lands. As a consequence they are generally poor, and many almost irretrievably in debt.

The fishery business has been principally monopolized and controlled by the capital and shrewdness of the originators and their successors in this line of commerce, who are a few men belonging to the island of Jersey, made rich by purchasing and shipping cod-fish in their own vessels to the different markets of the world, (in Brazil, West Indies, Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c.) Rarely does the poor fisherman who supplies the fish find that the result of his summer's labor will yield sufficient to clear him of his past advances. So he is necessitated to obtain

more advances from the fish-merchant's store, and his debt grows till his little property is mortgaged with but little chance of being released.

A new era of hope and improvement in the life of the Gaspé fisherman may be born to him from the Washington treaty.

Cod-fish is the staple article of export from Gaspé. Dry-salted merchantable costs \$3.40 to \$3.50 per hundred-weight; the same article, inferior, for West Indies, \$2.80 per hundred-weight.

The catch of fish in the bay and basin this summer and fall is as follows: Cod-fish, 18,550 hundred-weight; mackerel, 603 barrels; herrings, 720 barrels; salmon, 374 barrels. There are on an average 18 salmon to a barrel.

WHALING.

This is the only port in British North America from which whalers are fitted out. Formerly it proved a very profitable enterprise, but for a number of years it has been decreasing, and this season the number of vessels engaged in whaling counts but four. From the early part of June till September is the cruising-time about Trinity Bay and Straits of Belle Isle, Newfoundland.

The four schooners captured twenty-four whales, making about 16,335 gallons oil, worth 40 cents per gallon here. The whalebone sold for \$14 per hundred-weight. The "sulphur-bottom" and the "hump-back" are the kinds taken. The former is very wild, and generally lost if harpooned before lancing, as he immediately darts off, sometimes making a dive of a mile and a half and remaining down fifteen minutes. The "humpback" can remain below but nine minutes, and is more easily captured.

Whale-meat is an article of diet much relished by fishermen; it is made from the young whales, has very much the appearance of beef, and is sold at \$4 per barrel; but there is only a small quantity of it brought in.

SALMON-FISHING

by gill-nets in the bay and basin is a source of profit to those who have acquired the right of placing nets; requiring no more labor than the attention of an hour in the day. The yield of some of the nets amounted to \$400 for the salmon-season. One establishment has monopolized the fresh salmon business here; purchasing almost all that are caught in the neighborhood, for which they pay seven cents per pound, pack it in snow, and forward to the United States via steamer to Quebec. The same firm do this business at the Moisie River, on the north shore, which is one of the best salmon rivers there.

The north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Point des Monts to Blanc Sablon, a distance of over 400 miles, is a continuous fishing-ground for cod-fish; and the numerous rivers which flow into the gulf, between these points, are well stocked at the proper season with salmon. Last summer the water remained high so late as to materially interfere with the success of fishing, both by nets and the fly. Several of these rivers were visited by some American gentlemen, this last season, in the expectation of rare sport with the salmon, but unfortunately their hopes were not more than moderately realized. Others who did not go so far, and who had fortunately secured the privilege of fishing in the Gaspé rivers, experienced much satisfaction; and even tyros had the pleasure of being astonished at their luck with the fly in the noted river York.

In this vicinity the rivers York, St. John, and Dartmouth furnished about 340 salmon to sportsmen's rods this year. To do justice to the subject of salmon fly-fishing in Gaspé would require a chapter for itself.

TROUT

are in abundance also, but, as they interfere with salmon, are the reverse of being favorably appreciated.

MACKEREL

come in shoals into the bay, and are caught in great quantities by hook and line in fishing-boats.

LOBSTERS

are fine flavored, and in such numbers and so cheap (they could be obtained probably at 3 or 4 cents each by the quantity) that the business of canning them for exportation would be a profitable enterprise. The Indian families would pay special attention to earning a few cents each day in attending lobster-pots.

LUMBER.

A more important matter to speak of is the lumber business of the place, which is in the hands of one house, who by their energy and disbursements have established a large concern, which has been of great benefit in affording employment to the needy working-people, and in bringing business to the port in the way of large-sized vessels coming for cargoes of lumber, which they are enabled to take from alongside of the steam saw-mill, which is expected to cut ready for shipment 3,000,000 feet pine and spruce in the season. The manufactured lumber (deals) sells at \$18 to \$30 per St. Petersburg standard, (1,980 feet superficial,) according to quality. There is but little hard wood in this region, and the supply of pine and spruce is very limited.

Licenses to cut timber on the public lands are granted by government at the following rates: Oak and walnut, per cubic foot, 3 cents; elm, ash, and tamarac, per cubic foot, 2 cents; red and white pine, birch, bass-wood, cedar, spruce, &c., per cubic foot, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents; pine-logs, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, measuring less than 17 inches in least diameter, each 15 cents; pine-logs, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, measuring less than 17 inches in least diameter, each 10 cents; spruce logs, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, each 5 cents. It shall not be lawful in future to cut pine-logs measuring less than 12 inches in their least diameter. No licenses granted for less than eight square miles. Ground-rent at the rate of \$2 per square mile is payable annually. The wages paid to the men employed lumbering during the winter is from \$12 to \$16 per month and found, according to qualifications.

AGRICULTURE.

Nature has not formed Gaspé for an agricultural country, its topographical character being eminently hilly and rocky; though there are many portions of it well adapted for farming, especially on the Bay des Chaleurs coast, and to a more limited extent in this neighborhood, where the fertile soil has been proved capable of yielding generously to proper care given to it in good crops of cereals and vegetables.

With the convenience of fish and sea-weed manure at hand on the shore, and the time he can give without interfering with his occupation of fishing, there is no reason why the fisherman should not unite the industries of the farm and fisheries, and become easy in his circumstances. Indeed there are many examples of the success of the system, but there is a wide margin for the improvement of the majority. In connection with this I may quote the language of a prominent gen-

tleman of Percé, in reply to interrogatories by a committee of the legislative assembly of Quebec in 1868 :

It is unquestionable that a man on this coast with a well-cultivated farm of only twenty acres can live better than anywhere else on this continent. To make money as a fisherman it is above all essential to have a farm capable of supplying all one's necessary food and a part of one's clothing. Under these circumstances the fisheries aid the farm.

The early adoption of this view would certainly have saved many a fisherman from the loss of his house and land by debt. Fortunately more attention is now being paid to the soil and to the improvement of the breed of cattle.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The prices of ungranted land in Gaspé are 20 cents and 30 cents per acre. Free grants are made, limited to 100 acres for each location, on colonization roads, subject to conditions of settlement.

New beacon-lights have been placed this year at the following places in and near this district: Red Island, light-ship and steam fog-whistle, (river Saint Lawrence;) Cape Chatte and Cape Magdalen, Gaspé, Gulf of Saint Lawrence; South Point, Anticosti, (Gulf of Saint Lawrence,) with steam fog-whistle; Amherst, Magdalen Islands, Gulf of Saint Lawrence; Cape Ray, west side Newfoundland; Bathurst, Bay des Chaleurs, New Brunswick; Sandy Beach, light-ship, Gaspé Bay. Accurate particulars as to colors and position are not obtainable here at present.

The island of Anticosti, which has been the scene of so many fearful shipwrecks and suffering, besides beacon-lights, steam fog-whistles, and alarm-guns, is also provided, at the east and west ends, with depots of provisions for shipwrecked mariners. Its dreaded coast has, until late years, kept the island almost hermetically closed to speculators and inquisitive visitors. Now, however, the adventurous fishermen have acquired knowledge enough of the shores to enable them to sail in and depart in almost any weather. The same kind of fish are found here as on the north and south shores of the gulf, including salmon. The resources of the island are attracting attention, and giving it an importance which will make it better and more favorably known. Amateur sportsmen will here find a new field to work on with gun and rod, a few hours' sail from this, (about sixty miles.)

BAY DES CHALEURS PORTS.

Continuing from Gaspé Bay along the coast, up Bay des Chaleurs, there are many fishing-places of note, and among the most important of the gulf are Point Saint Peter, Percé, Bonaventura Island, and Cape Cove.

Paspebiac, or New Carlisle, where the custom-house is, has the largest export fish business of the bay. The ports of Percé, Dalhousie, and Bathurst also have custom-houses. Fishing establishments, for curing and drying the cod-fish, are owned by the principal fish-merchants at convenient localities along the whole coast-line of Gaspé, about four hundred miles; the fish, when ready, being brought in bulk in schooners, principally to this port and Paspebiac for shipment.

UNITED STATES FISHERMEN.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of fishing-vessels belonging to the United States engaged in the fisheries of the gulf waters, (ex-

cept by United States customs official returns,) but an examination of the official statement of vessels boarded during the season of 1870, by officers in command of the Dominion marine police, shows enumerated the names of three hundred and sixty-three; and it is reasonable to suppose that there were a great many not boarded. They are far superior in every respect to the Canadian fishing-vessels, and their difference in appearance is very noticeable. Their fishing-ground is throughout the gulf and bays, following the fish—mackerel, cod, and herrings principally—but restricted to within three miles of the shore, except at Magdalen Islands and portions of Newfoundland. Their fishing is reported as having been very good.

The Magdalen Islands, in the gulf, about one hundred and twenty miles southeast of Gaspé Bay, belong to the district of Gaspé. Their population is 3,100 persons. The group comprises five islands, viz, Amherst, Entry, Allright, Grindstone, and Grosse Isle, and has the appearance of a horseshoe, extending from the northeast to the southwest, the whole occupying a space of about forty-five miles from end to end. This is one of the richest fishing-grounds. It yielded in 1869 (reported officially) 75,000 barrels; in 1870, 2,915 barrels.

The failure in herrings last year was not attributed to a want of fish in the waters of Pleasant Bay, but, owing to the early spring and early disappearance of the ice, the fish struck in three weeks earlier than usual, thus disappointing our fishermen, and causing to them heavy losses. This year, in consequence, the herring-fleet from the United States was less in number, only thirty, which took full cargoes.

Our mackerel fishermen, also, fell off in point of numbers at these islands this year, not more than one hundred and twenty vessels being in the vicinity at the same time. At the first part of the season when the mackerel appeared the vessels had not arrived; and during the latter part, when they did arrive the fish were so close to shore that it was difficult and dangerous to take them. Notwithstanding, the fishing was successful.

Buoys have been laid down marking the channels into House and Amherst Harbors. The latter is most resorted to by American fishermen. The depth of water leading into the harbor is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet at high water.

Improvements, undertaken by the government, in removing the rock obstructing the entrance, will deepen the channel to 12 feet, it is expected, by next season.

Grand Entry Harbor, near the east point, is available for vessels drawing 14 feet of water, and is much frequented by our fishermen in the spring to procure ice and bait for the cod-fishery.

No buoys mark the entrance to this harbor, but it is easy of access; the marks being a large stone on the sand point, in one with the East Cape, bearing about north-northeast.

The schooner Samuel E. Sawyer, of Gloucester, was wrecked this summer on Sandyhook bar, leading into Pleasant Bay, and became a total loss; and the Eldorado, of Boston, was stranded upon the rocks off Entry Island. After being temporarily repaired she proceeded to the marine railway slip at Canso. I. I. Fox, esq., of Her Majesty's customs, acted as agent for master in both cases there. All vessels bound to the islands and coming within the limits of the port for cargoes, are required to report at the custom-house at Amherst or House Harbor, and obtain a clearance when leaving. The only charges exacted are a tonnage-duty of 10 cents per ton for harbor improvements, and 2 cents per ton for sick mariners' fund.

MARINE POLICE.

The vessels of this force have been very vigilant in looking after foreigners within the three-mile limit from shore; but our fishermen have exercised great caution in avoiding any cause of complaint against them, though it is aggravating to their feelings to be in sight of their Canadian neighbors making large hauls of fish in-shore, a short distance from them, while they must wait idly by.

The cutters *La Canadienne* and *Stella Maris* are the two which principally patrol the north and south shores of the gulf, about Anticosti and the Bay des Chaleurs, rendezvousing frequently during the season at this port. There are others which keep more about the fisheries of Nova Scotia. They carry from two to four small guns, with small-arms, and what is more formidable, they are armed with the authority of the law.

CONSULATES.

Besides our own, the following named-countries have consular officers at Gaspé, viz: Italy, Norway, and Sweden, Spain, Portugal.

PORT-DUES.

None, except 2 cents per ton for the sick mariners' fund, which provides hospital care for all sick seamen in need of it.

STEAMERS.

The gulf port steamers *Secret* and *Gaspé* are due at this port on every Thursday, bound to and from Quebec and Pictou and intermediate ports in the Bay des Chaleurs, carrying the mails, passengers, and cargo. They leave Quebec and Pictou every Tuesday while navigation is open.

LAND-MAILS AND TELEGRAPH.

The land-mail between this place and Quebec leaves three times a week, and is six days on the road, in winter often more.

Fortunately the wire-telegraph was extended to Gaspé this summer, and the people are now enabled to enjoy the great benefit of being within the current of the electric circle. But its tardy introduction here is surprising considering the great importance of this point with reference to ships wrecked in the gulf, and the facility of reporting vessels at Cape Rozier, passing up and down the St. Lawrence.

The accompanying tables will show the trade and navigation of the port for the year ending 30th September. Also of the ports of New Carlisle and Magdalen Islands:

YIELD OF FISHERIES.

Yield of the fisheries on the north and south shores of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon and from Point Levi to Bay des Chaleurs, during the year 1870.

Cod-fish, 155,874 cwt., at \$3.....	\$467, 622 00
Ling, 71 barrels, at \$5.....	355 00
Mackerel, 3,677 barrels, at \$10.....	36, 770 00
Herring, 26,389 barrels, at \$3.....	79, 167 00
Herring, smoked, 365 boxes, at 25 cents.....	91 25
Sardines, 6,871 barrels, at \$5.....	34, 355 00

Yield of the fisheries, &c.—Continued.

Halibut, 230 barrels, at \$5.....	\$1, 150 00
Salmon, 5,840 barrels, at \$16.....	93, 440 00
Trout, 143 barrels, at \$10.....	1, 430 90
Sturgeon, 219 barrels, at \$5.....	1, 095 00
Eels, 133,033 fish, at \$10 per cwt.....	13, 033 00
Cod-tongues and sounds, 135 barrels, at \$7.....	945 00
Cod-roes, 230 barrels, at \$6.....	1, 380 00
Seal-oil, 89,762 gallons, at 80 cents.....	71, 809 60
Whale-oil, 24,200 gallons, at 80 cents.....	19, 360 00
Porpoise oil, 2,848 gallons, at 60 cents.....	1, 708 80
Cod-oil, 119,093 gallons, at 50 cents.....	59, 546 50
Haddock, 1,327 barrels, at \$5.....	6, 635 00
Bar and white fish, 6,359, at \$2 per dozen.....	12, 718 00
Mixed fish, 551 barrels, at \$4.....	2, 204 00
Shad, 16,249 fish, at 10 cents each.....	1, 624 90
Fish used as manure, 32,490 barrels, at 25 cents.....	8, 122 50
Number of Porpoises, 208, at \$4.....	832 00
Number of seals, 40,981, at \$6.....	245, 886 00
Total.....	<u>1,161,280 55</u>

INTERCOLONIAL RAILROAD.

This road, which has been for several years in steady progress of building, by sections, connecting the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick with the upper provinces, will, when complete, pass within about one hundred and fifty miles from Gaspé Basin, near Matapedia, facilitating in an important degree over the present route in winter the means of traveling and transportation of mails, and forming a direct line of travel in summer to this port, via Bangor and St. John and Shediac, New Brunswick, by rail and gulf port steamers, which will likely become a home-route for tourists of the United States from the upper St. Lawrence and Quebec, on account of its attractions of novelty and varied scenery, which is beautiful and grand.

ANIMALS OF THE FOREST.

The Cariboo deer and the bear are still numerous in this section, and comparatively close to the basin. The season allowed by law for hunting deer is between the 1st day of September and 1st day of February. Four deer and two bears have lately been killed, as a commencement, but a few miles off. Smaller game, foxes, rabbits, porcupines, are in abundance.

NAVIGATION.

This closes about the end of November, and the last of the vessels in port leave generally within a few days of that time, when the port becomes isolated, as it were, until the month of May.

The official returns of the same fisheries for the present year are not yet completed, but it is reported that the yield will be greater than last year.

GEO. H. HOLT.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Gaspé Basin for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Vessels.		Total.		Vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United Kingdom.....	27	3,966	27	3,966	11	3,726	11	3,726
	Newfoundland.....	5	727	5	727	2	85	2	85
	Prince Edward's Island.....	4	170	4	170	4	97	4	97
	United States.....	1	173	1	173				
	British West Indies	4	352	4	352	5	462	5	462
	South America.....	1	154	1	154	3	563	3	563
	Spain.....	5	849	5	849	9	968	9	968
	Portugal.....	4	369	4	369	3	237	3	237
	Azores.....	1	625	1	625	9	762	9	762
United States ...	United States.....	2	462	2	462	2	462	2	462
	Total	54	7,847	54	7,847	48	7,362	48	7,362

Statement showing the commerce at Gaspé Basin for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Spirits gallons..	2,132	\$908	\$1,690 66	Great Britain.
Do do.....	873	341	714 48	British West Indies.
Coffee lbs.....	1,426	170	42 78	Great Britain.
Do do.....	160	17	4 80	West Indies.
Do do.....	206	29	6 18	British West Indies.
Do do.....	800	125	24 00	Brazil.
Soap..... do.....	15,032	830	133 84	Great Britain.
Meats do.....	1,000	149	10 00	United States.
Rice do.....	4,036	120	40 36	Great Britain and British West Indies.
Tea..... do.....	32,844	8,044	3,163 87	Great Britain.
Sugar do.....	68,041	3,405	1,242 79	Great Britain and British West Indies.
Wines gallons..	344	344	120 36	Great Britain.
Patent medicines		29	7 34	United States.
Molasses gallons..	60,522	13,504	2,951 39	British West Indies.
Do do.....	1,101	271	67 74	Foreign West Indies.
Candles lbs.....	1,426	232	34 80	Great Britain.
Crockery.....		935	140 13	Do.
Clothing, ready-made		4,698	704 64	Do.
Cottons		18,431	2,764 73	Do.
Do do.....		5	63	United States.
Drugs.....		36	5 48	Do.
Hardware		7,946	1,201 24	Great Britain.
Leather and leather-ware		2,349	351 57	Do.
Do do.....		174	26 14	United States.
Oils gallons..	851	721	108 08	Great Britain.
Oil-cloths		2,043	306 41	Do.
Woolens		14,274	2,140 96	Do.
Other dutiable articles		9,111	1,500 28	Do.
Do do.....		55	8 10	British West Indies.
Do do.....		113	16 91	Spain.
Do do.....		233	31 00	United States.
		89,642	19,561 69	
FREE GOODS.				
Fishing nets, lines, and hooks		18,143		Great Britain.
Do do.....		20		United States.
Anchors, cables, hemp, chains, cordage, &c., for use of vessels		7,029		Great Britain.
Metals		292		Do.
Drugs, dye-stuffs.....		94		Do.
Flour		1,177		United States.
Salt bushels..	99,936	8,190		Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal.
Other free goods		1,519		Great Britain and Spain.
		36,464		
Grand total.....		126,106	19,561 69	

Statement showing the commerce at Gaspé Basin, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Goods, produce of Canada:			
Coal		\$22	Newfoundland.
		38, 178	Great Britain.
		84, 324	Spain.
Dry and wet fish—80,033 quintals dry fish, and 692 barrels wet fish		96, 499	Italy.
		33, 672	Portugal.
		61, 803	Brazil.
		32, 234	British West Indies.
Fish-oil gallons..	8, 596	4, 298	Great Britain.
Whalebone		365	Do.
Timber, deals, plank, boards, laths, scantling		25, 531	Do.
Animals and their produce		147	British West Indies.
Agricultural products		714	Great Britain and British West Indies.
Manufactures		1, 218	Do.
Do.....		177	British West Indies.
Do.....		8	Brazil.
Do.....		36	Newfoundland.
		379, 226	
Articles not the produce of Canada...			
		419	Great Britain.
		127	British West Indies.
		546	
Grand total.....		379, 772	

NOTE.—Several thousand quintals of fish (a much larger quantity than preceding it) will be shipped after September 30.

GODERICH.

NOVEMBER 25, 1871. (Received December 1.)

EXPORTS.

Consular certificates have been issued this year for exports to the United States, to the amount of \$1,038,703.84, and of this amount \$649,955.35 was for live stock, viz: cattle, horses, and sheep. It is impossible after two months' faithful effort to obtain the exact amount exported from this district, for which no consular certificates were obtained, but from confused and faulty reports of depot and lake shore freight agents, I am certain that the whole amount is one-half greater than the above figures indicate, making the estimate of exports \$1,558,055.76 to the United States alone. Most of the exports to Great Britain are consigned to parties at Montreal, and shipped as from that point.

IMPORTS.

There have been imported into this consular district this year dutiable goods to the amount of \$215,263, and of free goods \$237,652, making a total of imports \$452,915, the bulk of which came from the United States. There has been received for duty on the above \$21,925.60.

NAVIGATION OF THE PORT OF GODERICH.

There have entered and cleared from this port during the year 11 American steamers, whose tonnage was 2,796, and 48 sail-vessels, tonnage 9,904. The present coasting-laws of Canada are such that it is

impossible to keep an accurate record of British vessels, but it is estimated that 262 steamers, with a tonnage of 15,353, and 670 sailing vessels, tonnage 48,380, have done business at this port this year.

SALT.

There are seventeen salt-blocks in this consulate, with a capacity of 2,000 barrels of salt per day. The wholesale price of salt at present is \$1 per barrel, and the retail price is \$1.25. The salt interest is prostrated at the present time on account of the large number of wells, the small demand in the Dominion, and the high tariff in the United States. The brine from these wells is probably the richest and purest in the world.

CROPS.

The wheat, barley, and pea crops were all good in this locality this year, and much of the barley is already being shipped to the United States, the market price being 50 to 55 cents per bushel.

HARBOR OF REFUGE.

A harbor of refuge has been commenced at this port during the present year, but the weather has been most unfavorable and has greatly impeded the progress of the work.

WRECKS.

There have been many wrecks on this shore of Lake Huron this year, attended with much loss of life and property, most of which pertained to the American marine.

ALMON A. THOMPSON.

Statement showing the commerce at Goderich, Ontario, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Article.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Clothing.....packages..	15	\$305	\$46 37	United States.
Do.....do.....	5	170	25 50	Great Britain.
Cotton.....do.....	49	11,824	1,773 45	Do.
Fancy goods.....do.....	38	8,580	1,287 00	Do.
Do.....do.....	164	2,345	351 75	United States.
Glass-ware.....do.....	375	4,620	693 00	Do.
Do.....do.....	28	4,718	707 70	Great Britain.
Hardware.....do.....	10	484	72 00	Do.
Do.....do.....	602	9,109	1,366 35	United States.
Linen.....do.....	3	867	130 05	Great Britain.
Leather, upper and sole.....do.....	4	423	42 30	Do.
Do.....do.....	1	232	23 20	United States.
Manufactures of leather.....do.....	9	497	74 55	Do.
Musical instruments.....do.....	2	352	52 80	Do.
Plaster of Paris.....cwt.....	36	100	15 00	Do.
Preserved meats.....do.....	255	2,289	344 35	Do.
Printed lithographs.....do.....	23	76	11 40	Do.
Small wares.....do.....	415	3,258	488 70	Do.
Do.....do.....	73	2,292	343 80	Great Britain.
Woolens.....do.....	168	43,426	6,513 90	Do.
Do.....do.....	4	96	14 40	United States.
Unenumerated articles.....do.....	134	1,426	213 90	Do.
Wheat.....bushels.....	52,292	51,776	2,131 68	Do.
Corn.....do.....	55,463	33,736	1,663 81	Do.
Coal and coke.....tons.....	2,341	8,829	1,170 50	Do.
Fish, salt.....pounds.....	400	14	4 00	Do.
Sundries.....do.....	.....	82	9 70	Do.
Tea, green.....pounds.....	485	279	75 80	Great Britain.
Do.....black.....do.....	381	158	37 04	Do.
Ale and porter.....gallons.....	420	101	31 10	Do.
Brandy.....do.....	108	52	86 40	France.

Statement showing the commerce at Goderich, Ontario, &c.—Continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Books, printed packages..	378	\$5, 958	\$541 60	United States.
Do. do.	2	243	12 15	Great Britain.
Iron tons..	108	1, 205	60 25	United States.
Do. do.	43	2, 456	122 80	Great Britain.
Steam-engine	1	1, 000	150 00	United States.
Stationery packages..	4	381	57 15	Do.
Do.	19	1, 120	168 00	Do.
Manufactures of marble number..	16	430	64 50	Do.
wood.	31	896	134 40	Do.
Marine cement.	67	257	38 55	Do.
Hangings, paper packages..	4	329	49 35	Do.
Do. do.	6	394	59 10	Great Britain.
Patent medicines. do.	13	90	22 50	United St .
Swine. number..	1	2	20	Do.
Birds and fowls.	2	9	90	Do.
Fruit, green packages..	165	541	54 10	Do.
Seeds do.	62	466	40 60	Do.
Vegetables do.	156	68	6 80	Do.
Trees, plants, &c. do.	213			Do.
Total.		215, 263	21, 925 60	
* FREE LIST.				
Paintings in oil number..	1	100		Great Britain.
Fishing-tackle packages..	20	4, 596		Do.
Do. do.	44	2, 505		United States.
Junk and oakum cwt..	11	99		Do.
Steretoype-block. number..	1	2		Do.
Ship-blocks and compasses. packages..	15	150		Do.
Ship-cordage and sail-cloth do.	111	1, 152		Do.
Ship bright and black varnish. do.	4	15		Do.
Iron tubes, drawn pieces..	160	262		Great Britain.
Do. do.	105	1, 244		United States.
Broom-corn. pounds..	23, 147	1, 192		Do.
Coal and coke tons..	1, 131	3, 509		Do.
Indian meal barrels..	193	601		Do.
Hides pounds..	87, 020	14, 282		Do.
Corn bushels..	25, 226	14, 310		Do.
Wheat do.	36, 118	36, 753		Do.
Manila and sea grass. packages..	15	17		Do.
Marble, rough tons..	96	283		Do.
Stone, rough. do.	60	387		Do.
Tar and pitch. barrels..	5	19		Do.
Settlers effects. packages..	81	4, 661		Do.
* Total.		213, 311		
Value of free goods at Stratford office, (items not reported)		24, 341		
Total, free list		237, 652		
Total imports, both dutiable and free		452, 915		

* Some articles in the free list have been so only during a part of the present year.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Barley bushels..	99, 629	\$57, 304 82	United States.
Broom-corn bales..	6	90 00	Do.
Butter pounds..	140, 252	26, 065 79	Do.
Cattle number..	14, 246	443, 228 49	Do.
Eggs dozen..	463, 959	50, 482 54	Do.
Fish, fresh pounds..	428, 530	12, 855 45	Do.
salt. half-barrels..	389	1, 698 50	Do.
Flax and tow. pounds..	350, 895	21, 839 71	Do.
Horses number..	699	73, 799 98	Do.
Harnesses sets..	27	500 30	Do.
Hoop-machines number..	3	90 00	Do.
Lumber feet..	532, 617	7, 582 99	Do.
Oat-meal. barrels..	2, 150	10, 619 25	Do.
Peas bushels..	44, 190	34, 498 28	Do.
Plums boxes..	41	27 75	Do.
Plow. number..	1	24 00	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Goderich, Ontario, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Salt, in bulk..... tons..	1, 073	\$4, 671 64	United States.
Do..... barrels..	476	458 50	Do.
Sheep and lambs..... number..	52, 205	132, 926 88	Do.
Straw-cutter..... do..	1	30 00	Do.
Stove..... do..	1	10 40	Do.
Sheep-skins..... do..	9, 681	6, 606 36	Do.
Ties, railroad..... do..	4, 818	603 25	Do.
Thrashing-machine..... do..	1	436 98	Do.
Tan-bark..... cords..	5, 992	24, 678 00	Do.
Wagons..... number..	21	3, 517 00	Do.
Wood..... cords..	220	330 00	Do.
Wheat..... bushels..	2	2 00	Do.
Wool..... pounds..	292, 554	102, 640 19	Do.
Hogs..... number..	1, 029	4, 090 35	Do.
Merchandise..... cases..	2	239 63	Do.
Scrap-iron..... pounds..	391, 500	3, 775 50	Do.
Flax-seed..... bushels..	6, 279	9, 529 95	Do.
Poultry.....		742 00	
Potatoes..... bushels..	1, 390	525 00	Do.
Harrows..... number..	2	40 00	Do.
Boots..... pairs..	24	85 56	Do.
Maple-sugar..... pounds..	1, 075	86 10	Do.
Bran..... tons..	21½	309 00	Do.
Staves..... number..	20, 000	85 00	Do.
Deer..... do..	7	60 00	Do.
Emigrant effects.....		1, 500 00	Do.
Sundries.....		17 0)	Do.
Total.....		1, 038, 703 84	

NOTE.—This report covers only what exports consular certificates have been issued for in my consular district. Large amounts have gone to the frontier consulates for certificates, and most of the exports to Great Britain are consigned to parties in Montreal and shipped from there. I have, from depot and lake shore freight agents, reports, too inaccurate to be incorporated in this, showing that these figures should be increased at least one-half, making the exports of this consular district to the United States alone \$1,558,055.76.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Goderich, Ontario, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Canada.....	262	15, 353	670	48, 380	932	63, 733
United States.....	Buffalo.....	11	2, 796	48	9, 904	59	12, 700
	Chicago.....						
	Milwaukee.....						
	Detroit.....						
	Cleveland.....						
	Saginaw.....						
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Canada.....	262	15, 353	670	48, 380	932	63, 733
United States.....	Buffalo.....	11	2, 796	48	9, 904	59	12, 700
	Chicago.....						
	Milwaukee.....						
	Detroit.....						
	Cleveland.....						
	Saginaw.....						

NOTE.—This report is accurate as far as it pertains to United States shipping. The coasting-laws of Canada are such that it is impossible to keep track of their own vessels.

HAMILTON.

DECEMBER 31, 1870. (Received February 13, 1871.)

THE MANUFACTURES OF HAMILTON.

Large quantities of Canadian manufactures are sold at Hamilton. They have made extraordinary progress within a few years, and not less in this district than in any other part of the Dominion, in which Hamilton is the most extensive market for wool. The advance is so decided that Canada now uses, almost exclusively, woollen goods made within her own territory. Some merchants sell no other cloths, where a few years ago little except English articles were used. The best French and English patterns are copied, and the Canadian imitations have an excellent appearance, and wear equally as well, being deficient only in the durability of the colors. At Galt there are four woollen factories; at Preston two; and there is one at each of the following places: Branchton, Elora, Berlin, Streetsville, and Ancaster. At Dundas is a cotton-factory, and at both Guelph and Ancaster there is a knitting-factory; the goods are of the kinds best adapted for the use of the people, and are generally of sterling excellence.

In Hamilton are three extensive manufactories of sewing-machines, whose combined production is about a thousand a week. Large quantities of machines are exported to Great Britain and all other parts of the world. This branch of business is entirely the result of the enterprise of the last three years. Some of the sewing-machines are ingeniously arranged so that an apparatus for knitting can be attached to them, the same machinery being used for either purpose.

There are here several extensive founderies for the manufacture of steam-engines, boilers, and machines of various kinds and of excellent quality. Here also is one of the largest establishments in Canada for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The business is materially increasing.

Besides the various manufactures usual in large cities, whips, tobacco, glass, rope and cordage, &c., are also made in considerable quantities.

The workshops for the repair of the cars, boilers, locomotives, &c., of the Great Western Railway, are located here, as is also a rolling-mill for the manufacture and re-rolling of the rails used on the road.

There are large flouring-mills at Hamilton, Paris, Galt, Guelph, and other places. The wheat used in these during 1870 was to a great extent imported from the United States, and was exported in the shape of flour, via Montreal, to Europe.

Brantford is conspicuous for various manufactures, and is at present exceedingly prosperous. Among the various establishments there is one for making stone-ware; the clay used in it is brought from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and a fine, light-colored, strong ware for culinary and other purposes is produced. Here also is a large and excellent foundry where much machinery, having well-known reputation throughout the Dominion, is made.

At London are twelve refineries of petroleum, besides others at Hamilton and Dundas. From Hamilton alone nearly a million and a half of gallons were in 1870 exported under seal, via New York, to Europe, chiefly to Germany.

At Dundas is situated a refinery for making paraffine, paraffine oil, burning and lubricating oils, from refuse petroleum. The paraffine is a wax-like substance, white as alabaster, used for making candles, and is a substitute for spermaceti.

I have by no means enumerated all the various new manufactories

within my district. Their prosperity is remarkable. Many of them are conducted by natives of the United States, and American patents are freely used without remuneration to the inventors.

RAILROADS MADE AND PROJECTED.

A line of railroad-cars, known as the "Blue Line," passes through Hamilton, and, by means of it, large quantities of natural productions and merchandise are distributed among the people of New York, Massachusetts, and other Eastern States, and those of the far West and Pacific coast. The railroad here is chiefly used as part of the through route; and the local business of the road in Canada is small in comparison with that made in transit between the different parts of the United States; this remark is applicable to passengers as well as to commodities.

Pullman palace-cars, with dining-room attached, run through from Chicago to the city of New York, without change. An unbroken gauge between the East and West is now established by a third rail, and millers in the New England States who formerly obtained their supplies of grain during navigation only, now receive them in car-loads all through the winter.

By means of a short railroad from Harrisburgh, on the Great Western, to Brantford, Hamilton will soon become advantageously connected; also, with the Grand Trunk Railway, and by means of the Grey and Bruce Railway, now also being constructed, a large area of fertile country will be opened to communication with her and the markets of the world. The same road will also be continued to the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron and form a new and important limb for the transit of passengers and trade across the peninsula of Canada. The Great Western Railway Company is also engaged in making a new road from Glencoe, a station on its line near Windsor, to Fort Erie, making almost an air-line from Detroit to Buffalo, and it is intended that its traffic shall pass over the stupendous bridge now being built over the Niagara River near Buffalo.

Another important link in the inland communications of the continent is projected from Detroit to Fort Erie, on a similarly direct line, and is intended to pass through part of this district; it is known as the Southern Road. These roads are competing lines for the western and Pacific trade, and their present construction is owing to the completion of the road to the Pacific.

THE HARVEST OF 1870.

There has been more than the usual difference in the quantity and quality of the crops in the different parts of my district. In the neighborhood of Hamilton both fall and spring wheat yielded less than the average. At Paris, Brantford, and several other places much of it was winter-killed; at Dunnville the crop was excellent; at London it was injured by rain during harvest; on the whole it seems to have been slightly below the common quantity. Barley, with some exceptions, was less than usual, and scarcely of so good a quality. Oats yielded well. Peas were generally good on light and porous soils, but in some places were much injured by mildew and rain. Not much rye is exported or grown; the samples were sound, but the crop small. Little corn is cultivated. At London the crop of mangel-wurzel, turnips, and potatoes was abundant and excellent; and, with the exception of turnips, the same remark applies generally to the fruit and vegetables of the dis-

trict. The apples were extraordinarily fine and abundant, yet decayed so rapidly as to check exportation. In 1869 I issued certificates for exportation to the value of nearly \$5,000 for this article alone, as seen by the accompanying table, but for the crop of 1870 but one was issued. Flax was of excellent quality in seed and fiber. At London the hay was abundant, but very nearly injured by rain; at Paris it was large in quantity and well cured; at Oakville it was not more than half its usual crop. In this as well as other particulars, it is unusually difficult to estimate the average of the crop of 1870.

CHEESE-FACTORIES, ETC.

At various places extensive cheese-factories have been established, and the Canadians, instead of being importers of cheese, as they were a few years ago, have begun to export it in considerable quantities to Great Britain. Large amounts of it, as well as of beef and pork, packed in this district, are sent in sealed cars, via New York, to the same destination. The best butter in rolls is sold here at 25 cents per pound, and much of it is also exported. Eggs to the value of \$21,542 were exported from this district, under consular seal, last year; in 1871 they begin to be admitted free of duty into the United States.

IMMIGRATION.

The recent convention of governors of the Western States in regard to immigration invests this important subject with increased interest. The number of immigrants from Europe into Canada is annually increasing. A considerable proportion of them continue to be brought by steamer to Hamilton on their way westward. As will be seen by the following statement, no more than one-fifth of those who thus arrived in the Dominion make it their permanent home, but use it only as means of transit to the United States, the great West being chiefly the point of attraction:

Year.	Total number.	Went to United States.	Stopped in Canada.
1866.....	51,795	41,704	10,091
1867.....	57,878	47,212	10,666
1868.....	71,448	58,683	12,765
1869.....	75,800	57,170	18,630
Total.....	256,921	204,769	52,152

There is also a considerable transit of emigrants from Europe to Canada through the United States; and a constant stream of emigration, consisting of Canadians themselves, who go to the West, especially to Kansas, carrying with them the sufficient means to begin life anew, forehanded, and, by their knowledge of the agriculture suitable to a new country, form most valuable additions to the population in the regions where they settle.

It will be seen by the above table that during the last four years the proportion of emigrants who have remained in Canada has much increased. The number for 1870 is estimated to have been 25,000, being much more than double that of 1867. The Canadian government is becoming more and more impressed with a belief in the value of a man

to the Dominion, and an increase of population is the chief want of Canada, not only for the additional prosperity it would confer, but also for the sake of the increased strength and security it would bring; hence, by free grants of land and other means, an effort is made to fill up the country with a hardy, industrious, and moral population.

As compared with the Old World, it is found that there is in Canada remunerative employment, with happy homes as the result, for those who are willing to work. In this respect, as in many others, the prospect of opening the Red River and Saskatchewan countries for settlement gives renewed buoyancy to Canadian expectations.

The following interesting table of statistics on this point has been furnished by Mr. Rae, the emigrant agent at this port:

Statement exhibiting the arrival and destination of emigrants at the Hamilton agency, from September 30, 1868, to September 30, 1869, inclusive.

Nationality.	Via Saint Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English	1,604	3,214	4,818	2,833	1,985
Irish	278	454	732	579	153
Scotch	260	300	560	458	102
Germans	1	9,347	9,348	612	8,736
Norwegians	3,612	1,848	5,460	2	5,458
Americans		1,484	1,484	1,484	
French		14	14		14
Welsh	2	55	57	3	54
Italians		1	1	1	
Danes		899	899		899
Swedes		7,059	7,059		7,059
Dutch		595	595		595
Bohemians		115	115		115
Belgians		24	24		24
Poles		103	103		103
Total	5,757	25,512	31,269	5,972	25,297

The table shows that 5,972 immigrants remained in Ontario, while 25,297, being more than 80 per cent. of the whole number, went to the States.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

Summary statement showing the number of immigrants arrived at this agency for the twelve months ending December 31, 1870, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions and with free passes, by railways or other conveyances, from the agency to their respective places of destination.

Nationality.	Via Saint Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English	3,457	5,432	8,889	5,404	3,485
Irish	179	478	657	355	302
Scotch	382	367	649	527	122
Germans	4	7,913	7,917	368	7,549
Norwegians	2,970	698	3,668		3,668
Other countries	11	4,668	4,679	1,589	3,090
Total	6,903	19,556	26,459	8,243	18,216

Helped with provisions	927
Furnished with free passes	1,585

IMMIGRATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG WOMEN.

The example of the Children's Aid Society in New York, which so thoroughly arrested the attention of Mr. Mundella, a member of the British Parliament, during his visit to the United States, has been felt in Hamilton. During the last year Miss Rye, an English lady, brought to this city a large number of children and young women from Great Britain, and readily found homes or employment for them. At Niagara City she has established a suitable "Home" for the temporary comfort and accommodation of these bands of youthful emigrants. This laudable enterprise, prompted by the pure spirit of practical Christianity, and sagaciously carried out, wins golden opinions on all sides, and bids fair to be widely extended.

In a letter to me, dated January 2, 1871, on this subject, Miss Rye says:

I have no report to send you of the work in which I am engaged, the work itself being too onerous to leave me time to draw up any record of it. I have been engaged in assisting young women (my countrywomen) to leave England for the last ten years. I have sent or taken about three thousand aboard during that period. The bulk of these poor girls have gone to Australia and New Zealand, but about two years ago I brought over one hundred young women to Canada, and since then I have brought over two hundred more women and three hundred children, the latter work having suggested itself by the similar work of Mr. Van Meter, a Baptist minister of Ohio, now a resident in New York, and with whose labors you are no doubt acquainted. I have taken about 10 per cent. of my children into the States, and could place many more there, but the applications from Canadians are so numerous that we have no chance of sending many into the States. Persons applying to me have to fill in to my satisfaction the form I inclose, and the children are then bound over till they are eighteen years old. From ten (the average age) to fifteen they are fed, clothed, and taught; from fifteen to seventeen they are not clothed, but paid \$4 a month wages; \$5 a month from seventeen to eighteen; the sum to be paid in Canada being \$3 and \$4 for the same time, clothing being cheaper here than in the States. I have also sent to our colonies from time to time during the past ten years about one hundred and twenty governesses.

Similar undertakings are initiated in other parts of the Dominion.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

During the last year increased attention has been paid to various mineral springs in this district. One has been discovered on the premises of the Royal Hotel in this city, with water strongly impregnated with mineral ingredients.

At Dundurn Castle, within the city limits, exceedingly handsome and spacious apartments are being constructed for the accommodation of visitors to the springs. Near the same place another spring of similar character exists, and has for many years been frequently visited by invalids from distant places. Ancaster also has claims to rivalry in this field. At London is a sulphur well strongly impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen-gas. Good baths are already erected. Many visitors arrive, and have been much benefited by the use of the waters, each gallon of which is said to contain the following ingredients:

	Grains.
Sulphate of lime.....	63.525
Sulphate of magnesia.....	49.234
Carbonate of lime.....	7.762
Carbonate of magnesia.....	0.831
Chloride of sodium, including a small amount of chloride of potassium.....	4.435
Silica and phosphates.....	0.554
Total.....	126.341

Sulphur, 0.92 grains, equal to sulphureted hydrogen, 0.977 grains.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

In pursuance of the instructions sent to me by the Secretary of the Treasury, December 2, 1870, I made careful and thorough investigation as to the existence in Canada of the cattle malady known as the "hoof and mouth disease," which has prevailed to an alarming extent in England, and is said to have appeared in New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. It appears from my inquiries that no duly authenticated case of this disease has been known in the province of Ontario, and that there is none in any part of Canada. This statement has also been made by the various leading Canadian journals, and Dr. Smith, head of the veterinary college in Toronto, at the request of the Hon. John Carling, the official commissioner of agriculture, examined a number of alleged cases, and found that in every instance "the exciting cause of the irritation was produced by the attack of flies that at this season (August) torment both cattle and horses, and during the present season they have appeared in unprecedented numbers, and from their persistent attacks have inflicted an irritation and suffering more than common." The irritation was sometimes so severe as to produce constitutional derangement, with a fatal termination; but the worst cases were usually the result of neglect, or the injudicious application of poisonous dressings. In most instances the ruptures are so mild that nothing more is noticed than a slight excoriation, generally in the limbs and chiefly in the forelegs, behind the fetlock and knee.

The best remedies appear to be, in most cases, to foment the parts affected with warm water, and, after they are thoroughly dried, to dress them with a lotion of carbolic acid, in the proportion of one part of the acid to sixteen parts of water, or to apply daily a mixture of benzoin, oil of tar, and linseed-oil, in equal parts, meanwhile, during the day the animal should be kept in a clean and slightly darkened stable.

The fly is in appearance much like the ordinary house-fly, but its bite is very severe. This variety is not particularly numerous in Canada. As the cold weather approached it disappeared, and cessation of the annoyance to the cattle followed as a matter of course.

The importation of cattle from Canada into the United States is now placed on the same footing as that of those "beyond the seas," but in view of the results of my investigations, I have hitherto been justified in granting consular certificates to the effect that the exportations from my district are free from the disease above mentioned, and that the disease has not and does not prevail in the locality from whence they are transported.

COMMERCE.

The position of the port of Hamilton at the head of the navigation of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River is exceedingly favorable for commerce. A large bay, separated from the lake by a narrow strip of land, (called Burlington Bay,) and through which a canal has been cut, gives her a spacious and excellent harbor. Steamers run regularly from Hamilton to Montreal, and the intermediate Canadian ports. The prosperity of the shipping interest has been maintained through the general increase of the wealth and trade of the country. A portion of the business formerly transacted by shipping is now done by railroads, but, on the other hand, a large amount of grain is brought to Hamilton by rail from the interior of Canada, and transshipped to various Canadian ports as well as to Rochester, Oswego, and Ogdensburgh, both for

consumption in those places and in the city of New York, and also for transit through the United States to Europe.

The following table, furnished by the collector of this port, shows the exports to various Canadian ports:

Wheat, bushels	343,000
Apples, barrels	12,200
Peas, bushels	166,000
Potash, barrels	2,750
Bacon, tons	140
Flour, barrels	183,400
Pork, barrels	3,550
Butter, firkins	5,600
Cheese, pounds	1,547,840
Vinegar, barrels	1,450
Sawed lumber, feet	1,250,000
Square timber, cubic feet	437,000
Staves	162,000
General merchandise, about, tons	10,000

Imports.

Quarter ending March 31	\$713,028
Quarter ending June 30	815,161
Quarter ending September 30	1,358,392
Total	2,886,581

The following tables, furnished by the courtesy of the collectors at Brantford and Oakville, show the trade at these ports:

Brantford—Exports.

Merchandise.	Quantity.	Value.
Barley, bushels	45,256	\$23,903
Beans, bushels	56	64
Beef, pounds	750	45
Buckwheat, bushels	422	796
Butter, pounds	8,505	1,558
Cattle	2,464	73,153
Eggs, dozen	8,116	1,090
Green fruit, barrels	13	37
Horses	45	4,378
Iron, scrap, pounds	729,000	7,004
Lumber, feet	311,000	3,226
Mill-feed, tons	206	1,942
Pease, bushels	2,433	1,343
Pelts		802
Pork, cwt	1,384	1,031
Poultry		342
Seeds		40
Sheep	5,515	12,415
Shingles	90,000	180
Staves	18,000	281
Swine	215	889
Vegetables		349
Total		134,868

The above is a table of exports for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Total value of imports at Brantford for same period, \$239,309.

*Statement of exports from Oakville Harbor and Broutie for the year ending
September 30, 1870.*

Merchandise.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, barrels.....	1, 913	\$4, 326
Ashes, barrels.....	54	2, 160
Axles and wagon-boxes.....		1, 200
Barley, bushels.....	102, 647	77, 922
Boards, feet.....	3, 863, 000	30, 380
Butter, packages.....	225	2, 200
Flour, barrels.....	140	840
Laths.....		15
Leather.....		1, 700
Pease, bushels.....	34, 387	24, 070
Potatoes, bushels.....	1, 800	720
Rye, bushels.....	6, 519	4, 889
Shingles.....		300
Wheat, bushels.....	75, 397	76, 099
Total.....		226, 821

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

It will be seen by the following table that the certificates issued by me under consular seal in the year ended September 30, 1870, include commodities to the value of \$3,041,061.87, and that the articles sent from this port to the United States in bond for exportation to other countries were of the value of \$249,622.28, a part of which went to the Red River country, Manitoba.

The increase of the business of this office in 1870 over that of 1869, was very large, it being \$1,250,911.37, not far from 100 per cent., but would be much larger if certificates for the exportations from this district were not to a considerable extent issued at other places.

*Statement of exports to the United States covered by consular certificates
from the consulate at Hamilton during the year ending September 30,
1870.*

Merchandise.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, bushels.....	2, 818	\$4, 818 00
Barley, bushels.....	923, 927½	640, 626 97
Barrels.....	3, 631	1, 208 53
Bags.....	1, 242	579 00
Beans, bushels.....	211⅔	238 63
Black lead, gross.....	21¼	199 18
Brandy, gallons.....	274½	440 65
Buggies.....	2	140 00
Burning-fluid, gallons.....	2, 784½	2, 288 40
Butter, pounds.....	92, 712	17, 308 89
Cattle.....	7, 008	239, 442 14
Carriages.....	2	75 00
Church-seats.....	92	460 00
Clothing.....		53 00
Corks, gross.....	200	64 00
Corsets, dozen.....	72	352 00
Drugs.....		294 25
Eggs, dozen.....	124, 343	14, 189 83
Feed, pounds.....	580, 342	3, 071 13

Statements of exports to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Merchandise.	Quantity.	Value.
Flax, pounds.....	44,740	\$4,278 35
Flaxseed, bushels.....	13,105	20,146 88
Flour, barrels.....	109,590	114,309 75
Harness, sets.....	3	63 00
Hides, bundles.....	6	149 10
Hogs.....	466	2,440 80
Hoops.....	9,400	75 20
Hops, pounds.....	79,165	7,640 40
Horse-collars.....	6	16 00
Horses.....	241	27,023 70
Household and personal effects.....		17,302 25
Iron, cast, pounds.....	2,732	237 50
Iron, pig, pounds.....	1,900,000	23,518 06
Iron, scrap, pounds.....	2,119,739	24,071 62
Lumber, feet.....	9,532,595	93,042 81
Malt, bushels.....	22,700	15,289 75
Mutton, pounds.....	4,155	290 85
Needles.....	2,544	101 64
Oat-meal, barrels.....	12,118	54,146 15
Oats, bushels.....	31,953	11,805 55
Pease, bushels.....	103,611	51,617 64
Petroleum-oil, gallons.....	1,435,365	337,411 50
Pictures in frames.....	5	345 00
Potatoes, bushels.....	15	6 00
Poultry, pounds.....	11,269	808 30
Rags, pounds.....	236,216	7,337 80
Railroad-ties.....	2,705	613 90
Reflectors.....	15	37 50
Saw-mill carriage-bearers, sets.....	3½	300 00
Seed, bushels.....	212	896 28
Sewing-machines.....	1,381	10,654 83
Sheep and lambs.....	17,608	54,337 28
Shingles.....	4,238,688	9,006 95
Skins, dozen.....	21,849	10,869 84
Staves.....	157,500	1,210 00
Stave-bolts, cords.....	67	268 00
Tails of oxen.....	5,500	150 00
Tares, bushels.....	6	13 90
Tobacco-stems, pounds.....	8,073	80 73
Trees, boxes.....	11	102 50
Wheat, bushels.....	278,471	803,923 86
Wool, pounds.....	508,448	159,354 82
Woolens, cases.....	2	294 00
Total.....		2,791,439 59
Goods bonded.....		249,622 28
Grand total.....		3,041,061 87
Total in 1869.....		1,790,150 50
Increase in 1870.....		1,250,911 37

In reference to the above table, it may be remarked that it includes no goods sent from the west of Harrisburgh, except from the Guélph Branch, and the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Extension of the Great Western Railway.

The following table shows the consolidated returns of the whole consular district for the year ending September 30, 1870, except that it includes those for the agencies at London for six months, and at Paris for nine months only.

Consolidated abstract of invoices of merchandise exported to the United States from the consular district of Hamilton for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Merchandise.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, bushels.....	2,887	\$4,848 62
Bags.....	1,286	601 00
Barley, bushels.....	971,703	670,757 47
Barrels.....	4,068	1,326 36
Beans, bushels.....	211 $\frac{3}{8}$	238 63
Birds, ornaments, &c.....		200 00
Black-lead, gross.....	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	199 18
Bottles, box.....	1	10 00
Brandy, gallons.....	274 $\frac{1}{2}$	440 65
Burning-fluid, gallons.....	2,784 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,288 40
Butter, pounds.....	99,564	18,428 64
Cattle.....	15,119	530,283 86
Carriages.....	7	405 00
Clfurch-seats.....	92	460 00
Clothing.....		53 00
Corks, gross.....	200	64 00
Corsets.....		352 00
Drugs.....		294 25
Eggs, dozen.....	193,525	21,542 88
Feed, pounds.....	752,532	4,138 22
Flax, pounds.....	128,414	12,426 00
Flaxseed, bushels.....	22,145	35,406 26
Flour, barrels.....	122,990	167,763 25
Harness.....	6	113 00
Hair, pounds.....	1,567	365 65
Hides, bundles.....	6	149 10
Hoops.....	9,400	75 20
Hops, pounds.....	79,165	7,640 40
Horse-collars.....	6	16 00
Horses.....	820	83,296 45
Household goods.....		25,577 25
Iron, cast, pounds.....	2,732	237 50
Iron, scrap, pounds.....	2,343,109	26,256 02
Iron, pig, pounds.....	1,900,000	23,518 06
Liquors.....		21 28
Lumber, feet.....	9,579,319	94,006 31
Machinery.....		516 50
Malt, bushels.....	30,219	21,282 27
Mutton, pounds.....	4,155	290 85
Needles, sewing-machine.....	2,544	2,101 64
Oats, bushels.....	109,733	38,054 09
Oatmeal, barrels.....	12,141	54,251 21
Paper-stock, tons.....	136	4,118 65
Pease, bushels.....	126,068	64,466 91
Petroleum.....	1,435,365	337,411 50
Piano.....	1	300 00
Pictures.....	5	345 00
Potatoes, bushels.....	15	6 00
Poultry, pounds.....	11,526	826 30
Rags, pounds.....	236,216	7,337 80
Railroad-ties.....	2,705	613 90
Reflectors.....	15	37 50
Saw-mill carriage-bearers, sets.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	300 00
Seed, bushels.....	212	896 28
Sewing-machines.....	1,381	10,654 83
Sheep and lambs.....	36,827	106,046 24
Shingles.....	4,238,688	8,006 95
Skins.....	270,312	14,013 28
Staves.....	174,362	1,708 41
Stave-bolts, cwt.....	67	268 00
Swine.....	2,532	13,540 41

Merchandise.	Quantity.	Value.
Tails of oxen.....	5,500	\$150 00
Tar, barrels.....	540	858 00
Tares, bushels.....	6	13 90
Tea, pounds.....	44	30 80
Tobacco-stems, pounds.....	8,073	80 73
Tow, pounds.....	52,660	1,891 19
Trees, boxes.....	11	102 50
Wheat, bushels.....	294,528½	318,695 51
Wood, cords.....	675	1,400 00
Wool, pounds.....	602,271	188,662 04
Woolens, cases.....	2	294 00
Total value.....		2,933,373 08
Bonded goods through the United States.....		249,622 28
Grand total.....		3,182,995 36

I now submit a statement of the prices of the chief agricultural productions at Hamilton on the last day of the consular year, and at Brantford on the 1st day of December, 1870:

Weekly report of produce in Hamilton during 1870.

Date.	Canada winter wheat, per bushel of sixty pounds.		Canada spring wheat, per bushel of sixty pounds.	Pease, per bushel of sixty pounds.	Oats, per bushel of thirty-two pounds.	Barley, per bushel of forty-eight pounds.
	White.	Red.				
Jan. 4.....		\$0 83		\$0 54	\$0 30	
11.....		83	\$0 82	53	30	
18.....		82	82	50	30	
25.....	\$0 86	83	80	54	30	
Feb. 1.....	94	84	80	54	30	
8.....	93	82	80	55	30	
15.....	93	83	80	55	30	
22.....	83	85	80	57	30	
Mar. 1.....	93	84	80	57	35	
8.....	95	88	85	58	35	
15.....	98	94	90	60	35	
22.....	1 03	85	85	60	35	
29.....	1 03	86	90	58	35	
April 5.....	1 03	86	90	58	37½	
12.....	1 03	87	90	58	37½	
19.....	1 03	86	90	60	37½	
26.....	1 06	87	90	60	37½	
May 3.....	1 07	91	95	60	40	
10.....	1 07	97	1 00	60	37½	
17.....	1 10	98	1 03	65	37½	
24.....	1 10	98	1 03	66	37½	
31.....	1 11½	1 04	1 07	66	37½	
June 7.....	1 16	1 07	1 10	66	37½	
14.....	1 20	1 09	1 12	69	37½	
21.....	1 30	1 15	1 18	72	37½	
28.....	1 28	1 13	1 18	80	40	
July 5.....	1 29	1 12	1 20	79	40	
12.....	1 30	1 15	1 20	78	40	
19.....	1 30	1 25	1 25	78	40	
26.....	1 30	1 29	1 30	80	40	
Aug. 2.....	1 25	1 20	1 50	80	40	
9.....		1 12	1 25	75	40	
16.....			1 20	75	40	

Weekly report of produce in Hamilton during 1870—Continued.

Date.	Canada winter wheat, per bushel of sixty pounds.		Canada spring wheat, per bushel of sixty pounds.	Pease, per bushel of sixty pounds.	Oats, per bushel of thirty-two pounds.	Barley, per bushel of forty-eight pounds.
	White.	Red.				
Aug. 23.....			\$1 15	\$0 65	\$0 37½	\$0 70 to 73
30.....			1 00	65	37½	75 to 77
Sept. 6.....		\$1 00	1 08	65	37½	80 to 83
13.....	\$1 10	97	1 08	60	40	82 to 83
20.....	1 14	1 05	1 08	60	40	73
27.....	1 14	1 03	1 08	62	37½	73 to 75
Oct. 4.....	1 18	1 05	1 08	62	37½	68 to 73
11.....	1 20	1 06	1 08	66	37½	70 to 75
18.....	1 20	1 06	1 10	66	37½	70 to 75
25.....	1 20	1 08	1 10	70	37½	65 to 70
Nov. 1.....	1 20	1 07	1 12½	70	40	56 to 58
8.....	1 22	1 07	1 12½	67	40	54 to 60
15.....	1 25	1 09	1 12½	67	40	57 to 60
22.....	1 27	1 10	1 12½	70	50	52 to 55
28.....	1 26	1 09	1 12½	70	50	50 to 55
Dec. 6.....	1 26	1 12	1 15	68	50	50 to 55
13.....	1 26	1 12	1 15	69	48	50 to 55
20.....	1 26	1 14	1 15	69	48	50 to 55
27.....	1 26	1 14	1 15	70	48	50 to 55

Hamilton markets, September 29, 1870.

During the past week the grain season may be said to have made a commencement, about 80,000 bushels of barley and 3,000 to 5,000 bushels wheat, besides other kinds of grain, having been sold on the market. Prices have ranged from 75 cents to 85 cents during the early part of the week for barley, but the past two days have seen a decline of 7 cents to 10 cents per bushel, and to-day's market closed very weak at the decline. Wheat continues very dull, and but few buyers at present for shipping; consequently sales confined principally to local use. Pease—the receipts are very slight, and prices low. We quote, during the week, 55 cents to 60 cents for best. Oats, active for local use only, at 34 cents to 36 cents.

Grain:			Bacon, smoked.....	\$0 15 to \$0 17
Deihl wheat.....	\$1 12 to \$1 17		Veal.....	07 to 10
Treadwell wheat.....	1 03 to 1 06		Lard, rendered.....	13 to 15
Red.....	1 00 to 1 05		Tallow, rough.....	06 to 06
Barley.....	60 to 75		Dairy produce:	
Pease.....	55 to 60		Cheese, per pound.....	11 to 15
Oats.....	34 to 36		Butter, rolls, fresh, per pound..	20 to 20
Spring.....	1 00 to 1 04		Butter, tub, per pound.....	16 to 18
Flour:			Honey, farmers', per pound...	15 to 20
Flour, XXX, per barrel.....	6 00 to 6 50		Eggs, per doz.....	12½ to 15
Flour, XX, per barrel.....	5 50 to 6 00		Vegetables:	
Flour, X, per barrel.....	4 50 to 5 00		Potatoes, per bushel.....	40 to 45
Oatmeal, per barrel.....	5 00 to 5 25		Tomatoes, per bushel.....	35 to 40
Cornmeal, per 100 pounds.....	1 50 to 1 75		Green corn, per dozen.....	08 to 10
Shorts, fine.....	90 to 1 00		Onions, per bushel.....	95 to 1 00
Shorts, coarse.....	55 to 60		Squash.....	05 to 10
Bran.....	60 to 65		Fruit:	
Fish:			Apples, new, per bag.....	50 to 60
Cod-fish, per pound.....	6½ to 07		Grapes, per pound.....	08 to 09
White-fish, cured, per pound....	12½ to 15		Plums, per bushel.....	2 00
Herring, per dozen.....	10 to 15		Peaches.....	3 00 to 4 00
White-fish.....	7 to 08		Hides:	
Salmon-trout.....	7 to 08		No. 1, inspected.....	6 50 to 7 00
Eels.....	07		No. 2, inspected.....	5 50 to 6 00
Poultry:			Calfskins, trimmed.....	10 00
Turkeys, each.....	75 to 1 00		Lambskins, farmers'.....	25 to 35
Fowls, per pair.....	45 to 50		Pelts, butchers'.....	12 to 20
Ducks, per pair.....	40 to 50		Wood market:	
Meat, retail:			No. 1 wood.....	5 00 to 6 00
Beef, steak and roast, per pound	12½ to 15		No. 2 wood.....	4 50 to 4 75
Beef, fore-quarter, per cwt.....	5 00 to 6 00		Pine wood.....	3 00 to 4 00
Beef, soup-pieces.....	06 to 08		Hay, per ton.....	8 00 to 10 00
Mutton, chop and leg.....	08 to 10		Straw, per load.....	2 50 to 3 00
Mutton, fore-quarter.....	07 to 08		Coal:	
Lamb, by the quarter.....	87½ to 1 25		Briar Hill coal, per ton.....	7 00
Pork, fresh.....	12½ to 12½		Egg coal, per ton.....	7 50
Pork, pickled.....	12½ to 13		Lehigh coal, per ton.....	8 50
Sausages.....	10 to 12½		Blossburgh coal, per ton.....	6 50 to 7 00
Hams, smoked.....	15 to 16		Chestnut coal, per ton.....	6 50 to 7 00
Shoulders, smoked.....	13 to 14			

*Brantford markets.*EXPOSITOR OFFICE, *December 1, 1870.**(From D. Plewes and James Ker, grain-dealers.)*

Grain:

White wheat, per bushel	\$1 15 to \$1 18
Red fall wheat	1 00 to 1 12
Spring wheat	1 00 to 1 10
Barley	48 to 50
Pease	50 to 56
Oats	40 to 00
Corn	55 to 56
Buckwheat	40 to 45
Rye	55 to 57

(From Jackson Forde, grocer, opposite the market shed.)

Provisions:

Lard, per pound	10 to 12
Cheese, per pound	12 to 13
Hops, per pound	25 to 30
Tallow	7 to 8
Flour, spring wheat	00 to 00
Flour, fall wheat	3 00
Butter, fresh, per pound	18 to 20

Butter, tub, per pound	\$0 16 to \$0 18
Eggs, per dozen	20 to 25
White fish and trout, per pound	6 to 7
Beef, per 100 pounds	6 00 to 7 00
Mutton, per 100 pounds	7 00 to 8 00
Lamb, per 100 pounds	6 00 to 7 00
Cord-wood, per cord	3 25 to 4 00

(From the market clerk.)

Produce:

Hay, per ton	8 50 to 10 00
Straw, per load	2 00 to 2 50
Potatoes, per bushel	30 to 35
Carrots, per bushel	18 to 20
Apples, per bushel	32 to 37½

(From John Ott, wool-dealer.)

Wool, hides, &c.:

Pulled wool, per pound	25
Hides, trimmed, per pound	6 to 7
Sheep-skins, per piece	25 to 75
Calf-skins, per pound	9 to 10

No. 1.—*Statement of Canadian produce exported to the United States via Hamilton for ten years ending June 30, 1869.*

Flour, barrels	356, 830
Grain, bushels	10, 299, 334
Pork, pounds	1, 252, 400
Lumber, feet	138, 474, 800
Timber, cubic feet	242, 450
Staves, tons	116, 444

No. 2.—*Statement of produce shipped by the Great Western Railway from Guelph for ten years ending June 30, 1869.*

Flour, barrels	1, 475, 500
Grain, bushels	1, 102, 413
Pork, pounds	10, 088, 000
Lumber, feet	2, 296, 000
General freight, tons	28, 055
Horses, number	975
Cattle, number	27, 788
Hogs, number	9, 441
Sheep, number	9, 235

No. 3.—*Statement of Canadian produce shipped from Hamilton to Canadian ports and the United States for ten years ending June 30, 1869.*

Articles.	Canadian ports.	United States.
Flour	1, 464, 210	356, 830
Grain	3, 618, 495	10, 299, 334
Cheese	4, 052, 620	
Butter	7, 578, 110	
Pork	10, 390, 121	1, 252, 000
Lumber	4, 081, 800	138, 475, 800
Square timber	4, 330, 350	242, 450
Staves	101, 521	11, 544

No. 4.—Statement showing the quantity of Canadian produce shipped to the United States from places connected with the railway system, in connection with the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, exclusive, and west of Toronto.

Articles			Via Hamil- ton.	Total.
Flour.....barrels..	531,240	1,743,211	356,830	2,631,281
Grain.....bushels..	5,159,008	724,987	10,299,334	17,183,329
Hemp, &c.....tons..	12,600			12,600
Seeds.....bushels..	57,732			57,732
Beef.....pounds..	961,200	922,000		1,883,200
Pork.....do....	4,043,200	4,320,000	1,252,400	9,615,600
Butter.....do....	1,203,704	126,000		1,329,704
Cheese.....do....		442,000		442,000
Hides, &c.....number..	164,960			164,960
Wool.....pounds..	158,852	12,246,000		12,404,852
Tallow.....do....	31,480	44,000		75,480
Eggs.....dozen..	1,745,456			1,745,456
Lumber.....feet..			138,475,800	138,475,800
Timber.....cubic feet..			242,450	242,450
Staves.....tons..			115,444	115,444
Fruit, &c.....value..	\$32,170			\$32,170
General freight.....tons..		13,000	*87,518	100,518
Horses.....number..	11,800	13,145		24,945
* Cattle.....do....	144,992	127,827		272,819
Hogs.....do....	109,004	112,594		221,598
Sheep.....do....	345,174	299,211		644,385

* The 87,518 tons general freight was exported via Windsor to Detroit, consisting principally of grain and flour.

WOOL EXPORT.

For the purpose of showing the fluctuations in the export of this staple from Hamilton, I have arranged the following table, being a comparative statement of the quantity of the wool and value thereof, covered by consular certificates, for the three commercial years ended September 30, 1870:

Years.	Pounds.	Value.
1868.....	802,543	\$224,876
1869.....	936,511	244,814
1870.....	508,448	159,354

The class of wool grown in this section of the country is composed of Leicester, Cotswold, Lincoln, Southdown, and Merino, pure-bred and crossed; this also applies to many other sections of Canada, the first three being what is called combing-wool, the Leicester and Lincoln being the most desirable, having less noils than the Cotswold, and principally purchased for American manufacturers.

These varieties are also crossed with the Southdown, producing a shorter wool than the pure-bred, but a wool much sought after by American buyers for the past two years. This retains the luster and is found suitable for fine worsted goods.

About one-third of the wool raised in this district is what is termed clothing-wool, grown on the Southdown and Merino sheep, pure and crossed, and on another class of sheep called the old Canadian sheep, supposed to have been introduced into Canada by the Jesuits from France some two hundred years ago; this information is gained from an old priest about two hundred and fifty miles below Quebec, who seemed to be well informed in the history of Canada. The wool grown on these sheep is very fine and short. The other two-thirds of the wool

grown is long-combing and very desirable stock, from its fine silky appearance and luster, such as is required by the manufacturers of the best braids, alpacas, and other worsted goods.

These combing-wools are grown for a short distance east of this city and for some distance west, Hamilton being the most important point for wool in Canada, and where the largest wool business is done. South of this, along the shores of Lake Erie, the wool is principally finer; and north of this, as well as east, it is principally long, but of a coarser staple than that grown in this section, and not suitable for making the same kind of goods as wool produced in this neighborhood.

The clip of 1869 was short of that raised for several years previous, and that of 1870 was about one million of pounds short of 1869. The principal reasons that I can give for this deficiency are, first, the large number of sheep purchased by American buyers for the purpose of breeding that class of sheep in our own country, and then by raising at home the long wool; second, in consequence of the duty under the former tariff, admitting sheep skins, with the wool on, into the United States at a much less rate than the wool would be subjected to either pulled or in the fleece, enabling the American buyers to pay such a high price for long-wooled skins, induced the farmers to slaughter immense numbers of that class of sheep. The present tariff will of course stop that to a great extent. These long-wooled sheep were taken principally to Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, New York, and Massachusetts. Several small lots were also exported to other States and to California. What is termed fine-clothing and medium-clothing wool is used by the manufacturers here instead of being offered to the American market. The stock raised of this class of wool being so small, large quantities of foreign wools have to be imported into Canada to supply the manufacturers, such as Cape, Australian, New Zealand, German, and South American wools, the Cape wool forming the largest proportion. Western American wool up to 1870 was largely imported into Canada, and less of other foreign wools imported, but since then the prices of Western American wool have been much above those of foreign wool, and consequently have almost, if not quite, excluded the fine American wools from the Canadian market.

Combing-wool of a fair quality is raised in Kentucky, which answers some of the manufacturers very well. A large quantity of domestic combing-wool is also being now raised in other States, but I have been informed by several manufacturers that it has not the luster of Canadian wool, and to improve it for certain descriptions of goods they mix the Canada combing with the domestic combing. I have also been informed that the sheep there, after two or three years, do not produce the lustered wool that they do during the first and second year after they are introduced into that country. The samples show this clearly. Whether this arises from the mode of keeping, feeding, or climate, or all combined, I am not prepared to say.

The prices paid for Canada combing-wool in 1870 were below the prices paid in 1869, and ranged from 28 to 33 cents, principally 30 to 31 per pound, and were shipped to Boston, Providence, New York, and Philadelphia, a large proportion going to Lowell and Lawrence, in Massachusetts. Comparatively a small amount of the wool is shipped to England. Although the best combing-wool would be very desirable for the manufacturers there, yet the price is invariably too high.

FREEMAN N. BLAKE.

Statement showing the descriptive quantity and value of each article of merchandise contained in the invoices verified at the consulate of Hamilton during the year ending September 30, 1871, viz :

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Ale	gallons.. 60	\$22 00
Apples	bushels.. 2,522	1,754 73
Bags	9,555	3,306 92
Barley	bushels.. 376,235 $\frac{1}{2}$	259,702 12
Barrels	784	232 65
Braid-yarn	pounds.. 1,884	1,025 82
Buggy	1	70 00
Brandy	gallons.. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 95
Butter	pounds.. 72,640 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,582 57
Burning-fluid	gallons.. 4,489 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,935 10
Candle-machine	1	140 00
Cattle	5,235	204,885 09
Cedar posts	cords.. 15	37 50
Cloth coatings	yards.. 902 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,746 89
Corks	bales.. 112	1,483 91
Drugs	case.. 1	160 63
Eggs	dozen.. 18,805 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,239 83
Feed	tons.. 86 $\frac{1}{2}$	852 02
Flax	pounds.. 891,121	17,253 82
Flaxseed	bushels.. 1,875	2,531 25
Flour	barrels.. 5,490	27,159 90
Fountains, (oil-cans)	do.. 10	750 00
Geese, live	164	65 60
Gun-screw iron		168 64
Hops	pounds.. 16,856	4,805 58
Harnesses	3	93 00
Horses, sets	442	59,245 13
Household goods		14,999 95
Iron, scrap	pounds.. 2,094,837	21,465 31
Iron, wrought	do.. 638,397	6,364 50
Laths	bundles.. 1,069	138 97
Lumber	feet.. 4,347,834	50,304 50
Machinery		1,495 00
Malt	bushels.. 20,353	15,086 64
Monument, (red granite)	1	314 60
Masts	9	265 50
Needles	gross.. 6	34 50
Oat-hulls	bags.. 2,427	226 76
Oat-meal	barrels.. 11,860	52,746 27
Paper, waste	pounds.. 17,390	296 50
Papier-maché		305 85
Paraffine-oil	gallons.. 2,401	600 38
Paraffine wax	pounds.. 8,771	877 10
Petroleum-tar	barrels.. 440	555 00
Pease	bushels.. 52,546	42,227 39
Pelts, sheep	853	128 75
Pictures, oil	8	120 00
Potatoes	bushels.. 1,608	829 77
Poultry	pounds.. 804	44 82
Prunes	do.. 14,851	891 06
Rags	do.. 101,718	3,051 54
Raisins	do.. 27,634	1,796 21
Registered jack-chains	do.. 571	50 00
Rubber	do.. 5,932	178 00
Saddlery ware		350 60
Seed, grass	bushels.. 40	41 36
Seed, mixed		280 62
Seed, clover	bushels.. 2,317	12,185 81
Seed, celery	pounds.. 2	2 50
Seed, timothy	bushels.. 808	3,515 63
Seed, lettuce	pounds.. 2	2 50
Sewing-machines	448	4,388 16
Sheep and lambs	18,474	57,489 82

Statement showing the quantity and value, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	
Shingles	4, 023, 800	\$8, 712 98
Skins, calf	4, 965	5, 209 93
Skins, sheep and lambs	29, 991	14, 358 47
Skins, tanned mink	32	80 00
Skins, green mink	87	261 00
Skins, rabbit	9	1 00
Skins, martin	1	1 00
Skins, muskrat	772	138 96
Skins, raccoon	48	14 40
Skins, fox	17	17 00
Skins, wild-cat	8	2 40
Skins, bear	1	6 00
Skins, beaver	2	3 00
Soap	120 pounds..	38 35
Spools	700	21 00
Steel	97, 710 pounds..	887 41
Swine	579	9, 566 00
Tares	20 bushels..	30 00
Tobacco-stems	86, 095 pounds..	900 45
Turnips	1, 750 bushels..	175 00
Tin, coke	2 boxes..	21 00
Vinegar	980½ gallons..	160 10
Wheat	261, 692 bushels..	359, 896 31
Whisky	51 gallons..	75 50
White contelle	9 pieces..	348 48
Wine	741½ gallons..	451 00
Wood gas-pipes	16, 182	16, 228 05
Wool	1, 251, 610 pounds..	434, 867 92
Wire-rope	1, 110 pounds..	149 14
Wood-reels	2	4 00
Total value		1, 752, 671 37
Goods in bonds through the United States, viz :		
Boots and shoes		\$6, 856 21
Dry-goods		13, 096 93
Drugs		960 16
Carriage	1	96 00
Clothing		14, 568 94
General merchandise		38, 006 48
Groceries		37, 330 33
Hardware		19, 482 10
Machinery		6, 621 72
Mess-beef	141, 684 pounds..	13, 138 40
Paraffine-wax	734 do..	73 40
Petroleum-oil	527, 200 gallons..	111, 773 87
Provisions		134, 844 94
Sewing-machines	2, 570	34, 469 68
Whisky, gallons	83	112 25
Woolen goods		310 14
Total in bond		431, 741 55
Goods manifested in sealed cars		346, 042 00
Total brought forward		1, 752, 671 37
Grand total		2, 530, 454 92

RECAPITULATION.

Total for quarter ended December 31, 1870	\$522, 919 12
Total for quarter ended March 31, 1871	691, 009 87
Total for quarter ended June 30, 1871	698, 402 36
Total for quarter ended September 30, 1871	618, 123 57
Grand total as above	2, 530, 454 92

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Hamilton for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United States			172	28,437		
United States	United States			38	4,854	210	33,291
Total				200	33,291	210	33,291
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United States	5	1,194	196	28,413	201	29,607
United States	United States			40	4,854	40	4,854
Total		5	1,194	236	33,267	241	34,461

KINGSTON.

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Kingston, Ontario, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Brandy	2,881 galls.	\$2,883	\$2,304 80	France.
Gin	1,815 do.	632	1,452 00	Holland.
Rum	309 do.	180	247 20	Great Britain.
Benzoil and naphtha	239½ do.	34	35 93	United States.
Starch	960 lbs.	87	19 20	Do.
Fish, salted and smoked	19,729 do.	1,004	197 29	Do.
Meats, salted and smoked	302,967 do.	20,493	3,029 67	Do.
C. ffee, green	27,082 do.	3,334	812 46	Great Britain.
Do	12,379 do.	1,536	371 37	United States.
Chicccory	4,574 do.	181	182 96	Great Britain.
Vinegar	17½ galls.	13	1 75	Do.
Rice	86,464 lbs.	2,151	864 64	Do.
Indian corn	5,451½ bush.	3,674	163 55	United States.
Wheat	6,293½ do.	5,684	251 74	Do.
Ale, beer, &c	742 galls.	323	82 84	Great Britain.
Do	45 do.	13	3 55	United States.
Tea, green and Japan	83,791 lbs.	22,179	9,242 22	Great Britain.
Do	86,671 do.	25,378	9,873 67	United States.
Do	17,937 do.	5,020	1,971 59	China.
black	2,602 do.	716	198 48	United States.
Do	10,164 do.	3,054	813 87	Great Britain.
Do	1,868 do.	423	446 28	United States.
Wines of all kinds	5,664½ galls.	3,405	3,224 45	Spain, France, and Germany.
Sugar, equal to No. 9 Dutch standard	420,158 lbs.	10,024	4,616 14	Great Britain.
Do	211,014 do.	20,801	9,401 83	British West Indies.
Do	353,444 do.	20,957	8,773 69	French West Indies.
Do	725,495 do.	36,913	16,483 20	United States.
Sugar, below No. 9	92,529 do.	3,924	1,674 96	French West Indies.
Sugar, candy and confectionery	878 do.	238	68 28	United States.
Mace and nutmegs	2,156 do.	993	248 25	Great Britain.
Patent medicines	2,156 do.	84	21 00	United States.
Perfumery		16	4 00	Do.
Molasses	89,534 galls.	1,073	268 25	Great Britain.
Blacking		126	18 90	United States.
Brooms and brushes		40	6 00	Do.
Cabinet-ware		652	97 80	Do.
Carpets		10,497	1,574 55	Great Britain.
Carriages	3 number.	975	146 25	United States.
Coach and harness furniture		231	34 65	Great Britain.
Do		2,247	337 05	United States.
China-ware		3,870	580 50	Great Britain.
Do		4,206	630 90	United States.
Cider	215 galls.	22	3 30	Do.
Clocks		60	9 00	Great Britain.
Clothing, ready-made		2,431	364 65	Do.
Do		159	23 85	United States.
Cocoa and chocolate	339 pounds.	79	11 85	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Kingston, Ontario, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Corks		\$107	\$16 05	United States.
Cordage cwt.	25	535	80 25	Do.
Cottons		630,000	9,450 00	Great Britain.
Do		4,563	684 45	United States.
Dried fruit pounds.	145,000	7,479	1,121 85	Do.
Do do.	288,200	12,212	1,831 80	Great Britain.
Engravings		134	20 10	United States.
Fancy goods		13,562	2,034 30	Great Britain.
Do		627	94 05	United States.
Fire-works		85	12 75	Do.
Guns and fire-arms		290	43 50	Great Britain.
Glass-ware		2,093	313 95	Do.
Do		951	142 65	United States.
Hats and caps		1,358	203 70	Great Britain.
Do		47	7 05	United States.
Inks, other than for printers		29	4 35	Do.
Hosiery		12,630	1,894 50	Great Britain.
Do		1,217	182 55	United States.
Iron and hardware, cutlery, &c.		10,111	1,516 65	Great Britain.
Do		10,470	1,570 50	United States.
Do		39	5 85	France.
Jewelry and watches		188	28 20	Great Britain.
Do		482	72 30	United States.
Mustard pounds.	9,549	1,236	185 40	Great Britain.
Machinery		440	66 00	Do.
Do		2,726	408 90	United States.
Oil-cloths		1,157	173 55	Great Britain.
Do		420	63 00	United States.
Oils in any way rectified gallons.	4,315	2,802	420 30	Great Britain.
Do do.	166	199	29 85	United States.
Packages		2,834	425 10	Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Portugal and Spain.
Paints and colors		1,397	209 55	Great Britain.
Do		397	59 55	United States.
Paper of all kinds		210	31 50	Great Britain.
Do		14	2 10	United States.
Paper-hangings		3,894	581 10	Great Britain.
Do		665	99 75	United States.
Plaster of Paris		159	23 85	Do.
Pickles and sauces		3,015	452 25	Great Britain.
Do		1	15	United States.
Preserved meats		3,045	456 75	Great Britain.
Do		510	76 50	United States.
Printed bills		694	104 10	Do.
Shawls		1,428	214 20	Great Britain.
Do		5	75	United States.
Spices pounds.	21,797	2,031	304 65	Great Britain.
Do do.	4,714	404	60 60	United States.
Silks		29,743	4,461 45	Great Britain.
Spirits turpentine gallons.	65	44	6 60	United States.
Stationery		997	149 55	Great Britain.
Do		516	77 40	United States.
Small wares		5,156	773 40	Great Britain.
Tobacco-pipes		343	51 45	Do.
Do		736	110 40	United States.
Toys		55	8 25	Do.
Varnish gallons.	894	1,513	226 95	Do.
Woolens		60,100	9,015 00	Great Britain.
Do		409	61 35	United States.
Ornamented whites		1,070	160 50	Great Britain.
Do		490	73 50	France.
Do		4,648	697 20	United States.
Oysters		6,127	919 05	Do.
Photograph stock		66	9 90	Great Britain.
Do		443	66 45	United States.
Animals: Horses number.	6	606	60 60	Do.
Herd cattle do.	1	20	2 00	Do.
Other do.	2	1	10	Do.
Fruit, green		2,642	264 20	Do.
Vegetables		265	26 50	Do.
Trees and plants		5,040	504 00	Do.
Printed books		4,275	217 27½	Do.
Seeds, other than cereals		442	44 20	Do.
Iron tons.	346	7,662	383 10	Great Britain.
Type		42	2 10	United States.
Total		1,095,358	125,243 63½	

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Kingston, Ontario, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
FREE GOODS.				
Anatomical preparations.....		\$21	Free.....	United States.
Brass, bar, rod, &c.....		69	do.....	Do.
Dye-stuffs.....		6,444	do.....	Great Britain.
Do.....		429	do.....	Holland.
Do.....		1,292	do.....	United States.
Shirt-manufacturing, articles for.....		6	do.....	Do.
Broom-corn..... pounds.....		10,650	do.....	Do.
Carriages, of travelers.....		8,341	do.....	Do.
Coal and coke..... tons.....	2,933	18,504	do.....	Do.
Church bells..... number.....	2	301	do.....	Do.
Clothing and arms for military.....		170	do.....	Great Britain.
Copper and brass tubes.....		43	do.....	Do.
Do.....		19	do.....	United States.
Cotton-wraps.....		137	do.....	Great Britain.
Do.....		1,655	do.....	United States.
Cotton candle-wick.....		118	do.....	Great Britain.
Do.....		204	do.....	United States.
Cream-tartar.....		204	do.....	Great Britain.
Drawings and works of art.....		30	do.....	United States.
Earths and clays.....		63	do.....	Do.
Emery.....		3	do.....	Great Britain.
Do.....		72	do.....	United States.
Felt, fur hats, and boots.....		226	do.....	Do.
Fibulla.....		584	do.....	Do.
Flax, hemp, &c.....		1,718	do.....	Great Britain.
Do.....		1,632	do.....	Do.
Do.....		1,450	do.....	United States.
Fire-brick.....		9	do.....	Do.
Fish, fresh.....		132	do.....	Do.
Fishing-nets.....		438	do.....	Great Britain.
Fishing-nets, &c.....		923	do.....	United States.
Furs and skins.....		1,284	do.....	Do.
Flour, of wheat..... barrels.....	10,217	94,305	do.....	Do.
Grains of all kinds..... bushels.....	6,829,343	6,184,380	do.....	Do.
Corn-meal..... pounds.....	772,843	10,369	do.....	Do.
Grease and scraps..... do.....	3,524	250	do.....	Do.
Hides, &c.....		75,190	do.....	Do.
Iron, scrap, galvanized..... pounds.....	1,141	72	do.....	Great Britain.
Iron wire..... do.....	17,373	1,041	do.....	United States.
Junk and oakum.....		1,659	do.....	Do.
Locomotive-frames.....		964	do.....	Do.
Merchant linen, thread, and silk-twist.....		927	do.....	Great Britain.
Do.....		33	do.....	United States.
Manila-grass.....		34	do.....	Do.
Manures.....		310	do.....	Do.
Marble, in blocks, unwrought.....		648	do.....	Do.
Medicinal roots.....		17	do.....	Do.
Mill and factory machinery.....		1,208	do.....	Do.
Models.....		3	do.....	Great Britain.
Do.....		97	do.....	United States.
Musical instruments.....		166	do.....	Great Britain.
Ochers, not calcined.....		82	do.....	Do.
Do.....		137	do.....	United States.
Oils, cocoa-nut, palm, &c..... gallons.....	440	281	do.....	Great Britain.
Do..... do.....	4,606	2,820	do.....	United States.
Pitch and tar..... barrels.....	212	454	do.....	Do.
Rollers, for chairs.....		56	do.....	Do.
Do.....		2	do.....	Do.
Rosin..... barrels.....	90	288	do.....	Do.
Sal-ammonia.....		588	do.....	Great Britain.
Salt.....		10,099	do.....	Do.
Do.....		117	do.....	United States.
Sand.....		9	do.....	Do.
Bunting and wire rigging.....		3,560	do.....	Great Britain.
Do.....			do.....	Do.
Settlers' effects.....		117	do.....	Do.
Do.....		9,670	do.....	United States.
Ships' anchors.....		623	do.....	Great Britain.
Do.....		21	do.....	United States.
Dead-eyes.....		18	do.....	Great Britain.
Ships' blocks.....		58	do.....	Do.
Do.....		535	do.....	United States.
Deck-plugs.....		24	do.....	Do.
Ships' cables.....		571	do.....	Great Britain.
Do.....		8,977	do.....	United States.
Specimens of natural history.....		224	do.....	Great Britain.
Do.....		5	do.....	United States.
Stone, unwrought.....		711	do.....	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Kingston, Ontario, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
FREE GOODS—Continued.				
Printers' implements.....		\$8	Free.....	Great Britain.
Do.....		47	do.....	United States.
Steel, unwrought.....pounds..	300	35	do.....	Do.
Tins, in pigs.....		19	do.....	Great Britain.
Trees.....		8	do.....	United States.
Tobacco, leaf.....pounds..	11, 522	3, 095	do.....	Do.
Tobacco.....do.....	567	109	do.....	Great Britain.
Veneering-wood and ivory.....		519	do.....	Do.
Do.....		2, 419	do.....	United States.
Whiting.....		94	do.....	Great Britain.
Wood, unmanufactured.....		347, 249	do.....	United States.
Manufactures of potash.....		139	do.....	Great Britain.
Brass and iron-wire cloth.....		94	do.....	United States.
Manufactures and produce of Canada returned.....		972	do.....	Do.
Animals for use.....			do.....	Do.
Animals, for improvement of stock.....		631	do.....	Great Britain.
Do.....		890	do.....	United States.
Coin and bullion.....		130, 000	do.....	
Total free goods.....		6, 927, 967		

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Produce of the mine.....	\$385, 225	United States.
Produce of the fisheries.....	19, 391	Do.
Produce of the forest.....	137, 759	Do.
Animals and their products.....	348, 891	Do.
Agricultural products.....	283, 855	Do.
Manufactures.....	96, 509	Do.
Coin and bullion.....	147, 857	Do.
Total.....	1, 419, 487	

Abstract of invoices of merchandise exported to the United States from the consular district of Kingston, Ontario, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Ashes, leached.....bushels..	15, 000	\$600 00
Butter.....pounds..	90, 343	18, 170 94
Barley.....bushels..	616, 223½	723, 767 31
Beef.....pounds..	403	21 50
Beans.....bushels..	246	246 00
Brick.....	24, 000	144 00
Cutter, sleigh.....	1	30 00
Cattle.....head..	5, 203	136, 434 51
Carriages.....	13	422 50
Eggs.....dozen..	43, 596	5, 122 61
Furs, (raw skins :)		
Mink.....number..	3, 916	27, 912 80
Fisher.....do.....	298	
Muskrat.....do.....	53, 263	
Fox.....do.....	371	
Lynx.....do.....	2	
Coon.....do.....	205	
Bear.....do.....	73	
Otter.....do.....	4	
Marten.....do.....	209	
Skunk.....do.....	95	
Beaver.....pounds..	460	
Flour.....barrels..	300	1, 500 00
Household goods.....		24, 633 75
Hop-poles.....pieces..	43, 500	652 50
Harness.....sets..	21	383 40
Hardware.....		356 93
Horses.....head..	682	78, 228 76
Hogs.....do.....	764	3, 557 85
Hides and skins.....pieces..	14, 960	9, 494 78

Abstract of invoices of merchandise exported from Kingston, Ontario, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Iron :		
Pig	9,623 tons	} \$249,854 88
Ore	11,615 do	
Scrap	2,467½ do	
Lumber, timber, &c. :		
Sawed	8,268,436½ feet	} 1,915,101 94
Square	59,572 do	
Shingles	10,630 M	
Lath	17,546,800 pieces	
Heading	5,303,304 do	
Pickets	663,024 do	
Posts	4,558 do	
Posts	1,401 cords	
Shingle-bolts	124,998 do	
Stave-bolts	8,400 do	
Staves	956,000 pieces	
Telegraph-poles	170 do	
Pork	2½ barrels	49 25
Pease	46,609 bushels	38,693 25
Poultry		963 00
Rye	77,384 bushels	55,857 85
Sheep and lambs	39,204 head	93,881 59
Sundries		12,831 57
Salt	24,914 bags	} 29,176 37
Do	446 tons	
Do	38,057 bushels	
Seed, timothy and clover		5,560 63
Venison	13,404 pounds	1,104 81
Wool	27,363 do	10,478 78
Wagons	4	155 00
Wood, fire	150 cords	600 00
Wire rigging	16,660 pounds	1,093 00
Total		3,447,082 06

NOTE.—There has been a very large decrease at this as well as at the offices of the consular agents in my district during the past year in our receipts.

I attribute it to the carelessness of many of the collectors of customs on the frontier allowing goods to be entered without requiring the importer to procure consular certificates for such importations.

Again, I find that shippers, in many cases, are inclined to divide up their invoices that they may avoid getting a certificate at all.

This could be remedied, in a measure, by the collectors becoming more attentive to the regulations and requirements of the law, and would generally give better satisfaction to all, and the United States Government be properly remunerated.

S. B. HANCE.

LINGAN.

Statement showing the commerce at Lingan for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Corn-meal	50 barrels	\$200 00		United States.
Flour	104 do	731 00		Do.
Furniture, bedsteads	2	8 00	\$1 20	Do.
Total		939 00	1 20	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Coal	1,036 tons	\$1,813 00	Prince Edward Island.
Coal	20,538 do	35,941 00	United States.
Culm of coal	1,622 do	1,026 00	Do.
Total	23,196	38,780 00	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Lingan for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United States	55	10,471	55	10,471	65	12,153	65	12,153
	Prince Edward Isl'd.	6	630	6	630	6	630	6	630
	St. Pierre, Miquelon.	4	432	4	432				
United States....	United States	4	979	4	979	4	979	4	979
Total .....	.....	69	12,512	69	12,512	75	13,762	75	13,762

F. E. LEAVER.

LONDON.

Abstract of invoices showing the description, quantity, and value of goods verified at the United States consular agency at London for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Ale	hogsheads.. 9	\$187 94
Apples	bushels.. 8,227½	5,638 25
Barley	do.. 35,272½	20,702 76
Butter	pounds.. 43,994	9,676 21
Boots	pairs.. 120	318 00
Beans	bushels.. 103	103 00
Bacon	pounds.. 232,153	20,281 31
Carriages	25	1,939 00
Cheese	40,376	606 00
Crockery	cases.. 1	12 50
Chestnuts	bushels.. 26	91 00
Cattle	5,811	194,852 30
Champagne	cases.. 14	98 00
Combs, rubber	gross.. 326	1,422 71
Eggs	dozen.. 10,644	1,264 53
Flax	pounds.. 132,090	12,968 43
Flour	barrels.. 200	1,000 00
Goods, household	cases.. 372	18,188 47
Hams	pounds.. 238	42 64
Harness	4	50 00
Hair	pounds.. 16,675	500 34
Horses	478	49,273 50
Iron, scrap	pounds.. 373,180	3,555 06
Lard	do.. 26,052	3,057 03
Machinery	2	125 00
Malt	pounds.. 252,341	6,350 64
Oatmeal	do.. 306,000	7,054 35
Paper, printing	reams.. 62	208 00
Pork	38,000	1,788 00
Pease	bushels.. 20,861	15,755 27
Sheep and lambs	23,793	78,554 55
Swine	1,628	6,984 31
Seed, flax	bushels.. 5,298	8,557 35
Seed, clover	do.. 1,068½	461 20
Staves	42,011	1,396 53
Sheep-skins	18,499	10,226 59
Skins, other	5,852	2,123 31
Shoes	pairs.. 289	300 17

Abstract of invoices, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Tobacco.....pounds..	386	\$231 60
Tow.....do....	122,714	2,579 91
Turkeys.....do....	422	34 75
Tar.....barrels..	118	278 00
Wood.....cords..	40	90 00
Wool.....pounds..	266,287	75,735 76
Wheat.....bushels..	21,103	22,106 80
Total		576,771 07

G. H. MORRELL.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Statement showing the commerce at Magdalen Islands for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
FOREIGN.			
Brandy.....gallons..	16	\$46	France.
Wines.....do....	54	20	Do.
Gin.....do....	43	52	Holland.
Rum.....do....	338	166	British Guiana.
Do.....do....	155	80	Cuba.
Whisky.....do....	14	24	Great Britain.
Oil, kerosene.....do....	5	3	United States.
Oil, other.....do....	10	10	Do.
Meats, salted.....pounds..	1,800	130	Do.
Vinegar.....gallons..	20	5	Do.
Flour, wheat, and rye.....barrels..	3	21	Do.
Sugar.....pounds..	100	10	Do.
Molasses.....do....	836	35	Do.
Cordage.....do....		20	Do.
Cottens.....do....		20	Do.
Do.....do....		788	Great Britain.
Iron and hardware.....do....		10	United States.
Wood manufactures.....do....		50	Prince Edward Island.
Paints and colors.....do....		15	United States.
Sails, ready-made.....do....		100	Do.
Small wares.....do....		34	Great Britain.
Woolens.....do....		301	Great Britain and Prince Edward Island.
Earthenware.....do....		77	Great Britain.
Clothing, ready-made.....do....		203	Do.
Agricultural implements.....do....		128	Do.
Seeds.....do....		10	Do.
Books, printed.....do....		5	Do.
Fishing-nets and lines.....do....		2,007	Do.
Fire-wood.....do....		26	Prince Edward Island.
Butter and lard.....do....		16	Do.
Lumber.....do....		208	Do.
Vegetables.....do....		127	Do.
Grain of all kinds.....do....		6	Do.
Total.....		4,753	
<i>Imported coastwise from Nova Scotia and Quebec, duty paid and free.</i>			
Molasses.....pounds..	104,826	3,859	
Coffee, green.....do....	12,619	3,164	
Tea.....do....	5,489	2,973	
Tobacco, manufactured.....do....	7,018	3,796	
Soap and candles.....do....	4,048	1,230	
Wine and spirits.....gallons..	692	1,562	
Sugar.....pounds..	3,146	623	
Cottons, woolens, and sail-cloth.....do....		11,332	
Iron and hardware.....do....		5,269	

Statement showing the commerce at Magdalen Islands, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
<i>Imported coastwise, &c.—Continued.</i>			
Cordage		\$1, 299	
Wood manufactures		2, 470	
Paraffine oil	2, 212 gallons..	640	
Boots and shoes		2, 440	
Flour and meal	2, 473 barrels..	19, 452	
Salt	21, 857 bushels..	6, 210	
Lumber		991	
Meats salted	21, 800 pounds..	2, 616	
Other goods		6, 251	
		76, 177	
Add foreign goods imported direct		4, 753	
Total		80, 930	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
FOREIGN.			
Fish: pickled	9, 926 barrels..	\$10, 387	Prince Edward Island.
dry salted	3 cwt..	10	Do.
pickled	11, 650 barrels..	11, 650	United States.
oil	180 gallons..	92	Prince Edward Island.
Wood manufactures		3	Do.
Total		22, 142	
RECAPITULATION.*			
To Prince Edward Island		10, 492	
United States		11, 650	
Total		22, 142	
<i>Articles the produce of the islands and gulf exported coastwise.</i>			
Dry cod-fish	12, 212 cwt..	36, 606	To Nova Scotia and Quebec.
Pickled cod-fish	539 barrels..	1, 078	
Wool	242 pounds..	100	
Cloth, homespun	225 yards..	200	
Herring	19, 095 barrels..	19, 095	
Mackerel	5, 063 do..	20, 252	
Seal-skins	1, 862 number..	1, 800	
Cod-oil	6, 000 gallons..	3, 000	
Seal-oil	20, 208 do..	10, 109	
Furs	25 number..	50	
Cranberries	702 bushels..	702	
Butter	3, 060 pounds..	612	
Animals	3 number..	60	
Other goods		1, 000	
Total		94, 664	
Foreign goods		22, 142	
Not reported, (United States)		11, 000	
Total		127, 806	

* This does not include the cargoes of the vessels which left the port without clearing. These would be plus seven Gloucester vessels, 7,000 barrels herring; eight other vessels, 4,000 barrels herring; total, 11,000 barrels, at \$1.

Statement showing the navigation at the Magdalen Islands for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	INWARD.				OUTWARD.			
	Whence.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Whither.	No.	Tons.	Men.
United States..	United States	23	1, 914	172	United States	15	884	101
French	St. Pierre	5	140	34				
British	Prince Edward Island.	28	1, 099	137	Prince Edward Island.	24	981	117
Do	Coastwise	153	5, 976	915	Coastwise	151	4, 836	1, 001

NOTE.—All sailing-vessels.

REMARKS.—Seven large American vessels from Gloucester, Massachusetts, arrived here for herring fishery, and obtained full cargoes, but did not either enter or clear at the custom-house; and eight other American vessels made their entry only, and left with full cargoes without clearing.

GEORGE H. HOLT.

MONTREAL.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Acid, sulphuric	16, 153	\$275	\$80 77	Great Britain.
Do	21, 713	371	108 53	United States.
	37, 866	646	189 30	
Ale, beer, and porter in casks.....	3, 255	832	245 95	Great Britain.
Do	8	1	50	United States.
Do..... in bottles	59, 785	27, 878	6, 978 75	Great Britain.
	63, 048	28, 711	7, 225 20	
Animals of all kinds, except horned-cattle, swine, and sheep.....	94	209	20 90	United States.
Animals for improvement of stock..	133	20, 461	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....	1	300	Free	United States.
	134	20, 761	.....	
Ashes, pot, pearl, and soda	560	14, 783	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....	51	1, 530	Free	United States.
	611	16, 313	.....	
Articles for public use of Dominion..	22	1, 607	Free	Great Britain.
Do	6	178	Free	United States.
	28	1, 785	.....	
Articles for use of army and navy..	323	10, 122	Free	Great Britain.
Do	2	177	Free	United States.
	325	10, 299	.....	
Apparel of British subjects domiciled in Canada dying abroad.....	20	700	Free	United States.
Articles for use of foreign consuls-general.....	13	238	Free	United States.
Do	1	226	Free	Spain.
Do	1	30	Free	Italy.
	15	494	.....	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Acid, alum, antimony, and argol... pkgs..	1, 588	\$24, 090	Free	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	129	2, 293	Free	United States.
Do pkgs..	2	342	Free	France.
Do pkgs..	2	279	Free	Germany.
	1, 720	27, 004	.....	
Annotto pkgs..	15	212	Free	United States.
Anatomical preparations..... pkgs..	2	17	Free	Great Britain.
Brandy..... galls..	5, 640	7, 415	\$4, 462 00	Great Britain.
Do galls..	82	139	65 60	United States.
Do galls..	129, 922½	150, 214	103, 131 78	France.
Do galls..	867	520	693 60	Germany.
Do galls..	751	1, 010	600 80	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Do galls..	136	54	108 80	Spain.
Do galls..	273	156	218 40	Holland.
	137, 671½	159, 508	109, 280 98	
Butter lbs..	201	37	8 04	United States.
Bagatelle-boards and billiard-tables and furnishings pkgs..	2	180	27 00	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	12	788	118 20	United States.
	14	968	145 20	
Blacking..... pkgs..	64	707	106 05	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	239	3, 702	555 30	United States.
Do pkgs..	2	18	2 70	France.
	305	4, 427	664 05	
Brooms and brushes pkgs..	35	7, 891	1, 333 65	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	61	2, 083	312 45	United States.
Do pkgs..	1	103	15 45	Germany.
	97	10, 077	1, 661 55	
Biscuit and bread from Great Britain and British N. American Provinces.. pkgs..	5	26	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Busts, casts, and statues pkgs..	4	561	Free	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	1	30	Free	United States.
	5	591	.....	
Barks, berries, drugs, nuts, vegetables and woods used in dyeing... lbs..	444, 944	31, 032	Free	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	434, 605	32, 694	Free	United States.
Do lbs..	2, 200	507	Free	France.
Do lbs..	24, 000	858	Free	Italy.
	905, 749	65, 091	.....	
Bleaching-powder and borax..... lbs..	796, 757	32, 861	Free	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	900	177	Free	United States.
	797, 657	33, 038	.....	
Book-binders' tools, mill-boards, and binders' cloth..... pkgs..	150	2, 030	Free	United States.
Do pkgs..	633	10, 521	Free	Great Britain.
	783	12, 551	.....	
Buhr-stones..... No..	2, 280	4, 004	Free	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Bolting-cloth.....pkgs..	2	\$1,082	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	11	2,736	Free	United States.
	13	3,818	.....	
Blocks, bushes, &c., for ships.....pkgs..	1	16	Free	Great Britain.
Binnacle and signal lamps, dead-eyes, &c., for ships.....pkgs..	28	472	Free	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	2	65	Free	Great Britain.
	30	527	.....	
Bristles.....lbs..	14,574	18,176	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	2,890	2,109	Free	United States.
	17,464	20,285	.....	
Bulbs.....pkgs..	1	37	Free	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	12	1,114	Free	Great Britain.
	13	1,151	.....	
Brass, bar, rod, sheet, and scrap....cwt..	324	6,083	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....cwt..	178½	4,063	Free	United States.
Do.....cwt..	24	172	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	526½	10,318	.....	
Broom-corn.....lbs..	746,302	35,581	Free	United States.
Bunting and wire rigging.....pkgs..	1	27	Free	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	27	1,876	Free	Great Britain.
	28	1,903	.....	
Cordials.....galls..	36	291	\$43 20	Great Britain.
Do.....galls..	35	78	42 00	United States.
Do.....galls..	757	1,206	908 40	France.
Do.....galls..	29	84	34 80	Holland.
Do.....galls..	52	279	182 40	Germany.
	909	1,938	1,210 80	
Coffee, green.....lbs..	25,084	32,414	7,652 52	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	213,084	26,074	6,376 73	United States.
Do.....lbs..	3,970	412	119 10	France.
Do.....lbs..	8,263	942	247 89	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Do.....lbs..	5,284	700	158 52	British West Indies.
	255,685	60,542	14,554 76	
Coffee, ground or roasted.....lbs..	433	32	17 32	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	150	3	Free	United States.
	583	35	17 32	
Chicory, ground or roasted.....lbs..	89,075	3,426	3,563 50	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	11,044	442	441 76	United States.
Do.....lbs..	1,282	44	51 28	France.
Do.....lbs..	5,314	191	212 56	Germany.
	106,715	4,103	4,269 10	
Common soap.....lbs..	13,148	822	131 48	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	1,834	246	18 34	United States.
Do.....lbs..	2,033	219	20 33	Germany.
	17,015	1,287	170 15	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cigars.....lbs..	29, 141	\$21, 257	\$13, 113 45	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	14, 804½	31, 317	6, 662 03	United States.
Do.....lbs..	108, 183	63, 621	48, 682 90	Germany.
Do.....lbs..	8, 388	24, 859	3, 774 60	Spanish West Indies.
Do.....lbs..	10	45	4 50	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Do.....lbs..	89	29	40 05	France.
	160, 615½	141, 128	72, 277 53	
Cheese.....lbs..	7, 260	1, 354	217 80	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	2, 633	547	78 99	United States.
Do.....lbs..	1, 051	130	31 53	France.
	10, 944	2, 031	328 32	
Coal and coke.....tons..	16, 796	47, 717	4, 767 75	Great Britain.
Do.....tons..	32, 052	149, 574	4, 065 50	United States.
	48, 848	197, 291	8, 833 25	
Cane-juice and melado.....lbs..	4, 360, 351	145, 475	63, 620 96	Spanish West Indies.
Do.....lbs..	2, 998, 487	110, 459	46, 355 31	United States.
	7, 358, 838	255, 934	109, 976 27	
Cabinet-ware and furniture.....pkgs..	39	3, 036	455 40	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	355	5, 618	842 71	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	9	36	5 40	China.
	403	8, 690	1, 303 51	
Candles.....lbs..	75, 054	12, 704	1, 905 60	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	11, 807	2, 919	437 85	United States.
Do.....lbs..	2, 375	447	67 05	France.
	89, 236	16, 070	2, 410 50	
Carpets and hearth-rugs.....pkgs..	815	144, 239	21, 635 85	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	41	692	114 30	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	3	35	5 25	France.
Do.....pkgs..	775	2, 398	359 70	China.
	1, 634	147, 364	22, 115 10	
Carriages.....pkgs..	63	7, 810	1, 171 50	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	1	340	51 00	Great Britain.
	64	8, 150	1, 222 50	
Coach and harness furniture.....pkgs..	6	1, 216	182 40	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	129	5, 877	881 55	United States.
	135	7, 093	1, 063 95	
Chandeliers, girandoles, and gas-fittings.....pkgs..	55	3, 180	477 00	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	65	5, 268	790 20	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	6	910	136 50	France.
	126	9, 358	1, 403 70	
China-ware, crockery, and earthen-ware.....pkgs..	33, 020	201, 163	30, 174 45	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	233	3, 880	581 96	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	29	1, 101	165 15	Germany.
Do.....pkgs..	5	430	64 50	France.
	33, 287	206, 574	30, 986 06	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Clocks pkgs..	29	\$839	\$125 85	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	2,785	32,040	4,806 00	United States.
Do pkgs..	3	398	59 70	France.
Do pkgs..	1	42	6 30	Germany.
	2,718	33,319	4,997 85	
Clothing or wearing-apparel pkgs..	105	14,908	2,227 20	Great Britain.
Clothing, made by hand or sewing-machine pkgs..	92	3,684	552 60	United States.
Do pkgs..	1	35	5 25	Germany.
	198	18,627	2,785 05	
Cider galls..	794	450	67 00	United States.
Do galls..	131	95	14 35	Great Britain.
	925	545	81 79	
Cocoa and chocolate lbs..	34,831	7,202	1,060 20	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	9,483	2,271	340 65	United States.
Do lbs..	1,008	249	37 35	France.
	45,322	9,722	1,438 20	
Cordage lbs..	73,123	15,167	2,275 05	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	13,110	3,395	509 25	United States.
Do lbs..	530	24	3 60	Germany.
	86,763	18,586	2,787 90	
Corks pkgs..	9	394	59 10	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	122	3,562	534 30	United States.
Do pkgs..	262	3,689	553 35	France.
Do pkgs..	6	311	46 65	Germany.
Do pkgs..	43	748	112 20	Portugal.
Do pkgs..	186	1,097	164 55	Spain.
	628	9,801	1,470 15	
Cottons pkgs..	13,594	3,294,043	494,106 45	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	4,324	137,259	20,588 23	United States.
Do pkgs..	3	1,086	162 90	France.
Do pkgs..	4	499	74 85	Germany.
	17,925	3,432,887	514,932 43	
Coin and bullion pkgs..	1	183	Free	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	46	268,849	Free	United States.
	47	269,032	.....	
Colors, &c. pkgs..	36,120	9,260	Free	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	28,266	8,870	Free	United States.
Do pkgs..	2,990	2,000	Free	Germany.
	67,376	20,130	.....	
Cream of tartar in crystals lbs..	17,032	2,549	Free	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	3,360	490	Free	United States.
Do lbs..	70,308	13,326	Free	France.
	90,700	16,365	.....	
Cotton wool lbs..	328,862	55,766	Free	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cotton candle-wick lbs..	84, 279	\$5, 408	Free	United States.
Do lbs..	280	56	.....	Great Britain.
	84, 559	5, 464	.....	
Cotton and flax waste lbs..	84, 279	5, 580	Free	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	136, 691	13, 928	Free	United States.
	220, 970	19, 508	.....	
Church bells and communion-plate. pkgs..	29	2, 597	Free	United States.
Do pkgs..	6	1, 475	Free	France.
Do pkgs..	16	3, 365	Free	Great Britain.
	51	7, 437	.....	
Cocoa-paste from Great Britain or British North American Provinces.. lbs..	5, 398	1, 474	Free	Great Britain.
Canvas for the manufacture of oil-cloth..... pkgs..	8	468	Free	Great Britain.
Cotton and woolen netting for India-rubber shoes..... pkgs..	51	15, 681	Free	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	28	5, 359	Free	United States.
	79	21, 040	.....	
Cranks and shafts for steamboats and mills in the rough..... cwt..	30	357	Free	Great Britain.
Do cwt..	25	310	Free	France.
Do cwt..	40	526	Free	United States.
	95	1, 193	.....	
Cables, hemp, grass, cordage, &c., for ships' use pkgs..	110	17, 144	Free	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	6	334	Free	United States.
	116	17, 478	.....	
Copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, and sheets, and sheathing..... cwt..	3, 664½	69, 546	Free	Great Britain.
Do cwt..	18	503	Free	United States.
Do cwt..	2	27	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	3, 684½	70, 076	.....	
Caoutchouc or India-rubber and gutta-percha, unmanufactured lbs..	60	47	Free	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	210, 284	124, 839	Free	United States.
	210, 344	124, 886	.....	
Cork-wood pkgs..	113	1, 497	Free	United States.
Do pkgs..	250	2, 828	Free	Spain.
Do pkgs..	377	4, 321	Free	Great Britain.
	740	8, 646	.....	
Cocoa-beans and shells..... lbs..	336	73	Free	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	1, 876	208	Free	United States.
	2, 212	281	Free	
Dried fruit and nuts of all kinds.... lbs..	2, 628, 513	84, 970	\$12, 718 50	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	1, 500, 916	53, 733	8, 059 95	United States.
Do lbs..	698, 307	39, 358	5, 903 70	France.
Do lbs..	3, 027, 067	176, 704	26, 505 60	Spain.
Do lbs..	175, 655	9, 998	1, 499 70	Greece.
Do lbs..	15, 300	753	112 90	Turkey.
Do lbs..	5, 900	457	68 55	Asia Minor.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Dried fruit and nuts of all kinds....lbs..	8, 273	\$1, 257	\$186 55	Sicily.
Do.....lbs..	56, 000	3 486	522 90	China.
	8, 115, 931	370, 536	55, 580 40	
Drugs, not elsewhere specified ....pkgs..	8, 133	118, 627	17, 794 05	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	640	18, 631	2, 794 72	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	28	2, 290	343 50	France.
Do.....pkgs..	6	144	21 60	Germany.
Do.....pkgs..	15	501	75 15	China.
	8, 822	140, 193	21, 029 02	
Diamonds & other precious stones.pkgs..	12	4, 784	Free	Great Britain. United States. Germany.
Do.....pkgs..	4	401	Free	
Do.....pkgs..	1	50	Free	
	17	5, 235	.....	
Deck-plugs, wedges, knees, and masts of iron.....pkgs..	882	8, 151	Free	Great Britain.
Drawings, not in oil.....pkgs..	14	165	Free	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	27	697	Free	Great Britain.
	41	862	.....	
Duck for belting and hose.....pkgs..	251	13, 047	Free	United States.
Engravings and prints.....pkgs..	39	4, 022	603 30	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	131	3, 579	536 85	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	9	1, 302	195 30	France.
Do.....pkgs..	1	93	13 95	Germany.
Do.....pkgs..	1	12	1 80	China.
	181	9, 008	1, 351 20	
Earth, clay, and sand .....tons..	924½	9, 720	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....tons..	2, 289½	4, 567	Free	United States.
	3, 213¾	14, 287	.....	
Emery .....lbs..	218, 781	3, 760	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	309	42	Free	United States.
	219, 090	3, 802	.....	
Eggs .....doz..	20	66	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....doz..	1, 630	446	Free	United States.
	1, 650	512	.....	
Fish, salted and smoked.....lbs..	15, 382	1, 055	153 82	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	173, 841	9, 126	1, 738 41	United States.
Do.....lbs..	74, 968	1, 583	27 68	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	264, 191	11, 764	1, 919 94	
Fancy goods .....pkgs..	2, 539	672, 351	70, 852 65	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	257	23, 617	3, 542 55	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	215	62, 499	9, 374 85	France.
Do.....pkgs..	531	63, 645	9, 546 75	Germany.
Do.....pkgs..	4	187	28 05	Italy.
Do.....pkgs..	135	3, 215	482 25	China.
Do.....pkgs..	42	4, 265	639 75	Japan.
Do.....pkgs..	8	782	117 30	Belgium.
	3, 731	830, 561	94, 584 15	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Fire-works.....pkgs..	13	\$556	\$33 50	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	440	3, 430	514 55	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	8	26	3 90	China.
	461	4, 012	601 95	
Flat wire for crinolines.....pkgs..	27	1, 390	208 50	United States.
Fruits of all kinds, green.....pkgs..	9, 484	33, 974	3, 397 40	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	25, 095	34, 138	3, 414 04	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	5, 073	1, 337	133 70	Spain.
Do.....pkgs..	645	1, 451	145 10	Asia Minor.
Do.....pkgs..	750	1, 727	172 70	France.
	41, 047	72, 627	7, 262 94	
Flour of wheat and rye.....bbls..	172, 239½	794, 208	6, 354 07	United States.
Flour and meal of all other kinds..bbls..	17	68	1 80	Great Britain.
Do.....bbls..	3, 596	11, 576	2 10	United States.
	3, 613	11, 644	3 90	
Farming-implements imported by agricultural societies.....pkgs..	3	301	Free	Great Britain.
Fire-bricks.....mill..	626	8, 287	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....mill..	60	1, 973	Free	United States.
	686	10, 260	.....	
Fishing-hooks, nets, seines, lines, and twines.....pkgs..	102	8, 682	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	16	1, 055	Free	United States.
	118	9, 737	.....	
Fibrilla, Mexican fiber, or Tampico white and black, and other vegetable fibers for manufacturers' purposes.....cwt..	459	6, 200	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....cwt..	86½	1, 303	Free	United States.
Do.....cwt..	40	795	Free	Germany.
	585½	8, 298	.....	
Fire-clay.....cwt..	1, 317	1, 543	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....cwt..	1, 421	1, 650	Free	United States.
	2, 738	3, 193	.....	
Fish, fresh.....pkgs..	2, 501	19, 336	Free	United States.
Fruits preserved in brandy or other spirits.....galls..	90	135	108 00	France.
Do.....galls..	4	8	4 80	United States.
Do.....galls..	17	51	20 40	Great Britain.
	111	194	133 20	
Flax, hemp, and tow, undressed ....cwt..	12, 176	115, 765	Free	United States.
Do.....cwt..	6, 863	45, 258	Free	Great Britain.
	19, 039	161, 023	.....	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Furs, skins, and tails, undressed . . . pkgs..	235	\$86, 675	Free	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	322	53, 701	Free	United States.
Do pkgs..	14	9, 194	Free	Germany.
Do pkgs..	2	1, 888	Free	Prussia.
Do pkgs..	2	200	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	575	151, 658	.....	
Fish, and products of fish, and fish-oil pkgs..	27, 953	201, 735	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Gin galls..	28, 202	14, 327	\$22, 561 60	Great Britain.
Do galls..	10, 114	3, 259	8, 071 20	Germany.
Do galls..	160, 451½	62, 082	128, 361 00	Holland.
Do galls..	738	307	435 20	France.
Do galls..	16, 362	6, 199	13, 089 60	Belgium.
	215, 867½	86, 174	172, 518 60	
Gunpowder lbs..	1, 549	763	114 45	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	386	152	22 80	United States.
	1, 935	915	137 25	
Guns, rifles, and fire-arms of all kinds pkgs..	77	9, 119	1, 367 85	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	110	11, 565	1, 734 75	United States.
Do pkgs..	45	4, 302	645 30	Germany.
Do pkgs..	1	105	15 75	Belgium.
	233	25, 091	3, 763 65	
Glass, plate and silvered pkgs..	647	26, 056	3, 908 40	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	40	4, 378	656 70	United States.
Do pkgs..	4	489	73 35	France.
Do pkgs..	70	8, 836	1, 325 40	Germany.
Do pkgs..	9	1, 244	186 60	Belgium.
	770	41, 003	6, 150 45	
Glass, window, stained, painted, colored, or plain pkgs..	15, 306	18, 496	2, 774 40	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	55, 078	74, 925	11, 238 75	Belgium.
Do pkgs..	8, 041	11, 488	1, 723 20	Germany.
Do pkgs..	1	21	3 15	United States.
Do pkgs..	663	787	118 05	France.
Do pkgs..	37	136	20 40	Holland.
	79, 126	105, 853	15, 877 95	
Glass ware pkgs..	16, 947	96, 200	14, 430 00	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	7, 676	66, 214	9, 932 10	United States.
Do pkgs..	102	1, 653	247 95	France.
Do pkgs..	4, 884	15, 214	2, 282 10	Germany.
Do pkgs..	726	2, 155	323 25	Belgium.
Do pkgs..	8	296	44 40	Austria.
	30, 343	181, 732	27, 259 80	
Gems and medals, &c., including antiquities pkgs..	11	254	Free	United States.
Do pkgs..	2	220	Free	Great Britain.
	13	474	.....	
Grease and grease-scrap lbs..	351, 489	24, 953	Free	United States.
Gum, sandarac lbs..	320	112	Free	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	1, 413	452	Free	United States.
	1, 733	564	.....	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Gum copal.....lbs..	121, 390	\$14, 275	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	118, 423	14, 507	Free	United States.
Do.....lbs..	3, 930	480	Free	Germany.
	243, 743	29, 262	.....	
Gum damar.....lbs..	3, 559	617	Free	United States.
Do.....lbs..	112	23	Free	Great Britain.
	3, 671	640	.....	
Gum shellac.....lbs..	2, 795	685	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	11, 227	3, 233	Free	United States.
	14, 022	3, 918	.....	
Grain of all kinds, except wheat and Indian corn.....bush..	528	490	\$13 74	Great Britain.
Do.....bush..	79, 947	51, 062	1, 014 78	United States.
	80, 475	51, 552	1, 028 52	
Green and dried fruit, the growth of British N. American Provinces..pkgs..	5	20	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Hops.....lbs..	6, 125	865	306 28	United States.
Do.....lbs..	26, 638	4, 294	1, 331 90	Germany.
Do.....lbs..	41, 846	6, 585	2, 092 30	Great Britain.
	74, 609	11, 744	3, 730 48	
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....pkgs..	1, 705	238, 444	35, 766 21	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	3, 533	128, 962	19, 344 23	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	25	5, 907	885 91	Germany.
Do.....pkgs..	10	1, 117	167 55	France.
Do.....pkgs..	4	71	10 65	China.
	5, 277	374, 501	56, 174 55	
Hardware and iron cutlery of all sorts.....pkgs..	163	62, 807	9, 421 05	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	29	1, 802	270 30	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	3	503	75 45	France.
Do.....pkgs..	1	172	25 80	Germany.
	196	65, 284	9, 792 60	
Hardware—Japanned, planished tin, and Britannia metal ware.....pkgs..	15	831	124 65	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	75	1, 994	299 10	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	4	156	23 40	Germany.
	94	2, 981	447 15	
Hardware—Spades, shovels, axes, hoes, rakes, forks, and edge-tools, scythes and snaths.....pkgs..	406	12, 061	1, 809 15	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	1, 904	4, 219	632 85	United States.
	2, 310	16, 280	2, 442 00	
Hardware—Spikes, nails, tacks, brads, and sprigs.....pkgs..	1, 558	13, 456	2, 018 40	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	108	1, 406	210 90	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	118	597	89 55	Germany.
Do.....pkgs..	76	250	37 50	Belgium.
	1, 860	15, 709	2, 356 35	
Hardware—Stoves and other iron castings.....pkgs..	29, 990	37, 033	5, 554 95	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	1, 114	18, 379	2, 757 02	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	1	22	3 30	Germany.
	31, 105	55, 434	8, 315 27	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Hardware and iron, other pkgs..	30,062	\$813,304	\$121,995 60	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	23,803	341,475	51,221 03	United States.
Do pkgs..	10	539	88 95	France.
Do pkgs..	296	16,658	2,498 70	Germany.
Do pkgs..	349	2,029	304 35	Belgium.
Do pkgs..	8	537	80 55	Prussia.
	54,528	1,174,596	176,189 18	
Hosiery pkgs..	679	204,934	30,740 10	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	14	832	124 80	United States.
Do pkgs..	1	159	23 85	Germany.
	694	205,925	30,888 75	
Horses No.	19	969	96 90	United States.
Do No.	1	487	48 70	Great Britain.
	20	1,456	145 60	
Horned cattle No..	8	796	79 60	Great Britain.
Do No..	4	101	10 10	United States.
	12	897	89 70	
Hoop-skirts, manufactured articles for pkgs..	128	10,261	Free	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	192	11,766	Free	United States.
	320	22,027		
Hair, unmanufactured lbs..	12,852	5,227	Free	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	9,573	2,245	Free	United States.
	22,425	7,472		
Hair, curled lbs..	1,746	513	Free	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	17,355	4,022	Free	United States.
	19,101	4,535		
Hides, horns, and pelts pkgs..	1,519	39,464	Free	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	56,415	302,360	Free	United States.
Do pkgs..	1,443	5,671	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Do pkgs..	535	1,820	Free	British West Indies.
	59,912	349,215		
Inks of all kinds, except printing pkgs..	238	3,002	450 30	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	183	858	128 70	United States.
	421	3,860	579 00	
Iron tons..	33,470½	1,437,621	71,881 05	Great Britain.
Do tons..	838	21,122	1,056 10	United States.
	34,308½	1,458,743	72,937 15	
Iron, scrap, galvanized, or pig, bars, puddled, blooms and billets, bolts and spikes, galvanized cwt..	771,289	918,188	Free	Great Britain.
Do cwt..	53	261	Free	United States.
Do cwt..	501	1,924	Free	Germany.
Do cwt..	20	162	Free	Belgium.
Do cwt..	33	33	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	771,896	920,568		
Indian corn bush..	348,793	256,627	Free	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Indigo.....lbs..	27, 274	\$17, 335	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	5, 932	4, 391	Free	United States.
Do.....lbs..	58	49	Free	Germany.
	33, 264	21, 775	.....	
Jewelry and watches.....pkgs..	233	168, 196	\$25, 229 40	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	283	37, 866	5, 679 85	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	20	25, 882	3, 882 30	France.
Do.....pkgs..	15	18, 490	2, 773 50	Germany.
Do.....pkgs..	42	60, 787	9, 118 05	Switzerland.
	593	311, 221	46, 683 10	
Junk and oakum.....cwt..	609	2, 943	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....cwt..	1, 081	6, 231	Free	United States.
Do.....cwt..	985	6, 431	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	2, 675	15, 605	.....	
Lumber, sawn or plank, not mahogany or rosewood, &c.....feet..	63, 145	831	124 58	United States.
Lard and tallow.....lbs..	3, 693	383	36 93	United States.
Leather.....pkgs..	356	142, 458	21, 368 67	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	747	39, 267	5, 890 07	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	116	60, 978	9, 146 70	France.
Do.....pkgs..	12	6, 042	906 28	Germany.
	1, 231	248, 745	37, 311 72	
Leather, sheep, goat, calf, and chamois skins, dressed.....pkgs..	74	28, 744	4, 311 60	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	120	58, 695	8, 804 25	France.
Do.....pkgs..	26	17, 762	2, 664 60	Germany.
Do.....pkgs..	13	6, 534	980 10	United States.
	233	111, 735	16, 760 55	
Leather, sole and upper.....pkgs..	1, 481	263, 475	26, 347 50	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	862	18, 584	1, 858 40	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	58	23, 338	2, 333 80	France.
	2, 401	305, 397	30, 539 70	
Linen.....pkgs..	2, 954	518, 256	77, 492 55	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	155	10, 735	1, 610 25	United States.
	3, 109	528, 991	79, 102 80	
Linen.....pkgs..	1	28	4 20	Germany.
Locomotive-engines & railro'd-cars.....pkgs..	26	2, 519	377 85	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	2	15, 308	2, 296 20	United States.
	28	17, 827	2, 674 05	
Lead, red and white.....cwt..	14, 718	84, 855	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....cwt..	34	218	Free	United States.
	14, 752	58, 073	.....	
Lithographic stones.....pkgs..	47	999	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	1	108	Free	United States.
	48	1, 107	.....	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, &c	350	\$60	Free	Great Britain.
Do	433, 994	17, 331	Free	United States.
	434, 344	17, 391	.....	
Locomotive-engines, frames, axles, cranks, hoop-iron, or steel for tires, bent, &c., &c.	3, 852	35, 549	Free	Great Britain.
Do	343	2, 208	Free	United States.
Do	80	730	Free	Belgium.
	4, 275	38, 487	.....	
Lead, in pigs, sheets, and litharge ..	19, 999	88, 149	Free	Great Britain.
Molasses	6, 139, 295	68, 655	\$23, 097 59	United States.
Do	1, 296, 955	18, 388	4, 597 00	Spanish West Indies.
Do	1, 375, 279	31, 200	7, 800 00	British West Indies.
Do	407, 924	7, 438	1, 859 50	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	9, 219, 453	125, 681	37, 354 09	
Meats, fresh, salted, or smoked	422	91	4 22	Great Britain.
Do	737, 403	57, 169	7, 374 03	United States.
Do	750	75	7 50	Germany.
Do	156	41	1 56	Prussia.
	738, 731	57, 376	7, 387 31	
Macaroni and vermicelli	62, 672	3, 463	519 45	France.
Maps, charts, and atlases	10	124	18 60	United States.
Do	1	47	7 05	Great Britain.
	11	171	25 65	
Manufactures of marble, or imitation of of marble	200	8, 994	1, 349 10	Great Britain.
Do	469	2, 025	303 75	United States.
Do	15	867	130 05	Italy.
Do	55	538	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	739	12, 424	1, 782 90	
Manufactures of caoutchouc, or India-rubber, &c	130	29, 556	4, 433 40	Great Britain.
Do	543	19, 481	2, 922 15	United States.
	673	49, 037	7, 355 55	
Manufactures of fur, or of which fur is a principal part	138	95, 851	14, 377 65	Great Britain.
Do	762	40, 082	6, 011 16	United States.
Do	10	5, 033	754 91	Germany.
Do	1	145	21 75	Prussia.
Do	2	736	110 40	China.
Do	1	966	144 90	Belgium.
Do	1, 080	32, 266	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	1, 994	175, 079	21, 420 77	
Manufactures of hair and mohair ..	178	20, 995	3, 149 15	Great Britain.
Do	301	5, 463	819 45	United States.
Do	5	2, 056	308 40	Germany.
	484	28, 514	4, 277 00	
Manufactures of papier-maché	10	63	9 45	Great Britain.
Do	1	23	3 45	United States.
	11	86	12 90	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Manufactures of grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not elsewhere specified.....pkgs..	95	\$2,438	\$365 70	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	97	653	97 95	Germany.
Do .....pkgs..	77	1,225	183 75	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	40	160	24 00	China.
	309	4,476	671 40	
Manufactures of bone, shell, horn, pearl, and ivory .....pkgs..	1	36	5 40	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	4	240	36 00	France.
Do .....pkgs..	3	59	8 85	United States.
	8	335	50 25	
Manufactures of gold, silver, electroplate, argentine, albata, German silver, and plated ware of all kinds .....pkgs..	224	50,254	7,538 10	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	298	20,251	3,037 65	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	24	5,571	835 65	France.
Do .....pkgs..	1	180	27 00	Italy.
Do .....pkgs..	4	1,038	155 70	Germany.
	551	77,294	11,594 10	
Manufactures of brass or copper ..pkgs..	64	8,266	1,239 90	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	116	6,346	951 90	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	1	498	74 70	France.
Do .....pkgs..	5	510	76 50	Germany.
	186	15,620	2,343 00	
Manufactures of leather or imitation of leather .....pkgs..	127	74,162	11,124 30	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	277	8,263	1,239 45	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	33	56,969	8,545 35	France.
Do .....pkgs..	7	7,730	1,159 50	Germany.
	444	147,124	22,068 60	
Manufactures of leather, boots and shoes.....pkgs..	134	17,851	2,677 65	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	172	4,243	636 38	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	6	2,566	384 90	France.
Do .....pkgs..	9	1,120	168 00	Germany.
Do .....pkgs..	1	56	8 40	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	322	25,836	3,875 33	
Manufactures of leather, harness and saddlery.....pkgs..	36	5,395	809 25	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	14	1,132	69 59	United States.
	50	6,527	878 84	
Manufactures of wood .....pkgs..	60	3,134	470 10	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	14,481	34,923	5,238 40	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	1	45	6 75	France.
Do .....pkgs..	12	37	5 55	China.
	14,554	38,139	5,720 80	
Mowing, reaping, and thrashing machines .....pkgs..	154	6,620	993 00	United States.
Musical instruments, including musical boxes and clocks .. .pkgs..	32	3,529	529 35	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	517	90,201	13,530 10	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	13	1,138	170 70	Germany.
	562	94,868	14,230 15	
Malt .....bush..	496	776	198 40	Great Britain.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Mace and nutmegs.....lbs..	24,695	\$10,712	\$2,678 00	Great Britain.
Do .....lbs..	11,414	4,362	1,090 50	United States.
Do .....lbs..	335	159	39 75	France.
	36,444	15,233	3,808 25	
Mustard.....lbs..	167,485	24,112	3,616 80	Great Britain.
Do .....lbs..	6,106	794	119 10	United States.
	173,591	24,906	3,735 90	
Machinery not enumerated .....pkgs..	2,067	54,060	8,109 00	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	1,968	97,291	14,593 61	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	19	954	143 10	Germany.
	4,054	152,305	22,845 71	
Machinery which cannot be manufactured in the Dominion .....pkgs..	34	3,458	Free	United States.
Material for hats, boots, and shoes, felt, prunella, &c.....pkgs..	527	215,055	Free	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	6	1,941	Free	France.
Do .....pkgs..	1	368	Free	Germany.
	534	217,364	.....	
Moss for upholstery purposes .....cwt..	390	3,516	Free	United States.
Machine linen thread and silk twist.....pkgs..	220	100,291	Free	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	71	6,538	Free	United States.
	291	106,829	.....	
Manures .....tons..	567	2,102	Free	Great Britain.
Do .....tons..	41	157	Free	United States.
	608	2,259	Free	
Marble, unwrought.....pkgs..	366	2,864	Free	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	1,898	8,910	Free	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	62	152	Free	France.
Do .....pkgs..	29	110	Free	Italy.
	2,355	12,036	.....	
Niter, sal ammoniac, sal soda, saltpeter, soda ash, soda caustic, &c....cwt..	86,152	226,273	Free	Great Britain.
Do .....cwt..	52	527	Free	United States.
Do .....cwt..	6	1,140	Free	France.
	86,210	227,940	.....	
Oil, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified, and refined.....galls..	15,947½	4,741	2,391 68	United States.
Oil, benzole, naphtha, and refined petroleum .....galls..	23,491	5,689	3,396 25	United States.
Do .....galls..	20	19	3 00	Great Britain.
	23,511	5,708	3,399 25	
Oil, products of petroleum .....galls..	8,031	1,356	803 10	United States.
Oils in any way rectified or prepared, not elsewhere specified.....galls..	356,105	247,466	37,119 90	Great Britain.
Do .....galls..	54,925½	38,209	5,731 35	United States.
Do .....galls..	26,727	24,450	3,667 50	France.
Do .....galls..	518	702	105 30	Sicily.
Do .....galls..	1,816	827	124 05	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Do .....galls..	4,075	3,705	555 75	Spain.
	444,166½	315,359	47,303 85	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Opium pkgs..	5	\$3, 473	\$520 95	United States.
Oil-cloths pkgs..	293	22, 496	3, 374 10	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	201	8, 376	1, 256 40	United States.
	494	30, 872	4, 630 50	
Ochers and metallic oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined cwt..	6, 732½	6, 913	Free	Great Britain.
Do cwt..	628	778	Free	United States.
Do cwt..	209	172	Free	France.
Do cwt..	7	31	Free	Germany.
	7, 576½	7, 894	.....	
Oils, cocoa-nut, pine, and palm, in natural state galls..	45, 653	9, 434	Free	Great Britain.
Do galls..	48, 170	17, 807	Free	United States.
	93, 823	27, 241	.....	
Oil, whale galls..	5, 452	2, 955	Free	United States.
Oranges, citrons, and lemons, when imported in brine for the purpose of being candied pkgs..	14	624	Free	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	110	2, 268	Free	France.
	124	2, 892	.....	
Oil-cake lbs..	248, 750	5, 934	Free	United States.
Ores of metals of all kinds tons..	2	86	Free	Great Britain.
Do tons..	5, 136	21, 887	Free	United States.
	5, 138	21, 973	.....	
Osiers, or willow pkgs..	39	184	Free	Great Britain.
Perfumed spirits not in flasks galls..	157¾	1, 124	189 30	Great Britain.
Do galls..	1, 194½	3, 365	1, 433 10	United States.
	1, 352	4, 489	1, 622 40	
Perfumed spirits when in flasks No..	14, 718	4, 201	588 72	Great Britain.
Do No..	2, 112	483	84 40	United States.
Do No..	4, 848	392	193 92	France.
	21, 678	5, 076	867 04	
Patent medicine for medicinal preparations pkgs..	46	3, 122	780 50	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	1, 409	21, 059	5, 264 85	United States.
Do pkgs..	75	1, 602	400 50	France.
Do pkgs..	6	102	25 50	Germany.
	1, 536	25, 885	6, 471 35	
Philosophical instruments for colleges and schools pkgs..	1	78	Free	United States.
Do pkgs..	3	98	Free	Great Britain.
	4	176	.....	
Playing-cards pkgs..	31	2, 915	728 75	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	59	2, 376	594 00	France.
Do pkgs..	7	145	36 25	Germany.
Do pkgs..	1	9	2 25	United States.
	98	5, 445	1, 361 25	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Perfumery not elsewhere specified. pkgs..	88	\$3,866	\$966 50	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	38	815	203 75	United States.
Do pkgs..	7	892	223 00	France.
	133	5,573	1,393 25	
Perfumed and fancy soap lbs..	14,466	4,083	1,020 75	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	1,764	330	82 50	United States.
Do lbs..	85	77	19 25	France.
Do lbs..	1,066	116	29 00	Germany.
	17,381	4,606	1,151 50	
Paints and colors pkgs..	9,987	108,492	16,273 80	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	1,640	10,956	1,643 40	United States.
Do pkgs..	35	516	77 40	Germany.
Do pkgs..	16	223	33 45	Belgium.
	11,678	120,187	18,028 05	
Packages No..	50,752	37,822	5,672 85	Great Britain.
Do No..	51,416	30,649	3,004 19	United States.
Do No..	40,081	48,089	7,262 26	France.
Do No..	12,957	10,073	1,510 98	Germany.
Do No..	2,610	7,373	1,105 95	Spain.
Do No..	300	1,011	151 65	Portugal.
Do No..	1,518	1,816	272 40	Belgium.
Do No..	272	729	109 35	Italy.
Do No..	163	383	57 45	Sicily.
Do No..	19,799	17,754	2,663 01	Holland.
Do No..	101	443	66 45	Spanish West Indies.
Do No..	2,693	775	74 10	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Do No..	30	39	5 85	British West Indies.
	182,692	156,956	21,956 49	
Parasols and umbrellas pkgs..	258	65,580	9,837 00	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	1	42	6 30	China.
Do pkgs..	1	275	41 25	Germany.
	260	65,897	9,884 55	
Paper of all kinds pkgs..	1,847	93,723	14,058 45	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	2,026	40,745	6,111 95	United States.
Do pkgs..	34	1,636	245 40	France.
Do pkgs..	133	3,105	465 75	Germany.
	4,040	139,209	20,881 35	
Paper-hangings pkgs..	1,312	38,780	5,817 00	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	120	5,416	812 40	United States.
	1,432	44,196	6,629 40	
Plaster of Paris, or hydraulic cement, ground or calcined pkgs..	326	2,153	768 45	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	470	1,575	236 25	United States.
Do pkgs..	1	2	30	Italy.
	797	3,730	1,005 00	
Pickles and sauces pkgs..	9,565	46,796	7,019 40	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	257	874	131 10	United States.
Do pkgs..	83	435	65 25	France.
	9,905	48,105	7,215 75	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Preserved meats, poultry, fish, and vegetables.....pkgs..	622	\$8,919	\$1,337 85	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	9,806	35,479	5,321 74	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	478	5,208	781 20	France.
Do.....pkgs..	253	834	125 10	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Do.....pkgs..	1	3	45	Germany.
	11,160	50,443	7,566 34	
Printed, lithographed, or copper-plate bills, &c.....pkgs..	74	2,294	344 10	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	370	10,707	1,606 05	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	4	24	3 60	France.
Do.....pkgs..	2	133	19 95	Germany.
	450	13,158	1,973 70	
Printed books and periodicals.....pkgs..	819	67,425	3,371 25	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	1,324	43,999	2,199 92	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	1,759	31,291	1,564 66	France.
Do.....pkgs..	6	668	33 40	Belgium.
	3,908	143,383	7,169 23	
Phosphorus, brimstone, and sulphur, in rolls or flour.....pkgs..	529,672	13,823	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	233,669	4,825	Free	France.
	763,341	18,648	.....	
Paintings in oil.....pkgs..	31	4,414	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	12	3,340	Free	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	5	5,663	Free	France.
Do.....pkgs..	8	1,061	Free	Italy.
Do.....pkgs..	2	345	Free	Germany.
	58	14,823	.....	
Printers' implements, presses, electro-type, &c.....pkgs..	115	9,708	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	526	30,485	Free	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	3	68	Free	France.
	644	40,261	.....	
Paper for the manufacture of paper-collars.....pkgs..	239	17,663	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	8	395	Free	United States.
	247	18,058	.....	
Rum.....galls..	26,671	13,303	19,451 65	Great Britain.
Do.....galls..	843	233	674 40	United States.
Do.....galls..	1,505	414	1,204 00	Spanish West Indies.
Do.....galls..	7,496	2,965	5,996 80	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Do.....galls..	544	217	435 20	British West Indies.
Do.....galls..	42	17	33 60	Belgium.
	37,101	17,149	27,795 65	
Roots, medicinal, in natural state..pkgs..	71	3,081	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	89	2,369	Free	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	50	682	Free	France.
Do.....pkgs..	5	79	Free	China.
	215	6,211	.....	
Rags.....lbs..	1,351,596	42,186	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	70,000	742	Free	United States.
Do.....lbs..	637,000	21,868	Free	Germany.
	2,058,596	64,796	.....	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ratan for chair-makers pkgs..	40	\$1, 814	Free	United States.
Do pkgs..	2, 293	352	Free	Spanish West Indies.
	2, 333	2, 166	.....	
Railroad bars and frogs, wrought-iron or steel chains, fish-plates, and car-axles cwt..	544, 398	1, 156, 765	Free	Great Britain.
Do cwt..	10	25	Free	United States.
Do cwt..	331	1, 239	Free	Belgium.
	544, 739	1, 158, 029	.....	
Rosin bbls..	6, 070	19, 259	Free	United States.
Spirits and strong waters, including spirits of wine, &c galls..	18	34	\$14 40	France.
Do galls..	68	174	65 20	Great Britain.
	86	208	79 60	
Starch lbs..	35, 000	2, 380	700 00	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	327	32	6 46	United States.
	35, 327	2, 412	706 46	
Sugar lbs..	12, 536, 844	683, 837	293, 495 63	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	4, 184, 742	199, 817	85, 807 95	United States.
Do lbs..	8, 473, 465	366, 233	166, 118 03	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Do lbs..	15, 922, 882	650, 506	306, 345 43	Spanish West Indies.
Do lbs..	1, 784, 220	51, 419	26, 426 67	Brazil.
Do lbs..	1, 682, 843	73, 414	34, 830 55	British West Indies.
Do lbs..	46, 144	3, 796	1, 159 04	Holland.
Do lbs..	10, 956	803	310 31	Germany.
Do lbs..	235, 998	14, 444	5, 970 98	Belgium.
	44, 878, 094	2, 044, 269	920, 464 59	
Sugar candy and confectionary lbs..	51, 188	9, 265	2, 828 13	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	1, 328	260	78 28	United States.
Do lbs..	6, 422	898	288 47	France.
Do lbs..	3, 733	442	147 83	China.
Do lbs..	110	36	10 10	British West Indies.
Do lbs..	666	67	23 41	Holland.
Do lbs..	142	16	5 42	Prussia.
	63, 589	10, 984	3, 381 64	
Spices, unground lbs..	234, 081	22, 126	3, 318 90	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	234, 967	21, 572	3, 235 86	United States.
Do lbs..	41, 814	6, 241	936 15	China.
Do lbs..	100	8	1 20	Spanish West Indies.
Do lbs..	3, 333	133	19 95	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	514, 195	50, 080	7, 512 06	
Spices, ground lbs..	54	29	7 25	Great Britain.
Shawls pkgs..	74	25, 750	3, 862 50	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	8	564	84 60	United States.
	82	26, 314	3, 947 10	
Silks, satins, and velvets pkgs..	1, 312	843, 888	126, 583 20	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	118	8, 622	1, 293 30	United States.
Do pkgs..	74	67, 756	10, 163 40	France.
Do pkgs..	35	25, 238	3, 785 70	Germany.
Do pkgs..	3	945	141 75	China.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Silks, satins, and velvets .....pkgs..	18	\$28,821	\$4,323 15	Switzerland.
Do .....pkgs..	1	1,877	281 55	Belgium.
	1,561	977,147	146,572 05	
Silk twist and silk, and mohair twist.....pkgs..	2	283	42 45	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	1	12	1 80	United States.
	3	295	44 25	
Spirits of turpentine .....galls..	6	9	1 35	Great Britain.
Do .....galls..	154,950	63,787	9,556 05	United States.
	154,956	63,716	9,557 40	
Stationery .....pkgs..	1,978	127,172	19,075 80	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	581	13,199	1,979 79	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	76	7,972	1,195 80	France.
Do .....pkgs..	67	1,865	279 75	Germany.
	2,702	150,208	22,531 14	
Small wares.....pkgs..	3,756	873,932	131,089 80	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	1,775	70,334	10,550 10	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	2	298	44 70	Prussia.
Do .....pkgs..	189	16,563	2,484 45	Germany.
Do .....pkgs..	59	15,771	2,265 65	France.
Do .....pkgs..	20	1,032	154 80	Italy.
Do .....pkgs..	1	278	41 70	Austria.
Do .....pkgs..	7	195	29 25	China.
	5,809	978,403	146,660 45	
Steam-engines, other than locomotives.....No..	6	1,284	192 60	United States.
Swine.....No..	33	402	40 20	United States.
Sheep .....No..	23	540	54 00	Great Britain.
Seeds other than cereals.....pkgs..	600	9,667	966 70	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	78	7,077	707 70	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	2	231	23 10	Germany.
Do .....pkgs..	403	2,450	245 00	France.
Do .....pkgs..	25	195	19 50	Holland.
	1,108	19,620	1,962 00	
Specimens of botany .....pkgs..	7	1,926	Free	Great Britain.
Mineralogy, natural history .....pkgs..	127	1,855	Free	United States.
Sculpture and models .....pkgs..	5	424	Free	Italy.
Do .....pkgs..	1	200	Free	Switzerland.
	140	4,405	.....	
Settlers' effects .....pkgs..	191	19,602	Free	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	761	19,270	Free	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	10	150	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces
Do .....pkgs..	1	10	Free	British West Indies.
	963	39,032	.....	
Sewing-machines for Sisters of Charity .....pkgs..	4	59	Free	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Straw plaits, Tuscan and grass..... pkgs..	80	\$5,050	Free	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	195	12,119	Free	United States.
	275	17,169	.....	
Spelter and zinc, in blocks, sheets, or pigs cwt..	7,392½	37,684	Free	Great Britain.
Do cwt..	6	42	Free	United States.
Do cwt..	1,540	7,904	Free	Germany.
Do cwt..	940	5,116	Free	Belgium.
	9,878½	50,746	.....	
Steel, unwrought, in bars or plates, cut, but not moulded cwt..	53,422	297,661	Free	Great Britain.
Do cwt..	841	3,138	Free	United States.
Do cwt..	52	487	Free	Holland.
Do cwt..	12	150	Free	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	54,327	301,436	.....	
Salt bush..	30	20	Free	United States.
Do bush..	36,335	6,528	Free	Great Britain.
	36,365	6,548	.....	
Stone, unwrought, and slate tons..	1½	47	Free	Great Britain.
Do tons..	766	6,107	Free	United States.
	767½	6,154	.....	
Tinctures, essences, and extracts .. galls..	89	121	\$106 80	United States.
Tea, green, and Japan lbs..	774,874	251,356	91,944 58	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	2,559,510	796,818	298,688 40	United States.
Do lbs..	677,161	210,785	79,019 02	China.
Do lbs..	243,933	72,538	27,960 42	Japan.
	4,255,478	1,331,497	497,612 42	
Tea, black lbs..	264,881	84,419	21,930 97	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	104,227	21,440	6,852 96	United States.
Do lbs..	171,590	39,675	11,957 18	China.
	540,698	145,534	40,741 11	
Tobacco, manufactured, and snuff ... lbs..	32,300	10,509	7,731 02	United States.
Do lbs..	771	583	227 11	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	2,961	464	650 21	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
Do lbs..	112	68	30 91	France.
Do lbs..	2,047	1,194	358 99	Germany.
Do lbs..	94	86	29 56	Spanish West Indies.
	38,285	12,904	9,027 80	
Tobacco-pipes pkgs..	470	8,951	1,342 65	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	63	1,375	206 25	France.
Do pkgs..	23	697	104 49	United States.
Do pkgs..	10	907	136 05	Germany.
	566	11,930	1,789 44	
Toys pkgs..	62	4,140	621 00	Great Britain.
Do pkgs..	35	1,434	215 10	United States.
Do pkgs..	123	3,548	532 20	Germany.
	220	9,122	1,368 30	
Type-metal, in blocks or pigs cwt..	8	220	Free	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Trees, plants, and shrubs.....pkgs..	33	\$1,024	\$102 40	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	89	1,090	108 99	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	2	47	4 70	France.
Do .....pkgs..	1	31	3 10	Germany.
	125	2,192	219 19	
Type.....pkgs..	11	469	23 45	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	169	5,421	271 05	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	7	30	1 50	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	187	5,920	296 00	
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or granulated.....cwt..	2,152	46,975	Free	Great Britain.
Do .....cwt..	36	1,196	Free	United States.
	2,188	48,171	.....	
Tubes and piping of copper, brass, or iron.....cwt..	30,150	142,033	Free	Great Britain.
Do .....cwt..	310	7,139	Free	United States.
	30,460	149,172	.....	
Tar and pitch.....bbls..	3,923	5,454	Free	Great Britain.
Do .....bbls..	6,580	15,971	Free	United States.
	10,503	21,425	.....	
Turpentine, other than spirits of ..galls..	14,784	891	Free	United States.
Tobacco, leaf, for excise purposes ....lbs..	1,149	221	Free	Great Britain.
Do .....lbs..	5,504,885	532,437	Free	United States.
	5,506,034	532,658	.....	
Unenumerated articles.....pkgs..	11,624	112,596	16,846 65	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	6,701	52,187	7,726 93	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	3,388	11,989	1,798 35	France.
Do .....pkgs..	282	2,249	337 35	Germany.
Do .....pkgs..	23	427	64 05	Sicily.
Do .....pkgs..	5	182	27 30	Spain.
Do .....pkgs..	20	139	20 85	Holland.
Do .....pkgs..	48	864	129 60	Asia Minor.
Do .....pkgs..	20	2,028	304 20	Spanish West Indies.
Do .....pkgs..	100	1,431	214 65	Belgium.
Do .....pkgs..	53	680	102 00	British West Indies.
Do .....pkgs..	3	18	2 70	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	22,267	184,790	27,574 63	
Vinegar and acetic acid.....galls..	9,302	2,977	930 20	Great Britain.
Do .....galls..	32,176	5,495	3,217 60	France.
Do .....galls..	33,265	5,256	3,326 50	Germany.
	74,743	13,728	7,474 30	
Varnish.....galls..	5,678	11,926	1,788 90	Great Britain.
Do .....galls..	3,906½	5,879	849 19	United States.
	9,584½	17,805	2,638 09	
Vegetables.....pkgs..	164	368	36 80	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	374	874	87 40	United States.
	538	1,242	124 20	
Vitriol, blue.....cwt..	899	6,826	Free	Great Britain.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Veneering of wood and ivory.....feet..	3, 738	\$2, 486	Free	United States.
Whisky.....galls..	23, 385	19, 792	\$19, 508 00	Great Britain.
Do.....galls..	482	746	320 00	United States.
	23, 867	20, 538	19, 828 00	
Wine.....galls..	48, 137	40, 766	15, 023 20	Great Britain.
Do.....galls..	10, 239	4, 787	2, 220 65	United States.
Do.....galls..	186, 009	89, 906	41, 077 40	France.
Do.....galls..	40, 602	19, 696	8, 984 20	Germany.
Do.....galls..	116, 954	82, 262	32, 260 90	Spain.
Do.....galls..	25, 019	28, 882	9, 722 40	Portugal.
Do.....galls..	5, 243	1, 386	870 80	Sicily.
Do.....galls..	7, 625	3, 212	1, 565 50	Italy.
Do.....galls..	710	1, 544	457 00	Holland.
Do.....galls..	364	75	75 15	Belgium.
Do.....galls..	65	182	52 00	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	440, 967	272, 698	112, 309 20	
Woolens.....pkgs..	14, 537	4, 544, 307	681, 646 05	Great Britain.
Do.....pkgs..	1, 073	26, 635	3, 995 23	United States.
Do.....pkgs..	99	25, 173	3, 776 08	Germany.
Do.....pkgs..	15	7, 074	1, 061 10	France.
Do.....pkgs..	1	267	40, 05	Belgium.
Do.....pkgs..	1	30	4 50	China.
Do.....pkgs..	1	10	1 50	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	15, 727	4, 603, 496	690, 524 51	
Whiting.....cwt..	20, 995	9, 226	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....cwt..	130	65	Free	United States.
	21, 125	9, 291	.....	
Wire-cloth of brass or copper.....lbs..	7, 253	1, 622	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	747	289	Free	United States.
	8, 000	1, 911	.....	
Wire of iron, brass, or copper, round or flat.....cwt..	14, 447	73, 761	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....cwt..	214	1, 953	Free	United States.
Do.....cwt..	5	87	Free	France.
Do.....cwt..	10	92	Free	Germany.
Do.....cwt..	285	757	Free	Belgium.
	14, 961	76, 650	.....	
Wood, unmanufactured.....feet..	9, 250	388	Free	United States.
Do.....feet..	830	299	Free	Great Britain.
	10, 080	687	.....	
Wheat.....bush..	5	5	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....bush..	1, 626, 955	1, 627, 188	3, 242 69	United States.
	1, 626, 960	1, 627, 193	3, 242 69	
Wool.....lbs..	1, 106, 357	286, 588	Free	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	1, 909, 264	282, 760	Free	British West Indies.
Do.....lbs..	606, 576	113, 777	Free	Africa.
Do.....lbs..	35, 722	7, 793	Free	United States.
	3, 657, 919	690, 918	.....	
Yellow metal in bolts, bars, and for sheeting.....cwt..	46	655	Free	Great Britain.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Zinc, white, dry.....cwt..	671	\$4,735	Free	United States.
Do.....cwt..	149	853	Free	Great Britain.
	820	5,588	.....	

RECAPITULATION.

	\$22,089,676	\$2,831,569	27	Great Britain.
	8,158,672	810,582	81	United States.
	871,726	233,675	08	France.
	428,217	114,781	89	Germany.
	275,852	60,897	35	Spain.
	30,641	9,986	25	Portugal.
	86,356	132,942	61	Holland.
	632,154	175,914	71	Br. N. Am. Provinces.
	8,692	2,015	05	Italy.
	390,876	43,342	22	British West Indies.
	842,559	379,943	40	Spanish West Indies.
	269,112	93,843	68	China.
	753	112	95	Turkey.
	2,772	343	25	Asia Minor.
	9,998	1,499	70	Greece.
	51,419	26,426	67	Brazil.
	117,477	32,393	23	Belgium.
	2,925	153	98	Prussia.
	76,803	28,600	17	Japan.
	89,808	13,441	20	Switzerland.
	574	86	10	Austria.
	4,155	1,286	15	Sicily.
	113,777	.....	.....	Africa.
Add 5 per cent. on the foregoing	34,554,994	4,993,837	72	
		96,692	83	
Grand total	34,554,994	5,090,530	55	
Total for port of Montreal.....	34,454,896	5,084,811	79	
Total for Three Rivers.....	86,062	4,958	84	
Total for Hemmingford	14,036	759	92	
	34,554,994	5,090,530	55	

EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Apples.....bbls..	13,227	\$37,876	Great Britain.
Do.....bbls..	654	1,705	Newfoundland.
Do.....bbls..	201	494	Prince Edward Island.
Do.....bbls..	25	125	St. Pierre Miquelon.
Do.....bbls..	600	1,817	United States.
	14,707	42,017	
Ashes, pearl.....bbls..	1,981	70,182	Great Britain.
Do.....bbls..	1,529	50,081	United States.
	3,510	120,263	
Ashes, pot.....bbls..	8,861	340,443	Great Britain.
Do.....bbls..	729	29,417	United States.
Do.....bbls..	21	264	Brazil.
	9,611	370,124	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Ashes, lead bbls..	19	\$376	United States.
Ash-scrappings..... bbls..	11	157	United States.
Agricultural implements.....		250	United States.
Ale..... galls..	840	140	Prince Edward Island.
Do..... galls..	5,700	3,138	United States.
Do..... galls..	234	36	Newfoundland.
Do..... galls..	180	36	Great Britain.
	6,954	3,350	
Ale..... in bottles.... doz..	4,040	5,559	United States.
Alum..... casks..	5	125	United States.
Agate..... lbs..	919	735	United States.
Axes..... boxes..	15	178	United States.
Almonds..... lbs..	32,645	3,852	United States.
Bran..... tons..	140	2,104	United States.
Do..... tons..	6	760	Newfoundland.
	146	2,864	
Bark..... cords..	93	288	United States.
Butter..... lbs..	763,723	176,763	United States.
Do..... lbs..	5,878,836	1,107,961	Great Britain.
Do..... lbs..	272,909	44,180	Newfoundland.
Do..... lbs..	31,320	4,780	St. Pierre Miquelon.
	6,946,788	1,333,624	
Bags..... No..	9,959	1,858	United States.
Biscuit..... cwt..	28	156	Prince Edward Island.
Do..... cwt..	20	84	St. Pierre Miquelon.
Do..... cwt..	737	3,076	Newfoundland.
	785	3,316	
Balsam..... galls..	250	369	United States.
Do..... galls..	490	546	Great Britain.
	740	915	
Brandy..... galls..	14,765	21,619	United States.
Brandy..... cases..	3,704	22,000	United States.
Bone-dust..... lbs..	253,438	3,657	United States.
Beans..... bush..	2,561	3,785	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Books	20	\$4, 659	Great Britain. United States. Prince Edward Island.
Do	269	33, 116	
Do	4	553	
	293	38, 328	
Barley.....	216, 066	167, 830	United States.
Boots and shoes	69	1, 440	United States.
Boxes	12	12	United States.
Blankets	18	1, 162	United States.
Bleaching-powder	93	1, 485	United States.
Barrels	614	294	United States.
Bricks	32	420	United States.
Bridles.....	3	166	United States.
Buckwheat	10	5	United States.
Carriages.....	1	150	Great Britain. United States.
Do	4	243	
	5	393	
Clay pipes	17, 503	13, 530	United States.
Canada-plate	419	1, 479	United States.
Cattle	1, 785	78, 600	United States.
Cattle-tails	35, 834	1, 030	United States.
Canada-balsam.....	607	1, 190	United States.
Calf-skin	39, 623	17, 600	United States.
Calf-skin, French.....	312	208	United States.
Caustic soda	2, 480	60, 723	United States.
Cochineal	1, 050	550	United States.
Car-wheels	477	8, 704	United States.
Castor-oil	102	163	United States.
Cod-liver oil	1, 638	1, 228	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Chains .....lbs..	7, 569	\$388	United States.
Cigars .....cases..	59, 700	1, 091	United States.
Champagne .....cases..	214	3, 619	United States.
Castings.....lbs..	5, 107	1, 149	United States.
Crockery.....crates..	7	1, 105	United States.
Coal.....tons..	171	937	United States.
Church-regalia		5, 328	United States.
Chinese curiosities.....cases..	20	960	United States.
Clover-seed .....bags..	1	15	United States.
Coal-oil .....galls..	87	30	United States.
Cheese .....lbs..	7, 692, 087	884, 494	Great Britain.
Do .....lbs..	38, 071	6, 640	United States.
Do .....lbs..	13, 404	1, 525	Newfoundland.
Do .....lbs..	1, 100	120	Saint Pierre Miquelon.
Do .....lbs..	700	70	Prince Edward Island.
	7, 745, 362	892, 849	
Coffee .....lbs..	23, 042	943	United States.
Casks .....No..	499	44	United States.
Currants .....lbs..	22, 272	1, 341	United States.
Canvas .....yds..	34	67	United States.
Cider .....doz..	42	98	United States.
Cement .....bbls..	240	730	United States.
Cotton-web .....yds..	1, 675	398	United States.
Confectionery		685	Prince Edward Island.
Cotton, raw		12, 962	Great Britain.
Candles .....lbs..	600	60	Prince Edward Island.
Coin and bullion.....		1, 129, 978	United States.
Cedar posts.....No..	477	43	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither ex- ported.
Dry goods pkgs..	56	\$11, 467	United States.
Drugs cases..	97	671	United States.
Do cases..	50	3, 070	Prince Edward Island.
Do cases..	10	1, 871	Newfoundland.
Do cases..	7	1, 453	Great Britain.
	164	7, 065	
Dogs No..	2	12	United States.
Deals, lath, hemlock	1, 711	93, 123	Great Britain.
Deals	2	42	France.
	1, 713	93, 165	
Extract of bark bbls..	200	1, 732	Great Britain.
Do bbls..	16	210	Newfoundland.
	216	1, 942	
Eggs doz..	411, 132	61, 623	United States.
Essences cases..	2	154	United States.
Elastic web pieces..		2, 569	United States.
Emery lbs..	2, 187	134	United States.
Esparto grass tons..	112	4, 454	United States.
Elliptic springs..... No..	24	173	United States.
Essential oils..... cases..	5	492	United States.
Engravings cases..	1	356	United States.
Furs, raw pkgs..	5, 000	193, 133	Great Britain.
Do cases..	5	1, 037	Germany.
Do cases..	2	713	Prince Edward Island.
Do skins..	11, 522	28, 530	United States.
	16, 529	223, 413	
Furs, manufactured pkgs..	2	237	United States.
Fur, waste..... lbs..	5, 316	1, 586	United States.
Fancy goods..... cases..	1	156	United States.
Do cases..	1	180	Great Britain.
	2	336	
Feed tons..	101	1, 656	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither ex- ported.
Flour bbls..	230, 459	\$1, 244, 572	Great Britain.
Do bbls..	56, 765	285, 912	Newfoundland.
Do bbls..	23, 273	124, 044	Prince Edward Island.
Do bbls..	6, 197	37, 183	Saint Pierre Miquelon.
Do bbls..	1, 067	7, 117	United States.
Do bbls..	10	60	Brazil.
	317, 771	1, 698, 888	
Flax lbs..	92, 402	11, 813	United States.
Flaxseed bush..	44	67	United States.
Fish bbls..	176	1, 087	United States.
Do bbls..	120	495	Brazil.
	296	1, 582	
Fish lbs..	4, 413	352	United States.
Fish pkgs..	233	2, 073	United States.
Fish-oil galls..	60	28	United States.
Do galls..	40	24	Prince Edward Island.
	100	52	
Figs lbs..	297	42	United States.
Fruits, dried.....		912	United States.
Do		682	Newfoundland.
Do		9, 333	Great Britain.
Do		302	Prince Edward Island.
		11, 229	
Fire-brick No..	5, 000	140	United States.
Fire-clay bbls..	15	34	United States.
Feathers lbs..	585	196	United States.
Glue lbs..	1, 196	203	United States.
Glass ware..... pkgs..	14	489	United States.
Do pkgs..	2	115	Newfoundland.
Do pkgs..	5	320	Great Britain.
	21	924	
Glue-stock.....		56	United States.
Gum-dust lbs..	236	142	United States.
Grass-seed..... bush..	2, 200	2, 666	Great Britain.
Do bush..	36	102	Newfoundland.
Do bush..	39, 584	152, 433	United States.
	41, 820	155, 201	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither ex- ported.
Grindstones.....tons..	78	\$775	United States.
Glass, plate.....cases..	1	296	United States.
Granite.....cases..	38	4, 453	United States.
Glass bottles.....doz..	6, 227	312	United States.
Glass beads.....gross..	510	103	United States.
Gloves, kid.....doz..	26	288	United States.
Game.....bbls..	5	92	United States.
Grass cloth.....pieces..	17	271	United States.
Goat-skins.....doz..	342	650	United States.
Garden seeds.....pkgs..	1	27	United States.
Gum shellac.....cases..	7	750	United States.
Glass tubes.....doz..	12	25	United States.
Grapes.....lbs..	231	14	United States.
Honey.....lbs..	794	184	United States.
Hats.....cases..	4	400	United States.
Herrings.....bbls..	370	1, 963	United States.
Hide-cuttings.....lbs..	16, 005	391	United States.
Horses.....No..	4, 794	445, 678	United States.
Harness.....sets..	24	573	United States.
Hemlock-bark.....cords..	1, 452	12, 208	United States.
Hardware.....		5, 942	Great Britain.
Do.....		8, 309	Prince Edward Island.
Do.....		764	Newfoundland.
Do.....cases..	50	1, 894	United States.
	50	16, 909	
Hogs.....No..	165	670	United States.
Horse-hair.....lbs..	168	41	United States.
Hay.....tons..	5, 761	77, 244	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles. ;	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither ex- ported.
Hops lbs..	11, 262	\$968	Great Britain.
Do lbs..	1, 860	180	Newfoundland.
	13, 122	1, 148	
Hides and skins lbs..		75	Great Britain.
Do lbs..		9, 601	United States.
		9, 676	
Horns and hoofs cwt..	1, 036	2, 000	Great Britain.
Hoop-skirts lbs..		1, 065	Great Britain.
Hemp lbs..		3	United States.
Iron, scrap lbs..	2, 113, 634	28, 286	United States.
Iron, pig tons..	22, 154	498, 719	United States.
Ice tons..	463	1, 349	United States.
Iron, scrap, (Norway) bbls..	90	430	United States.
Iron, scrap, (ordnance) tons..	4, 442	81, 028	United States.
Iron castings lbs..	206, 491	11, 022	United States.
Iron, dogs sets..	9	89	United States.
Iron, tongs pieces..	75	102	United States.
Iron, sheet lbs..	53, 909	6, 432	United States.
Iron, railroad tons..	260	1, 979	United States.
Iron, wrought..... tons..	7	105	United States.
India rubber lbs..		600	Great Britain.
Do lbs..		100	Prince Edward Island.
Do lbs..		3	United States.
		703	
Indian-bark wood lbs..		135	Great Britain.
Indian corn..... bush..	1, 879, 606	1, 323, 017	Great Britain.
Do bush..	2, 482	1, 589	Prince Edward Island.
Do bush..	161	120	Newfoundland.
	1, 882, 249	1, 324, 726	
Junk lbs..	396, 710	17, 458	United States.
Jewelry cases..	2	750	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Jewelers'-sweeps bbls..	19	\$270	United States.
Lumber..... mille ft..		1,031	Prince Edward Island.
Do..... mille ft..	1,073	610	British West Indies.
Do..... mille ft..		650	Montevideo.
Do..... mille ft..		1,098	Great Britain.
Do..... mille ft..		114	Newfoundland.
Do..... mille ft..	311,279	5,015	South America.
Do..... mille ft..	128,487,147	1,175,141	United States.
	128,799,499	1,183,659	
Laths mille..	6,470	5,868	United States.
Leather..... lbs..	32,162	8,048	United States.
Do..... lbs..		15,722	Prince Edward Island.
Do..... lbs..		20,469	Newfoundland.
Do..... lbs..		57,854	Great Britain.
	32,162	102,093	
Leather-scrap lbs..	10,265	752	United States.
Liquors..... galls..	13,757	88,436	United States.
Do..... galls..	700	762	Great Britain.
Do..... galls..	95	116	Prince Edward Island.
	14,552	89,314	
Liquors cases..	870	1,742	United States.
Lithographs No..	100	250	United States.
Lion No..	1	600	United States.
Lamps pkgs..	1	15	United States.
Lace curtains sets..	2	34	United States.
Lard..... lbs..	136,992	67,274	Great Britain.
Do..... lbs..	17,081	1,743	Newfoundland.
Do..... lbs..	5,130	545	Saint Pierre Miquelon.
	159,203	69,562	
Linen..... pkgs..	1	195	Great Britain.
Do..... pkgs..	2	235	United States.
	3	430	
Monuments sets..		268	United States.
Miscellaneous.....		1,701	Prince Edward Island.
Do.....		88,565	United States.
Do.....		533	Newfoundland.
Do.....		164	South America.
Do.....		11,429	Great Britain.
		102,392	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Machinery		\$2, 997	Great Britain.
Do		3, 386	United States.
		6, 383	
Manila.....cwt..	1, 102	4, 959	United States.
Meats	96, 314	8, 119	United States.
Mundie	380	1, 900	United States.
Moose-hooks	1	35	United States.
Madder	1, 434	129	United States.
Model invention.....	1	800	United States.
Maple sugar.....lbs..	1, 740	170	United States.
Do	140	15	Great Britain.
	1, 880	185	
Matting	8, 000	960	United States.
Mustard.....jars..	196	72	United States.
Meal.....bbls..	35	160	Saint Pierre Miquelon.
Do	224	1, 184	United States.
Do	571	2, 559	Newfoundland.
Do	1, 310	5, 746	Prince Edward Island.
Do	300	650	British West Indies.
	2, 440	10, 299	
Marble manufacture.....		625	United States.
Mineral water.....		833	Newfoundland.
Musical instruments.....		25	United States.
Nuts	207	47	United States.
Nutmegs	12, 912	6, 912	United States.
Nails	320	934	United States.
Oats	50	30	Great Britain.
Do	112, 746	46, 558	United States.
	112, 796	46, 588	
Oatmeal.....bbls..	118	707	United States.
Old zinc, lead, &c	99, 545	443	United States.
Olive-oil	801	1, 699	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Oil, orange .....cases..	3	\$750	United States.
Oil, mineral.....galls..	255, 018	59, 609	Great Britain.
Do .....galls..	160	44	Newfoundland.
	255, 178	59, 653	
Oil, other.....		3, 444	Great Britain.
Onions .....bush..	14	14	United States.
Ore, copper .....tons..	1, 770	95, 545	Great Britain.
Do .....tons..	554	7, 912	United States.
	2, 324	103, 457	
Oranges .....pkgs..	1, 270	6, 213	United States.
Oil-citronella .....pkgs..	1	44	United States.
Oil-pyrentes.....	144	257	United States.
Old rubber .....lbs..	20, 691	666	United States.
Oars.....pairs..	173	160	Saint Pierre Miquelon.
Do .....pairs..	177	160	Great Britain.
	350	320	
Oil-cake.....		24, 016	Great Britain.
Pictures, framed .....cases..	1	300	United States.
Paint .....lbs..	3, 250	730	United States.
Paintings .....cases..	6	1, 799	United States.
Paper-stock .....lbs..	578, 482	21, 227	United States.
Pork .....cwt..	77	556	United States.
Do .....cwt..	70	385	Saint Pierre Miquelon.
Do .....cwt..	10, 499	83, 839	Newfoundland.
Do .....cwt..	2, 307	25, 397	Great Britain.
	12, 953	110, 177	
Poultry .....lbs..	333, 528	28, 462	United States.
Personal effects.....		12, 021	United States.
Do.....		8, 251	Great Britain.
Do.....		18	Belgium.
		20, 290	
Porter .....galls..	3, 433	2, 636	United States.
Pipe-clay.....tons..	102	1, 484	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Peas.....bush..	4,501	\$4,357	United States.
Do.....bush..	388,732	350,767	Great Britain.
Do.....bush..	13,444	13,746	Newfoundland.
Do.....bush..	54	54	Saint Pierre Miquelon.
	406,731	368,924	
Plasterers' hair.....lbs..	80,254	2,156	United States.
Pickles.....bbls..	54	729	United States.
Plate-glass.....boxes..	9	42	United States.
Potatoes.....bush..	68,248	23,820	United States.
Do.....bush..	447	149	Great Britain.
	68,695	23,969	
Poultry.....No..	6,448	2,984	United States.
Paper, printing.....reams..	3,673	7,956	United States.
Do.....reams..	150	312	Great Britain.
Do.....reams..	35	100	Newfoundland.
Do.....reams..	250	667	Prince Edward Island.
	4,108	9,035	
Prunes.....lbs..	259,696	10,707	United States.
Patent medicine.....cases..	97	350	United States.
Prunella.....pieces..	202	2,436	United States.
Prunella rags.....lbs..	1,358	12	United States.
Pianos.....No..	1	150	United States.
Powder.....cantr..	12	114	United States.
Panorama.....		3,350	United States.
Picture-frames.....No..	2	45	United States.
Pipe-clay.....bbls..	8	78	United States.
Prunella.....	1,574	508	United States.
Plaster.....tons..	25	125	United States.
Phosphate of lime.....		3,840	Germany.
Do.....		312	Great Britain.
Do.....		4,525	United States.
		8,677	

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Planks and boards .....mille ft..	261, 066	\$18, 857	Great Britain.
Do .....mille ft..	7, 796, 021	104, 567	Montevideo.
Do .....mille ft..	790, 000	12, 643	Peru.
Do .....mille ft..	4, 000	43	Spanish West Indies.
Do .....mille ft..	3, 700	449	France.
Do .....mille ft..	1, 064, 100	133, 622	South America.
Do .....mille ft..	6, 000	72	Belgium.
Do .....mille ft..	13, 000	195	Newfoundland.
Do .....mille ft..	20, 000	200	Saint Pierre Miquelon.
Do .....mille ft..	13, 500	2, 430	British West Indies.
Do .....mille ft..	91, 100	7, 202	United States.
Do .....mille ft..	843, 000	10, 821	Brazil.
	10, 905, 487	291, 101	
Robes .....No..	2	90	United States.
Raisins .....boxes..	9, 485	17, 392	United States.
Rice .....lbs..	113, 319	3, 411	United States.
Rivets .....lbs..	4, 480	186	United States.
Roofing, felt.....rolls..	71	63	United States.
Railroad-ties .....No..	79, 915	6, 445	United States.
Rags .....No..		1, 155	Great Britain.
Rosin .....No..		300	Great Britain.
Saws .....cases..	9	977	United States.
Sheep-skins .....No..	25, 027	20, 441	United States.
Sewing-machine castings.....No..		208	United States.
Sewing-machines .....No..	371	12, 259	United States.
Do .....No..	5, 090	91, 195	Great Britain.
Do .....No..	2	72	Prince Edward Island.
	5, 463	103, 526	
Shooks .....No..	15, 598	5, 014	United States.
Swine .....No..	478	1, 894	United States.
Sleighs .....No..	2	285	United States.
Soda ash .....casks..	309	9, 112	United States.
Straw goods.....cases..	152	10, 084	United States.
Salmon .....tcs..	86	1, 915	United States.
Salt .....bags..	33, 919	18, 269	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Seal-oil .....galls..	15, 352	\$8, 667	United States.
Steel .....lbs..	2, 201	288	United States.
Sardines .....cases..	736	6, 976	United States.
Slates		345	United States.
Scrap-iron, (shot) .....tons..	1, 026	11, 266	United States.
Spools.....doz..	1, 032	155	United States.
Sal-soda.....casks..	101	625	United States.
Samples .....pkgs..	4	316	United States.
Silver ore .....bbls..	61	18, 000	United States.
Soap .....boxes..	482	1, 678	United States.
Do .....boxes..	5	18	Newfoundland.
	487	1, 696	
Steel, scrap.....lbs..	169, 277	3, 570	United States.
Sauces .....doz..	120	158	United States.
Sugar.....lbs..	1, 619, 161	107, 321	United States.
Sheep and lambs.....No..	30, 412	68, 044	United States.
Salmon ova .....No..	5, 000	200	United States.
Silver ware .....cases..	1	123	United States.
Sirup	196	319	United States.
Shoe-pegs	185	333	United States.
Steel springs.....cases..	52	276	United States.
Statuary	2	74	United States.
Stone, Portland.....	12, 473	165	United States.
Safe.....	1	65	United States.
Shetland ponies .....No..	3	546	United States.
Salmon.....lbs..	46, 310	6, 211	United States.
Surveyor's mitts.....		250	United States.

[Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.]

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Spices.....lbs..	2, 500	\$623	Prince Edward Island.
Do.....lbs..	202	202	United States.
	2, 702	825	
Shoes-packs.....doz..	5½	124	United States.
Sawlogs.....No..	2, 659	1, 089	United States.
Straw.....tons..	63	333	United States.
Staves.....mille..	82	5, 351	Great Britain.
Do.....mille..	108	7, 735	Newfoundland.
Do.....mille..	6	1, 820	Peru.
	196	14, 906	
Shingles.....mille..	30	61	Montevideo.
Sleepers.....pieces..	1, 957	201	United States.
Starch.....lbs..	900	88	Newfoundland.
Do.....lbs..	230	23	Prince Edward Island.
	1, 130	111	
Tea.....lbs..	6, 479	1, 781	United States.
Do.....lbs..	6, 840	3, 420	Prince Edward Island.
Do.....lbs..	3, 766	1, 833	Great Britain.
Do.....lbs..	7, 606	3, 298	Newfoundland.
	24, 691	10, 332	
Twines.....		68	United States.
Tobacco.....lbs..	142, 798	30, 615	United States.
Do.....lbs..	194, 232	30, 345	Newfoundland.
Do.....lbs..	23, 952	4, 779	Prince Edward Island.
Do.....lbs..	994	162	Saint Pierre Miquelon.
Do.....lbs..	29, 755	12, 163	Great Britain.
	391, 731	78, 064	
Telegraph instruments.....		87	United States.
Type.....		1, 125	United States.
Timber.....mille ft..	42, 797	5, 136	United States.
Tallow.....lbs..	1, 500	129	Newfoundland.
Ursina.....cases..	8	336	United States.
Varnish.....galls..	5	13	United States.
Vinegar.....galls..	30	11	Newfoundland.
Wines.....galls..	12, 995	12, 804	United States.

Statement showing the commerce in the district of Montreal, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Wines .....cases..	247	\$914	United States.
Wheat .....bush..	6, 062, 684	7, 545, 788	Great Britain.
Do .....bush..	159, 916	220, 406	France.
Do .....bush..	19, 719	25, 634	Belgium.
Do .....bush..	2, 000	2, 500	United States.
	6, 244, 319	7, 794, 328	
Woolens .....pkgs..	17	8, 065	Great Britain.
Do .....pkgs..	30	13, 219	Newfoundland.
Do .....pkgs..	3	1, 405	United States.
Do .....pkgs..	25	11, 144	Prince Edward Island.
	75	33, 833	
Window-glass .....boxes..	69	251	United States.
Walnuts .....lbs..	13, 030	912	United States.
Wool .....lbs..	502, 422	102, 492	United States.
Wood manufacture.....		1, 710	Prince Edward Island.
Do		12, 956	Great Britain.
Do		4, 551	United States.
Do		1, 831	Newfoundland.
Do		30	Saint Pierre Miquelon.
Do		13, 038	Spanish West Indies.
Do		30	Brazil.
Do		42	South America.
		34, 188	
Whisky .....galls..	660	590	Prince Edward Island.

RECAPITULATION.

Great Britain	\$14, 018, 977
United States.....	5, 495, 882
Newfoundland.....	526, 868
Brazil	11, 670
Prince Edward Island	187, 653
Saint Pierre Miquelon	43, 988
France	220, 897
Belgium.....	25, 724
Germany	4, 877
British West Indies.....	3, 690
South America	139, 003
Spanish West Indies.....	13, 081
Montevideo.....	105, 278
Peru.....	14, 463
Grand total	20, 812, 051

WILLIAM A. DART.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Montreal for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Great Britain...	91	121, 737	135	102, 005	226	223, 742	89	118, 148	180	116, 850	269	234, 998
	France			16	6, 895	16	6, 895			4	2, 011	4	2, 011
	Spain	1	153	9	2, 617	10	2, 770						
	Belgium			6	2, 840	6	2, 840						
	Portugal			1	174	1	174						
	Holland			4	2, 190	4	2, 190						
	Germany			1	362	1	362			1	145	1	145
	Nova Scotia	35	16, 674	108	21, 928	143	38, 602	35	16, 438	34	2, 877	69	19, 315
	New Brunswick			21	1, 065	21	1, 065			23	1, 623	23	1, 623
	Newfoundland	2	959	35	3, 392	37	4, 351	5	2, 536	59	6, 181	64	8, 717
	Prince Edward Island							1	66	11	969	12	1, 035
	Saint Peters									9	768	9	768
	Gaspé			4	229	4	229			6	917	6	917
	Quebec	1	427	17	8, 034	18	8, 461	1	1, 231	23	13, 195	24	14, 426
	United States	2	2, 957	3	2, 210	5	5, 167			1	106	1	106
	British West Indies			10	1, 995	10	1, 995			3	427	3	427
	Foreign West Indies			1	575	1	575			3	981	3	981
	Africa			5	1, 989	5	1, 989						
	Madeira			1	296	1	296						
	Sicily			2	391	2	391						
	China			2	766	2	766						
	Batavia			1	634	1	634						
	Brazil			2	528	2	528			2	1, 331	2	1, 321
	South America									37	18, 159	37	18, 159
Danish	Great Britain									1	219	1	219
	Spain			1	219	1	219						
French	France			1	160	1	160						
German	South America									1	270	1	270
	Great Britain			1	234	1	234			2	476	2	476
Norwegian ..	Belgium			1	252	1	252						
	Germany			3	764	3	764						
	South America									2	1, 086	2	1, 086
	Great Britain			10	4, 475	10	4, 475			5	2, 135	5	2, 135
	France									1	320	1	320
	Belgium			2	634	2	634			1	369	1	369
	Norway			1	520	1	520						
	Germany			1	215	1	215						
	Newfoundland									1	317	1	317
	Africa			1	225	1	225						
Portuguese ..	South America									3	1, 033	3	1, 033
	Brazil									1	234	1	234
	Portugal			1	135	1	135						
Swedish	Quebec									1	135	1	135
	Great Britain			2	501	2	501			2	501	2	501
	Great Britain			1	489	1	489			3	1, 741	3	1, 741
United States.	France									1	489	1	489
	Belgium			1	446	1	446						
	New Brunswick			1	1, 614	1	1, 614						
	Quebec			1	897	1	897						
	United States			6	4, 328	6	4, 328						
	Foreign West Indies									1	360	1	360
	South America									5	3, 835	5	3, 835
	Peru									1	1, 614	1	1, 614
	Total	132	142, 907	419	177, 223	551	320, 130	131	138, 419	428	181, 674	559	320, 093

WILLIAM A. DART.

NEW CARLISLE.

Statement showing the commerce at New Carlisle for the year ending June 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Eau de cologne.....flasks..	84	\$29	\$3 36	Great Britain.
Brandy.....gallons..	341	601	257 60	Do.
Gin.....do.....	921	578	4,608 80	Do.
Gin.....do.....	87	40	69 60	Holland.
Rum.....do.....	315	352	48 00	Great Britain.
Rum.....do.....	3,360	1,633	1,584 00	Barbadoes.
Whisky.....do.....	66	51	52 80	Great Britain.
Coffee, ground.....pounds..	244	43	.....	Do.
Soap.....do.....	15,064	766	130 48	Do.
Starch.....do.....	112	6	2 24	Do.
Cigars.....do.....	41	22	18 45	Do.
Butter.....do.....	600	146	24 00	Do.
Cheese.....do.....	148	23	4 44	Do.
Tallow.....do.....	168	18	1 68	Do.
Vinegar.....gallons..	999	217	102 60	Do.
Rice.....pounds..	11,632	335	109 60	Barbadoes.
Ale, in bottles.....gallons..	7	4	.....	Great Britain.
Tea, green.....pounds..	2,180	553	235 53	Do.
Tea, black.....do.....	20,326	8,869	2,244 59	Do.
Tea, black.....do.....	303	136	31 06	Newfoundland.
Tobacco.....do.....	900	210	206 37	Great Britain.
Wine.....gallons..	801	626	229 10	Do.
Sugar, above No. 9.....pounds..	2,918	254	81 27	Do.
Sugar, above No. 9.....do.....	43,781	1,894	759 71	Barbadoes.
General merchandise.....	.....	56,635	7,884 14	Great Britain.
Confectionery.....pounds..	2,065	349	27 00	Do.
General merchandise.....	.....	9,163	1,754 86	British North American colonies.
General merchandise.....	.....	6	76	Holland.
Free goods.....	.....	40,776	.....	Great Britain, United States, and British North American colonies.
Total.....	.....	124,335	20,472 04	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Fish, cod, dry.....quintals..	10,963	\$46,318	Naples.
Do.....do.....	28,604	134,723	South America.
Do.....do.....	7,351	20,486	Barbadoes.
Do.....do.....	2,913	14,500	Brazil.
Do.....do.....	1,875	8,375	Portugal.
Do.....do.....	8,771	52,463	Great Britain.
Salmon, salted.....barrels..	27	323	United States.
Do.....do.....	40	580	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	10	124	Naples.
Herring, salted.....do.....	2,726	8,212	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	14	63	Naples.
Do.....do.....	407	966	Barbadoes.
Do.....do.....	971	1,944	United States.
Do.....do.....	177	531	South America.
Do.....do.....	19	123	Prince Edward Island.
Oil, cod.....gallons..	45,306	26,086	Great Britain.
Herring, smoked.....boxes..	12	3	Naples.
Skins, seal.....number..	152	152	Great Britain.
Fisheries.....	.....	315,972	
Timber, birch.....tons..	366	2,202	Great Britain.
Do.....pine.....do.....	22	88	Newfoundland.
Do.....do.....	1,055	6,635	Great Britain.
Staves.....thousands..	24,073	265	Newfoundland.
Scantling.....number..	632	842	Do.
Spars.....do.....	15	42	Do.
Do.....do.....	40	354	Great Britain.
Treenails.....thousands..	11	88	Do.
Deals.....st'd hd.....	68	1,373	Do.
Do.....do.....	2	185	South America.
Plank boards.....thousand feet..	373,605	3,949	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	183,834	1,432	Newfoundland.

Statement showing the commerce at New Carlisle for the year ending June 30, 1871—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Plank boards.....thousand feet..	2,000	\$24	South America.
Do.....do.....	3,000	36	Barbadoes.
Masts.....number..	4	36	Newfoundland.
Lathwood.....cords..	41	231	Great Britain.
Shingles.....thousands..	3,999	6,756	Barbadoes, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island.
Laths.....do.....	200	4	Newfoundland.
Fire-wood.....cords..	9	27	Do.
Do.....do.....	12	27	Barbadoes.
Other woods.....		192	Newfoundland.
Wood, lumber, &c.....		24,788	
Butter.....pounds..	7,958	1,495	Newfoundland.
Do.....do.....	1,500	300	Great Britain.
Eggs.....dozen..	2,020	206	United States, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island.
Pork.....barrels..	24	448	Newfoundland.
Beef.....do.....	6	96	Do.
Fur.....box.....	1	300	Do.
Flour.....barrels..	60	375	Do.
Oats.....bushels..	40	16	Do.
Do.....do.....	540	360	Barbadoes.
Pease.....do.....	14	29	Newfoundland.
Vegetables.....barrels..	60	79	Do.
Fruit, green.....do.....	6	6	Do.
		3,710	
Biscuit.....quintals..	26	102	Newfoundland.
Hardware.....packages..	10	21	Do.
Wood, (empty barrels).....number..	1,511	911	Do.
Soap.....pounds..	180	15	Do.
Other articles.....		26	Do.
Do.....		8	Great Britain.
Limestone.....tons..	1,715	1,118	Prince Edward Island.
Lime.....barrels..	12	12	Newfoundland.
		2,213	
Exports not the produce of Canada:			
Merchandise.....		2,051	Newfoundland.
Do.....		120	Prince Edward Island.
Do.....		316	Naples.
Do.....		15	South America.
		2,502	
Total exports for year.....		349,185	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of New Carlisle for the nine months ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Sailing-vessels.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	United Kingdom.....	18	3,946	11	2,981
	British North American colonies.....	56	4,990	61	5,377
	Saint Pierre and Miquelon.....	1	45	13	2,226
	United States.....	11	2,061	4	301
	South America.....	2	410		
	Naples.....			6	826
	Brazil.....			1	236
	Oporto.....			1	78
	Porto Rico.....	1	76		
		89	11,528	97	12,025

GEORGE H. HOLT.

PARIS.

JANUARY 8, 1872. (Received January 13.)

Paris is a town of considerable importance on account of its manufactories. It is situated on the Grand River, and a tributary which furnishes a good water-power, one of the best in Canada. The Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways cross each other here. This intersection creates a large amount of business pertaining to freight received for shipment and transshipment to the United States and various ports of Canada. The town embraces several manufactories, three mills for the manufacture of knitted goods, one tobacco factory, one foundery, one machine-shop, and three flouring-mills, the New Paris Mills, the largest of which manufactures 47,000 barrels per year. More than 100,000 barrels of flour have been shipped from this agency to Hamilton and Montreal, from which places they are transported to England, Scotland, and lower provinces.

During the period included in this report the manufacture of cheese by cheese-factories has increased in importance, large quantities of which are exported to Europe, together with many other articles formerly sent to the United States.

Shipments of barley forwarded to Oswego, New York, via Hamilton, are considerable, and are entered at the customs at the latter place instead of at the customs at Paris. It is for this reason the returns at the customs at this port of entry exhibit but a small percentage of the real business transacted within the limits of this agency.

Barley and wheat are the principal commodities on which the farmer relies for the annual income of his farm. Cattle, sheep, oats, and pease are products next in importance.

The entire crop of wheat is milled here, and it is a noticeable fact that 72,787 bushels, as shown by the accompanying table furnished me by the collector of customs of this port, were imported from the United States, and ground in bond, to be exported in flour. By this arrangement the import duty of 4 cents per bushel is saved.

The bran and middlings, called mill-feed, are principally exported to the United States.

Gypsum of a superior quality is found upon the level course of the river. It is used extensively as a fertilizer.

The crop of 1871 has been, as compared with previous years, an average one, and to the farmers remunerative.

The hay crop, however, is below the average, and the harvest of wheat is somewhat less than last year. Other grains have been produced more abundantly.

Breeding of fine stock is considerably attended to.

Under the regulations of the Treasury Department made during the present year, many farmers of the States are availing themselves of the privilege of exporting, free of duty, thorough-bred stock.

G. C. BAKER.

Abstract of invoices of merchandise exported from the Dominion of Canada to the United States, verified at the consular agency at Paris, in the consular district of Hamilton, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles..	Quantity.	Value.
Apples, dried.....pounds..	1,455	\$72 75
Apples, green, (2,032 barrels).....bushels..	5,588	3,199 20
Bags.....number..	25	6 25
Barrels.....do.....	894	224 62
Barley.....bushels..	40,409 $\frac{16}{48}$	22,987 94
Books.....		70 00
Beans.....bushels..	6	6 00
Butter.....pounds..	8,045	1,502 19
Cattle.....number..	2,885	100,613 05
Chestnuts.....bushels..	50	200 00
Eggs.....dozen..	63,642 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,159 82
Flour.....barrels..	3,000	14,375 00
Fowls.....		31 00
Goods, household.....		9,886 75
Horses.....number..	133	12,947 56
Harnesses.....do.....	2	33 00
Machinery.....		2,700 00
Meal, oat.....barrel..	1	5 00
Potatoes.....bushels..	1,449	692 10
Pease.....do.....	6,478 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,127 97
Plow.....number..	1	16 00
Swine.....do.....	113	740 65
Sheep and lambs.....do.....	18,997	56,442 09
Skins.....pounds..	690	80 82
Scrap-iron.....tons..	80 $\frac{1}{10}$	1,499 50
Seed.....bushels..	321	505 01
Sundries.....		56 58
Sulky.....number..	1	25 00
Wagons.....do.....	2	90 00
Goods bonded to Europe.....		2,956 65
Total.....		244,252 50

Goods entered free of duty at Paris custom-house for the year ending June 30, 1871.

Bolting-cloth.....	\$160
Brass.....	16
Broom-corn, 25,028 pounds.....	880
Coal and coke, 20 tons.....	130
Corn, 400 bushels.....	237
Eggs.....	9
Fish.....	12
Grain, other than wheat, 396 bushels.....	240
Hides, horns, and pelts.....	495
Ink.....	187
Slate.....	73
Settlers' effects.....	4,030
Models.....	193
Tobacco, leaf, 126,420 pounds.....	10,176
Wheat, 72,787 bushels.....	67,008
Sundries.....	5
Fur and skins.....	105
Total.....	83,956

These goods were all imported from the United States.

Statement showing the imports at Paris, Ontario, for the year ending June 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Boots and shoes.....packages..	9	\$52	\$7 80	United States.
Coal and coke.....tons..	110	668	55 25	Do.
Cabinet-ware.....packages..	2	66	9 90	Do.
Carpets.....do.....	9	1, 449	217 35	Great Britain.
Coach-furniture.....do.....	2	34	5 10	United States.
Carpets.....do.....	2	54	8 10	Do.
China-ware.....do.....	25	842	126 20	Great Britain.
Clothing.....do.....	5	57	8 55	United States.
Cottons.....do.....	40	7, 561	1, 134 50	Great Britain.
Cotton.....do.....	2	85	12 90	United States.
Cement.....barrels..	375	212	31 80	Do.
Fruit, dried.....packages..	5	10	1 50	Do.
Prints, &c.....do.....	2	87	13 05	Do.
Fruit, green.....do.....		9	90	Do.
Fish, salt.....pounds..	592	34	5 92	Do.
Fancy goods.....packages..	9	2, 191	328 65	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	15	151	22 65	United States.
Grain of all kinds.....bushels..	1, 999	823	57 30	Do.
Guns, &c.....packages..	2	143	21 45	Do.
Glass-ware.....do.....	43	598	89 70	Do.
Horses.....head.....	2	245	51 75	Do.
Iron and hardware castings.....packages..	122	1, 459	218 85	Do.
Other castings.....do.....	450	3, 207	481 05	Do.
India rubber.....do.....	2	17	2 55	Do.
Jewelry.....do.....	3	40	6 00	Do.
Lumber.....feet.....	1, 500	43	6 45	Do.
Linen.....packages..	6	1, 172	175 80	Great Britain.
Meats.....pounds..	160	13	1 60	United States.
Maps.....package.....	1	3	45	Do.
Machinery.....packages..	109	11, 408	1, 711 30	Do.
Mowing-machines.....number..	2	242	36 30	Do.
Oil-cloth.....packages..	4	44	6 00	Great Britain.
Oil.....gallons..	48	32	4 80	United States.
Products of petroleum.....do.....	272	35	27 20	Do.
Plated and silver ware.....packages..	6	456	68 40	Do.
Patent medicine.....do.....	28	187	46 75	Do.
Packages, empty.....do.....	29	63	9 45	Do.
Paper-hangings.....do.....	15	546	81 90	Great Britain.
Parasols.....package.....	1	421	63 15	United States.
Pressed meat, &c.....packages..	147	1, 664	249 60	Do.
Small ware.....do.....	33	2, 674	401 16	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	23	501	75 15	United States.
Silks.....do.....	3	1, 037	155 55	Great Britain.
Seeds.....do.....	10	47	4 70	United States.
Trees and plants.....do.....	7	122	12 20	Do.
Woolens.....do.....	26	6, 218	932 70	Great Britain.
Unmentionable articles.....do.....	27	154	23 10	United States.
Total.....		47, 176	7, 012 48	

PICTOU.

Statement showing the commerce at Pictou, Nova Scotia, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.									
				Great Britain.		United States.		Prince Edward Island.		Other countries.			
				Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.		
Acid, sulphuric.....	29, 421	\$503	\$147 12	\$139	\$32 05	\$364	\$115 07					\$419 20	
Brandy.....	1, 261½	1, 373	1, 009 20	833	590 00							\$540	1, 201 60
Gin.....	3, 295½	1, 560	2, 636 20	914	1, 434 60							646	3, 121 60
Rum.....	4, 501	1, 927	3, 600 80	377	479 20							1, 550	
Whisky.....	4, 622	3, 267	3, 697 60	3, 265	3, 696 00							\$2	
Oil, kerosene.....	1, 131½	284	169 74			284	169 74						
Petroleum, products of.....	219	80	21 90			80	21 90						
Coffee, green.....	603	69	18 09	37	8 49	32	9 60						
Coffee, ground.....	120	11	4 80			11	4 80						
Soap, common.....	17, 774	1, 047	177 74	1, 047	177 74								
Starch.....	364	31	7 28	31	7 28								
Cheese.....	3, 218	218	96 54			218	96 54						
Lard and tallow.....	6, 645	619	66 45			619	66 45						
Meats, salted.....	620	53	6 20			53	6 20						
Hops.....	271	56	13 55	46	9 55	10	4 00						
Vinegar.....	135	39	13 50	7	50	32	13 00						
Rice.....	1, 568	48	15 68	48	15 68								
Ale and beer, in casks.....	1, 566	399	118 23	37	8 75			362	109 48				
Ale and beer, in bottles.....	849½	646	124 09	633	121 51			13	2 58				
Tea, black.....	28, 390	7, 648	2, 140 62	7, 648	2, 140 62								
Wines.....	299	436	138 87	436	138 87								
Sugar.....	28, 855	1, 874	756 86	451	160 92	272	92 05			1, 151	503 89		
Confectionery.....	2, 636	350	113 69	347	112 96	3	73						
Mace and nutmegs.....	1	24	6 02	24	6 02								
Spices, ground.....	152	19	4 71	19	4 71								
Patent medicines.....	3	63	15 68			48	11 91						
Perfumery.....	3	17	4 20	17	4 20								
Perfumed and fancy soap.....	3	9	2 35	9	2 35								
Molasses.....	3, 895	96	23 95			38	9 44			58	14, 51		
Boots and shoes.....	4	489	73 35										
Harness and saddlery.....	4	103	15 49	80	12 06			23	3 43				
Clothing.....	10	898	134 80	898	134 80								
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	519	1, 241	185 90	315	47 03	926	138 87						

Statement showing the commerce at *Pictou, Nova Scotia, for the year ending September 30, 1871*—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.							
				Great Britain.		United States.		Prince Edward Island.		Other countries.	
				Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
Woolens.....	54	7,992	1,198 66	7,955	1,193 15	37	5 51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottons.....	63	7,633	1,144 78	7,536	1,130 25	97	14 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silks and velvets.....	11	1,060	158 92	1,060	158 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furs.....	2	120	18 10	.....	.....	120	18 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware.....	466	16,217	2,430 56	9,953	1,492 76	6,213	930 12	51	7 68	.....	.....
Glass-ware.....	140	1,999	299 81	477	71 63	1,522	228 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fancy goods.....	12	1,248	187 38	192	28 95	1,056	158 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelry and watches.....	2	49	7 30	49	7 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, sole and upper.....	6	302	30 19	227	92 74	75	7 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits, green.....	80	249	24 87	.....	.....	249	24 87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds, not cereals.....	7	209	20 97	180	18 02	29	2 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetables.....	36	106	10 71	.....	.....	106	10 71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printed books.....	37	2,385	119 30	1,659	83 02	138	6 90	588	29 38	.....	.....
Iron.....	329	13,686	683 86	13,324	665 76	362	18 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Type.....	10	342	17 06	300	15 00	42	2 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other articles.....	.....	51,474	8,636 14	34,244	5,172 16	15,427	2,374 54	1,238	192 11	565	897 33
Total amount dutiable goods.....	.....	130,568	30,549 81	95,303	19,478 90	28,463	4,562 75	2,292	350 03	4,510	6,158 13
Free goods, viz:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anchors and chains.....	874	2,821	.....	2,821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tubes and piping.....	41	316	.....	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buhr-stones.....	2	525	.....	.....	.....	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour.....	2,695	16,909	.....	.....	.....	15,323	.....	1,586	.....	.....	.....
Indian meal.....	1,205	4,395	.....	.....	.....	4,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian corn.....	1,108	844	.....	.....	.....	844	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad-bars.....	12,462	36,496	.....	36,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Junk and oakum.....	300	2,287	.....	2,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wire rigging.....	505	3,355	.....	3,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron knees.....	579	1,335	.....	1,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cordage and canvas.....	929	9,247	.....	8,514	.....	733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel.....	142	1,128	.....	1,128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leaf tobacco.....	98,265	8,736	.....	8,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitchpine lumber.....	173,000	3,075	.....	3,075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fresh and salted meats.....	1,193,900	106,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,191	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

RECAPITULATION.	
	Value.
Imports from Great Britain	\$162, 024
Imports from United States.....	124, 053
Imports from Prince Edward Island	121, 091
Imports from other countries	4, 510
	411, 678
	Duties.
	\$19, 478 90
	4, 562 75
	350 03
	6, 158 13
	30, 549 81

Statement showing the commerce at Pictou, Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.			
			Great Britain.	United States.	Prince Ed-ward Isl. and.	Other countries.
			Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Coal	tons..	112, 717	\$228, 354	\$197, 339	\$25, 181	\$5, 834
Stone	tons..	552	3, 002	2, 927	75	
Fish, salted, wet	bbls..	378	1, 702	420	1, 222	60
Salmon, canned	lbs..	19, 200	4, 000	4, 000		
Lumber, birch	tons..	320	\$1, 920			
Staves	M..	11	70		70	
Battens	pieces..	3, 926	764			764
Deals and deal-ends	st'd hd..	16	229	229		
Planks and boards	M..	595	6, 048		3, 888	2, 160
Butter	lbs..	2, 783	748	180		568
Eggs	doz..	82, 110	8, 869	8, 740		129
Flour	bbls..	145	930		930	
Hay	tons..	89	959	266	276	417
Vegetables			921	21		900
Iron and hardware			4, 406	1, 200	3, 206	
Leather			587		587	
Extract of hemlock-bark	bbls..	67	600	600		
Other articles			1, 900	263	978	659
Total exports			266, 009	2, 149	215, 956	36, 413
						11, 491

RECAPITULATION.

Exports to Great Britain	Value.
Exports to United States	\$2, 149
Exports to Prince Edward Island	215, 956
Exports to other countries	36, 413
	11, 491
	266, 009

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Pictou, Nova Scotia, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Great Britain			10	4, 620	10	4, 620						
	Newfoundland	2	1, 444	5	861	7	2, 305						
	Prince Edward Island	141	95, 865	469	21, 609	610	117, 474						
Norwegian	do			1	593	1	593						
British	Saint Pierre			2	190	2	190						
	United States	14	3, 934	196	53, 802	210	57, 736						
United States	do	15	11, 460	12	3, 591	27	15, 051						
British	South America			1	616	1	616						
	France			1	513	1	513						
	Great Britain									1	312	1	312
	Newfoundland							2	1, 444	1	120	3	1, 564
	Prince Edward Island							141	95, 865	429	16, 214	570	112, 079
	Saint Pierre									1	33	1	33
	United States							14	3, 934	233	55, 573	247	59, 507
United States	do							15	11, 460	12	3, 591	27	15, 051
British	British West Indies									3	940	3	940
	Foreign West Indies									2	477	2	477
	South America									1	334	1	334
Total		172	112, 703	697	86, 395	869	199, 098	172	112, 703	683	77, 594	855	190, 297

OSCAR MALMROS.

PORT ROWAN.

Exports from Port Rowan to the United States during the six months ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples.....bushels..	88	\$31 00
Barley.....do.....	5,300	3,180 00
Beans.....do.....	3	3 00
Butter.....pounds..	573	94 94
Bolts, pail.....cords..	925	4,250 00
Bolts, stave.....do.....	522	1,292 87
Bolts, shingle.....do.....	246	1,230 00
Eggs.....dozen.....	4,072	462 49
Horses.....number..	4	435 00
Hoops.....do.....	69,500	250 00
Iron, scrap.....pounds..	32,000	130 00
Junk, old.....do.....	1,000	20 00
Lumber.....feet.....	60,333,715	47,618 64
Laths.....number..	364,900	391 65
Masts and spars.....do.....	27	385 00
Oats.....bushels..	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 67
Potatoes.....do.....	612	264 00
Pickets, fence.....number..	1,840	16 25
Property, United States, returned.....		8,915 00
Pease.....bushels..	349	244 30
Shingles.....number..	6,355,250	12,505 40
Staves.....do.....	474,876	9,332 17
Salt.....barrel.....	1	1 40
Sails and ropes, old.....		200 00
Timber, square.....cubic feet..	32,689	2,675 02
Timber, round.....feet.....	12,874,257	56,643 15
Ties, railroad.....number..	88,366	14,472 21
Wood, tire.....cords..	810	1,876 75
Total.....		166,981 91

B. F. EASTMAN.

PRESCOTT.

DECEMBER 1, 1871. (Received January 3, 1872.)

The commerce and navigation of this consular district for the year ending September 30, 1871, are shown in the tables forwarded in compliance with the instructions contained in the departmental circular of February 9, 1871.

The total exports amount to \$3,665,756.56, the total imports to \$2,180,972, and the total duties to \$305,493.24. The total navigation is shown in the following table:

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British.....	Canada and United States.....	1,814	228,704	1,814	228,704
United States..	Canada and United States.....	1,340	184,377	1,340	184,377
Total.....		3,154	413,081	3,154	413,081

LUMBER AND TIMBER.

During the year ending September 30, 1871, the lumber shipped from Ottawa to the United States was carried as follows: In British vessels, 112,508,531 feet; in United States vessels, 17,466,799 feet; by railway, 2,593,479 feet; making a total of 132,568,809 feet. During the same period 18,539,717 feet were shipped to Montreal, and 10,757,563 feet to Quebec. Of the lumber shipped to Montreal about two-thirds are exported to South America, and the balance is used for home consumption. The lumber shipped to Quebec consists of first and second quality clear or bright deals, and is exported to Great Britain.

During the season of 1871, the production of square timber on the Ottawa River and its tributaries was: White pine, 16,000,000 feet; red pine, 1,600,000 feet; and the value of this 17,600,000 feet was \$3,168,000.

During the year ending June 30, 1871, the amount of lumber shipped from Ottawa was 169,447,110 feet. Its direction was as follows: To the United States, 133,215,088 feet; to Montreal, 16,364,196 feet; and to Quebec 19,867,826 feet. Of the two last quantities about two-thirds were exported to South America.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The following tables will show the exports and imports of this consular district for the years ending June 30, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871:

EXPORTS.

Ports.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Brockville.....	\$375,555	\$543,867	\$634,404	\$701,918	\$644,153
Cornwall.....	17,725	63,173	44,548	64,005	74,889
Dundee.....	89,154	106,009	95,613	145,542	95,376
Elgin.....	1,003	1,931	2,958	6,273	9,811
Morrisburgh.....	193,792	113,474	177,038	182,333	222,876
Ottawa.....	117,730	174,539	173,253	326,331	1,382,297
Prescott.....	463,677	535,155	705,174	746,215	701,414
Total.....	1,258,436	1,538,148	1,832,988	2,172,617	3,130,816

IMPORTS.

Ports.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Brockville.....	\$307,034	\$222,330	\$384,759	\$322,576	\$490,998
Cornwall.....	15,307	41,666	23,678	46,047	31,638
Dundee.....	19,713	18,525	21,153	13,911	15,764
Elgin.....	173	23,055	1,394	3,227	16,898
Morrisburgh.....	33,462	62,598	52,006	47,727	67,032
Ottawa.....	899,846	879,712	733,561	962,377	2,078,543
Prescott.....	286,657	229,858	309,208	394,076	226,956
Total.....	1,562,192	1,477,744	1,525,759	1,789,941	2,927,829

AGRICULTURE.

The crops in this consular district have averaged per acre as follows: Fall wheat, 30 bushels; spring wheat, 25 bushels; barley, 35 bushels; rye, 25 bushels; pease, 20 bushels; oats, 35 bushels; corn, 40 bushels; hay, 1½ tons; potatoes, crop good both in quantity and quality; roots, good; hops, good; fruit, good; dairy produce, good; flax, very little sown.

POPULATION.

The following table, compiled from the census of Canada for 1871, will show the population of this consular district :

Counties.	Province.	Inhabitants.
Carleton	Ontario ...	43,284
Dundas	do	18,777
Glengarry, part	do	11,282
Grenville	do	22,616
Lanark, part	do	32,187
Leeds, part	do	22,978
Ottawa	Quebec	38,597
Pontiac	do	15,791
Prescott, part	Ontario ...	7,553
Renfrew, part	do	24,143
Russell	do	18,344
Stormont	do	18,987
Total number of inhabitants .....	.....	274,539

The population of the towns in this consular district where consular offices are located is as follows: Brockville, 5,102; Cornwall, 2,033; Morrisburgh, 1,156; Ottawa, 21,545; and Prescott, 2,617. Properly Ottawa should include the suburbs of Hull and New Edinburgh, for all three are one in business interests and in geographical position; the joint population of the three places is over 25,000.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

At Lyn, near Brockville, massive beds of sandstone of a very superior quality are found. It was from these beds that the stone used in the parliament buildings at Ottawa was procured. Limestone is found in large quantities near Brockville, and is a strong and durable material for building purposes; it was used in the locks on the Rideau Canal. Black limestone is found near Cornwall. Black marble is found at Cornwall, in two beds, each of about two feet in thickness.

A considerable deposit of iron pyrites is found at Elizabethtown, near Brockville, and is the greatest known in Canada. The pyrites, which is very pure, and free from earthy admixture, is of two varieties, the one being somewhat porous and dull, with a greenish hue, and the other being compact and massive, with a brilliant luster. Excavations of 50 by 30 feet have been made in the mass, without coming to the limit of it in either direction.

Nickel and cobalt have been met with in many localities in Canada, principally at Elizabethtown, near Brockville. The only ore of lead met with in Canada is the sulphuret or galena; this is found at Landsdowne, near Brockville. The galena sometimes contains a notable portion of silver. Grand deposits of peat are met with in various parts of Eastern Canada; it is found in great quantities at the sources of the Pain River, in Roxburgh, Osnabruck and Finch Townships, in county Stormont. These deposits were sounded in many places with a rod to the depth of 21 feet without finding bottom. The peat is from 8 to 15 feet in thickness; the tract is 280 feet above the level of the sea. Marl has been observed in many localities along the valley of the Ottawa River.

Marble is met with near Ottawa and Amprior, and was used in the interior of the parliament buildings at Ottawa. Iron-ore is found in large deposits near Perth, and at Hull, opposite Ottawa. From the mines at Perth about 4,000 tons of ore are shipped to the United States annually. The mines at Hull have been worked with a lead 80 feet deep and 40 feet wide. The present yield is about 60 tons daily, the ore yielding 70 per cent. of metal.

LOCATION OF CONSULAR OFFICES.

The location of the principal consular office of this district at Prescott, and of an agency at Ottawa, would seem to be anomalous.

The trade at Ottawa is four times greater than that of Prescott; the population is ten times larger; and, above all, it is the capital of the country, and that circumstance alone would appear to demand that the consular offices at the two places should be changed.

It would be impossible, however, for a consular officer to support himself in a proper manner at Ottawa on the amount of salary which is allowed at Prescott, for the pay is insufficient for decent support even here. Were a change made, and the consulate established at Ottawa, it would be necessary to increase the compensation.

VERIFICATION OF INVOICES.

The present regulations of the Treasury Department require that all shipments of a value of \$200 or over shall be accompanied by an invoice duly verified by a consular officer, and that all shipments of between \$100 and \$200 in value shall be accompanied by such an invoice whenever the shipper was "reasonably near to a consular office."

The following table will show the total amount of exports to the United States, from this consular district, during the year ending September 30, 1871; also the amount of said exports embraced in verified invoices, and the amount not so embraced.

The table does not include Ottawa, because a large portion of the shipments from that port are accompanied by verified invoices procured at the consular agency at Lachine, and therefore I am unable to state positively what amount is unaccompanied by such invoices.

Ports.	Total exports.	Amount embraced in verified invoices.	Amount not embraced in verified invoices.
Prescott and Elgin	\$826, 956 32	\$545, 685 78	\$281, 270 54
Brockville	951, 790 00	884, 978 00	66, 812 00
Cornwall and Dundee	185, 096 94	85, 186 53	99, 910 41
Morrisburgh	255, 340 81	240, 655 42	14, 685 39
Total	2, 219, 184 07	1, 756, 505 73	462, 678 34

I would, therefore, in view of the facts shown by the foregoing table, that nearly \$500,000 in shipments have been admitted to entry unaccompanied by verified invoices, earnestly recommend that the present regulations of the Treasury Department be so amended that all shipments of a value of \$25 and over be required to be accompanied by an invoice duly verified by a consular officer.

CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS.

Statement showing the commerce at Prescott, Canada, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Acids.....package..	1	\$6 00	Free.....	United States.
Agricultural machinery.....number..	4	109 00	\$16 33	Do.
Annotto.....package..	1	30 00	Free.....	Do.
Animals for breeding purposes.....head..	1	20 00	Free.....	Do.
Articles for Government use.....package..	1	13 00	Free.....	Do.
Bone, manufacture of.....packages..	6	317 00	47 36	Do.
Books.....do.....	269	7,920 00	396 02	Do.
Boots.....do.....	20	98 00	14 65	Do.
Brass, manufacture of.....do.....	11	117 00	17 67	Do.
Broom-corn.....pounds..	1,000	89 00	Free.....	Do.
Brushes.....packages..	3	8 00	1 12	Do.
Butter.....pounds..	160	46 00	6 40	Do.
Carpets.....packages..	3	131 00	19 64	Do.
Carriages.....number..	42	1,408 00	211 11	Do.
Cattle.....head.....	4	30 00	2 95	Do.
Cheese.....pounds..	195	21 00	5 85	Do.
China.....packages..	222	1,186 00	177 99	Do.
Cider.....gallons..	2,174	150 00	22 47	Do.
Church-bells.....number..	2	787 00	Free.....	Do.
Clay.....hundred-weight..	2	6 00	Free.....	Do.
Clocks.....packages..	11	164 00	24 52	Great Britain and United States.
Clothing.....do.....	1	7 00	1 08	United States.
Coal.....tons.....	130½	1,024 00	Free.....	Canada.
Coal.....do.....	261	1,989 00	65 31	United States.
Coin.....packages..	7	34,680 00	Free.....	Do.
Confectionery.....pounds..	192	46 00	13 63	Do.
Corn.....bushels..	98,844	57,271 00	Free.....	Do.
Corks.....packages..	4	7 00	98	Do.
Cottons.....do.....	129	3,491 00	524 30	Great Britain and United States.
Drawings.....do.....		2,000 00	Free.....	United States.
Drongs.....packages..	11	52 00	7 67	Do.
Eggs.....dozen.....	45	8 00	Free.....	Do.
Engravings.....packages..	84	1,037 00	155 72	Do.
Fancy goods.....do.....	105	1,411 00	212 05	Great Britain and United States.
Fire-works.....do.....	5	19 00	2 87	United States.
Fish, fresh.....do.....	47	887 00	Free.....	Do.
Fish, salt.....pounds..	2,982	120 00	29 82	Do.
Flour.....barrels..	299¼	1,834 00	74 84	Do.
Flour.....do.....	1,708	10,202 00	Free.....	Do.
Fruit, dried.....packages..	12,243	932 00	290 03	Do.
Fruit, green.....do.....	3,027	3,509 00	351 27	Do.
Fishing-tackle.....do.....	3	57 00	Free.....	Do.
Fur, manufacture of.....do.....	25	81 00	12 20	Do.
Fur-skins, undressed.....do.....	10	767 00	Free.....	Do.
Furniture.....do.....	48	385 00	57 64	Do.
Glass, plate.....do.....	2	30 00	4 46	Do.
Glass-ware.....do.....	147	1,166 00	174 84	Do.
Gold, manufacture of.....do.....	8	144 00	21 64	Do.
Grain.....bushels..	10	10 00	Free.....	Do.
Grain.....do.....	20,978½	13,071 00	629 36	Do.
Guns.....packages..	10	272 00	40 74	Do.
Gypsum.....tons.....	6	56 00	Free.....	Do.
Hardware.....packages..	35	633 00	99 90	Do.
Hay.....tons.....	7	113 00	10 33	Do.
Harness.....packages..	20	253 00	100 55	Do.
Harness-furniture.....do.....	46	599 00	89 69	Do.
Hats.....do.....	20	253 00	100 55	Do.
Hides.....do.....	101	271 00	Free.....	Do.
Hogs.....head.....	1	2 00	15	Do.
Horses.....do.....	7	407 00	40 70	Do.
Hosiery.....packages..	2	21 00	3 19	Do.
India rubber, manufactured.....do.....	10	55 00	14 25	Do.
Iron castings.....do.....	131	1,213 00	182 11	Do.
Iron, bar.....tons.....	11-20	6 00	29	Do.
Iron, pig.....do.....	7	32 00	Free.....	Do.
Iron, scrap.....hundred-weight..	35	359 00	Free.....	Do.
Japanned ware.....packages..	34	395 00	59 26	Do.
Jewelry.....do.....	7	69 00	10 38	Do.
Lard.....pounds..	210	27 00	2 10	Do.
Lead, sheet.....hundred-weight..	1	7 00	Free.....	Do.
Leather.....packages..	1	38 00	3 81	Do.
Leather, manufacture of.....do.....	26	379 00	56 75	Do.
Linen.....do.....	10	508 00	91 19	Great Britain..

Statement showing the commerce at Prescott, Canada, for the year ending September 30, 1871—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Lumber.....feet.....	7,000	\$190 00	Free.....	United States.
Do.....do.....	10,000	124 00	\$18 62	Do.
Locomotive-engine frames...hundred-weight...	5	145 00	Free.....	Do.
Maps.....number.....	1	1 00	19	Do.
Marble, manufacture of.....packages.....	5	105 00	15 82	Do.
Moss.....hundred-weight.....	1	14 00	Free.....	Do.
Meat, salt.....pounds.....	134,359	14,777 00	1,357 54	Do.
Meat, preserved.....packages.....	233	1,806 00	271 06	Do.
Machinery.....do.....	74	1,456 00	220 26	Do.
Musical instruments.....number.....	44	6,058 00	908 73	Do.
Meal.....barrels.....	733	1,910 00	Free.....	Do.
Meal.....do.....		488 00	21 53	Do.
Molasses.....pounds.....	620	18 00	4 51	Do.
Oil-cloth.....packages.....	18	616 00	92 32	Do.
Oil, whale.....gallons.....	698	419 00	Free.....	Do.
Oil, essential.....do.....	1	29 00	4 37	Do.
Paint.....packages.....	3	20 00	2 92	Do.
Paper.....do.....	15	46 00	6 89	Do.
Paper, wall.....do.....	29	573 00	86 04	Do.
Printed bills.....do.....	4	45 00	6 71	Do.
Plants.....do.....	45	470 00	47 01	Do.
Pipes, brass.....hundred-weight.....	24-100	5 00	Free.....	Do.
Pickles.....packages.....	1	5 00	73	Do.
Renet.....do.....	8	80 00	Free.....	Do.
Seeds.....do.....	8	34 00	3 42	Do.
Settlers' effects.....lots.....	176	10,945 00	Free.....	Do.
Stone.....tons.....	20	70 00	Free.....	Do.
Spades.....packages.....	23	223 00	33 45	Do.
Steel.....hundred-weight.....	16-100	2 00	Free.....	Do.
Stationery.....packages.....	4	26 00	3 00	Do.
Small wares.....do.....	85	289 00	43 42	Do.
Silks.....do.....	7	2,817 00	342 47	Great Britain and United States.
Sugar.....pounds.....	120	15 00	5 03	United States.
Soap.....package.....	1	1 00	35	Do.
Tar.....barrel.....	1	2 00	Free.....	Do.
Toys.....packages.....	13	58 00	10 80	Do.
Tobacco, leaf.....pounds.....	2,523	693 00	Free.....	Do.
Type.....packages.....	3	17 00	85	Do.
Unenumerated.....		141 00	Free.....	Do.
Do.....		2,488 00	374 74	Do.
Vegetables.....packages.....	372	1,277 00	127 70	Do.
Varnish.....gallons.....	85	176 00	26 25	Do.
Veneer.....feet.....	6	1 00	Free.....	Do.
Wood, manufactures of.....packages.....	263	608 00	137 25	Do.
Woolens.....do.....	193	4,267 00	640 13	Do.
Whisky.....gallons.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 00	40	Do.
Wheat.....bushels.....	3	4 00	12	Do.
Wheat.....do.....	36,135	40,685 00	Free.....	Do.
		249,923 00	9,261 35	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Ale.....gallons.....	2,013	\$1,163 00	United States.
Brick.....number.....	3,500	75 00	Do.
Butter.....pounds.....	328,665	72,107 00	Do.
Beef.....hundred-weight.....	1,073	9,588 00	Do.
Books.....		872 00	Do.
Brandy.....gallons.....	1,902	3,950 15	Do.
Barley.....bushels.....	1,763	1,197 13	Do.
Beans.....do.....	115	136 05	Do.
Buckwheat.....pounds.....	500	8 75	Do.
Cattle.....head.....	3,612	111,848 00	Do.
Carriages.....number.....	10	627 00	Do.
Cast steel.....		115 18	Do.
Cottons.....		16 00	Do.
Calf-skins.....number.....	51,646	43,612 66	Do.
Castings.....		210 48	Do.
Eggs.....dozen.....	287,121	42,955 72	Do.
Fruit, green.....barrels.....	489	1,461 00	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Prescott, Canada, for the year ending September 30 1871—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Feathers	pounds. 472	\$147 00	United States.
Flour	barrels. 1, 505	7, 132 00	Do.
Fur, undressed	number. 3, 814	7, 734 00	Do.
Flax	tons. 8	600 00	Do.
Fish, fresh	pounds. 25, 045	1, 594 00	Do.
Fish, dried	hundred-weight. 16	100 00	Do.
Fish, salt	barrels. 6½	118 00	Do.
Fire-works	packages. 29	163 00	Do.
Glass	do. 19	2, 116 00	Do.
Grass-seed	bushels. 154	562 41	Do.
Gypsum .....	.....	11 00	Do.
Gin	gallons. 1, 466½	1, 396 85	Do.
Geese	number. 698	371 50	Do.
Hay	tons. 29	337 00	Do.
Hoops	number. 515, 400	1, 714 90	Do.
Hemlock-bark, extract of	barrels. 16	144 00	Do.
Hats, straw	packages. 1	52 00	Do.
Horns and hoofs	hundred-weight. 1	12 00	Do.
Hides	pounds. 329, 808	43, 811 00	Do.
Hardware .....	.....	4, 186 00	Do.
Hogs	head. 1, 889	7, 950 00	Do.
Horses	do. 1, 211	117, 151 00	Do.
Iron, pig and scrap	pounds. 2, 664	71 07	Do.
Iron-ore	tons. 45	1, 133 70	Do.
Lard	pounds. 2, 178	220 00	Do.
Laths	thousands. 300	339 00	Do.
Lumber	feet. 1, 883, 000	30, 239 00	Do.
Leather, manufactures of .....	.....	88 00	Do.
Leather .....	.....	236 00	Do.
Moose head and horns .....	.....	100 00	Do.
Medicines	packages. 2	10 00	Do.
Musical instruments .....	.....	2, 090 00	Do.
Malt	bushels. 358	337 00	Do.
Machinery .....	.....	485 00	Do.
Mineral-water	barrels. 33	118 00	Do.
Matches	packages. 37	25 00	Do.
Meal	barrels. 238	2, 278 00	Do.
Oats	bushels. 1, 795	862 95	Do.
Pease	do. 290	246 50	Do.
Posts	cords. 143½	322 87	Do.
Paper, printing	packages. 9	500 00	Do.
Potatoes	bushels. 4, 617	1, 822 10	Do.
Poultry, live	number. 540	54 00	Do.
Poultry, dressed .....	.....	12, 495 01	Do.
Pickles	packages. 1	10 00	Do.
Pipes	boxes. 100	95 00	Do.
Pork	hundred-weight. 31	308 00	Do.
Rags .....	.....	2, 381 00	Do.
Sugar	pounds. 308	31 00	Do.
Sheep-pelts	number. 42, 523	23, 227 00	Do.
Small wares	packages. 4	552 00	Do.
Salt	bags. 70	58 65	Do.
Stone .....	.....	298 00	Do.
Settlers' effects	packages. 282	15, 182 00	Do.
Shingles	thousands. 39, 339½	53, 870 53	Do.
Shingle-bolts	cords. 1, 360½	3, 481 00	Do.
Sirup	gallons. 20	10 00	Do.
Shorts	tons. 16	249 56	Do.
Stave-bolts	cords. 132	289 00	Do.
Stationery	packages. 7	78 00	Do.
Sheep	head. 41, 431	113, 471 06	Do.
Seeds	bushels. 671	2, 371 00	Do.
Sewing-machines	number. 5	170 00	Do.
Spirits	gallons. 14, 507	17, 788 00	Do.
Tobacco	pounds. 740	296 00	Do.
Telegraph-stores	packages. 1	296 60	Do.
Turkeys	number. 1, 570	911 00	Do.
Tow	tons. 16	296 60	Do.
Unenumerated .....	.....	1, 226 00	Do.
Vinegar	gallons. 845½	388 40	Do.
Venison	number. 39	276 00	Do.
Vegetables .....	.....	2, 358 00	Do.
Wood, manufactures of .....	.....	24, 889 00	Do.
Wool, manufactures of .....	.....	487 00	Do.
Whisky	gallons. 8, 001	7, 954 00	Do.
Total .....	.....	813, 006 32	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Prescott, Canada, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Canada and United States.....	108	26,054	19	3,906	127	29,960
United States.....	Canada and United States.....	77	15,021	23	5,071	100	20,092
Total .....	.....	185	41,075	42	8,977	227	50,052

Flag.	From or to—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Canada and United States.....	108	26,054	19	3,906	127	29,960
United States.....	Canada and United States.....	77	15,021	23	5,071	100	20,092
Total .....	.....	185	41,075	42	8,977	227	50,052

QUEBEC.

OCTOBER 5, 1871. (Received October 9.)

REMARKS ON THE PROVINCE.

The soil of the province of Quebec is extremely fertile and susceptible of very high cultivation. The cereals, hay, root crops, fruits, &c., grow in abundance and perfection. It now offers for colonization 6,400,000 acres of lands divided into farm-lands and farm-lots, nearly half of which are accessible by good roads, and more than two-thirds of which are fit for settlement. The price of these farms varies from 20 to 60 cents per acre. The conditions of sale are simple, easy, and precisely the same for the home colonist as the new settler who comes into the country. One-fifth of the purchase-money is required to be paid at the date of sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly installments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear within the course of four years at least ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 by 20 feet. The letters-patent, by which the sale is finally ratified, are granted free of charge. On eight of the great colonization roads lands are set apart to the extent of 84,050 acres, in grants of 100 acres each; and the lieutenant-governor, in council, may increase the quantity of this free land if found necessary. Any person over eighteen years of age may demand a permit of occupation from any Crown-lands agent; and if at the end of four years the grantee has cleared 12 acres and built a house he may take out letters-patent free of charge. The principal selections of the province of Quebec are the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and Ottawa, the Eastern Townships, the Lower St. Lawrence, and Gaspé, to the south of the St. Lawrence. The line of settlement (and of course

of road) now stretches from Ha Ha Bay not only to Lake St. John but very nearly all the way around that lake. The latitude is much higher than that of Quebec, lying between the forty-eighth and forty-ninth parallels. There is here a very large territory for settlement, and capable of sustaining a very large population; it is estimated at 400,000; the present population is estimated at 20,000. The soil is argillaceous, mingled with a small quantity of sand, and there are in this vicinity probably the greatest clay-beds in the world; wheat, barley, and Indian corn ripen; root crops grow well, but wheat is the chief crop. The territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries covers an immense region of 24,140 square miles, only part of which is fit for settlement. There are at present divided into lots 441,200 acres at 30 cents per acre. The colonization of the valley of the Ottawa has been rapid. It is the chief seat of lumber operations in the country. The valleys contain rich soil, it is well watered, and is remarkable for the extent of its hydraulic power, which may be utilized. A profitable fishing trade has of late been pushed by Americans, who catch trout in large numbers in these back waters, pack them in snow in boxes, in which they will keep perfectly fresh for some days, and bear transport to the southern markets. In the eastern townships the government owns 920,300 acres of wild land, which it offers at from 50 to 60 cents an acre. These lands constitute the most inviting portion of the province for the settler. They are situated on the south of the St. Lawrence, and enjoy a milder climate than that of Quebec. In its general features this portion of the country is hilly and well watered with rivers, lakes, and brooks, affording considerable hydraulic power. Hard wood is everywhere to be met; and after clearing, a soil is found, in general, fertile enough, but in all cases well adapted for the cultivation of cereals and green crops. In many parts the farmers have grown wealthy. The stock is the best in the country, and perhaps in the world. On the south shore of the Lower St. Lawrence there is still an important tract of good land for settlement, affording valuable conditions. The government have 1,423,200 acres divided into farm-lots, for sale at 30 cents per acre, and very fertile. The character of the hard wood insures good soil. The communications are good and various. In the district of Gaspé is an immense area of 8,613 miles in superficies; it is in a great part rocky and unfit for cultivation, but many portions are highly fertile. Its fishing grounds are said to be the most advantageous in the Dominion.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

There are in the province of Quebec 102,960,757 acres of land unsurveyed, for the most part covered with wood. These vast tracts of land feed one of the principal staples of Canada, the lumber trade. The forests reserved for the cutting of timber are divided into limits of several miles each and sold at auction for terms of twenty-one years. The price paid averages \$11 per square mile, and the purchaser pays a ground-rent of \$2 per square mile in addition. The numerous rivers serve to float the timber to market. From twenty-five to thirty thousand men and four thousand horses are employed every winter in these operations. The average value of timber exported from the province is \$10,000,000.

CLIMATE.

There is a prevailing impression that the climate of the province of Quebec is very severe, and it prevails not only in the United States

but in Great Britain and upon the continent of Europe. But generally speaking, people living in this province do not suffer more from the effects of cold than those who live in the Northwestern States of the United States, where winters are more humid and the temperature less determined. The climate of Quebec is deemed one of the healthiest under the sun. Fever and ague are unknown here, every climatic influence being clear and pure. The summers are similar to those of France, and grapes ripen in the open air. Melons and tomatoes grow to perfection, as well as apples, pears, plums, &c. Indian corn, hops, and tobacco all ripen. Hemp and flax do well. Wheat and all the coarser grains grow to perfection.

F. G. L. STRUVE.

RAILROADS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Table showing the principal sources of the railway revenue of 1869-'70, and the comparative earnings of that and previous years.

Railways.	Miles open, 1867-'68.	Miles open, 1868-'69.	Miles open, 1869-'70.	Passengers.	Mails and sundries.	Freight.	Total, 1869-'70.	Total, 1868-'69.	Total, 1867-'68.
Great Western	349½	351½	351½	1,536,743	117,084	2,484,099	4,037,926	3,892,288	3,710,650
Grand Trunk.....	1377	1,377	1,377	2,219,298	275,500	4,348,549	6,843,347	7,048,486	6,665,888
London and Port Stanley.	24½	24½	24½	7,365	951	12,211	20,527	38,370	41,877
Welland.....	25	25	25	13,065	8,774	53,115	74,954	79,042	75,469
Northern.....	97	97	97	148,799	27,993	516,511	693,303	598,991	557,704
Midland.....	56	56	56	37,521	2,996	163,925	204,442	226,385	248,058
Coburg, Peterborough, and Marmora.	22	22	22	159	.....	18,520	18,679	23,555	26,465
Brockville and Ottawa.	86	86	86	48,568	9,309	142,724	200,601	179,172	154,515
Saint Lawrence and Ottawa.	54	54	54	65,579	8,600	48,613	122,792	122,391	116,045
Saint Lawrence and Industry.	12	12	12	2,362	.....	4,457	6,819	8,212	8,502
New Brunswick and Canada.	107	116	116	15,867	410	55,521	71,798	104,737	86,214
European and North American.	108	108	108	74,546	8,643	96,107	179,296	183,639	157,326
Eastern Extension.	.....	23	23	350	50	134	534	4,172	.....
Nova Scotia.....	145	145	145	37,795	3,917	47,966	89,678	281,138	250,279
Total.....	2,463½	2,497	2,497	4,208,017	464,227	7,892,452	12,564,696	12,790,578	12,098,992

Statement showing the commerce at Quebec for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Animals for stock-breeding..No..	277	\$86,667	.....	Great Britain.
Books.....pkgs..	446	16,130	\$806	Great Britain, United States, France.
Broom-corn.....do..	783	24,040	.....	United States.
Cottons.....do..	3,600	609,820	98,973	Great Britain, United States.
Coffee.....lbs..	142,968	16,212	4,415	United States, Great Britain, Germany.
Cigars.....do..	13,054	11,004	5,875	United States, Germany, Spanish West Indies.
Coals.....tons..	129,245	419,139	5,082	Great Britain, United States.
China and glass.....pkgs..	45,658	105,043	15,756	Great Britain, United States, Belgium.
Clocks.....do..	513	5,342	801	United States, Great Britain.
Coin, gold and silver.....	.....	416,000	.....	Great Britain, United States.
Drugs and dye-stuffs.....	.....	29,439	571	Do.
Dried fruits.....pkgs..	15,674	23,368	3,504	Great Britain, United States, Spain.

Statement showing the commerce at Quebec, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Florida-watergalls..	928	\$2, 179	\$696	United States.
Fish		31, 741	330	Newfoundland, United States.
Flourbbls..	3, 845	16, 011	891	United States.
Hardwarepkgs..	14, 308	156, 734	23, 486	Great Britain, United States.
Hopslbs..	46, 744	8, 565	2, 337	United States, Germany.
Hemp and flaxbales..	3, 694	94, 344		United States, Great Britain.
Hides		65, 163		United States.
Iron, bar, pig, and railroadtons..	36, 380	1, 164, 207	7, 019	Great Britain.
India rubberpkgs..	341	50, 775	919	United States, Great Britain.
Jewelry and fancy goodsdo..	2, 120	44, 309	6, 646	United States, Great Britain, France.
Liquorsgalls..	160, 410	77, 331	120, 397	Holland, Great Britain, France, British West Indies.
Meats		8, 769	1, 207	United States.
Molasseslbs..	5, 209, 188	83, 861	20, 968	United States, British and Spanish West Indies.
Machinerypkgs..	126	8, 975	1, 341	United States, Great Britain.
Musical instrumentsdo..	126	20, 415	3, 063	United States, Germany.
Patent medicinesdo..	542	3, 468	868	United States.
Plated waredo..	70	6, 546	982	Great Britain, United States.
Ricelbs..	949, 282	24, 900	9, 493	Great Britain, Germany.
Sugardo..	2, 950, 574	164, 347	76, 386	Great Britain, British and Spanish West Indies.
Spicesdo..	54, 251	6, 828	1, 085	United States, Great Britain.
Silkspkgs..	101	41, 297	6, 193	Great Britain, France.
Saltbush..	1, 065, 968	152, 703		Great Britain.
Settlers' effects		587, 531		Great Britain, Norway, United States.
Teaslbs..	409, 291	105, 054	35, 621	United States, Great Britain.
Tobacco, leafdo..	864, 568	57, 930		United States.
Timbertons..	3, 610	61, 543		Do.
Winegalls..	91, 734	56, 678	23, 344	Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Germany.
Woolenspkgs..	2, 323	587, 705	88, 157	Great Britain, Germany.
Other articles		847, 607	86, 231	Great Britain, United States, France, Holland, Germany, &c.
Total		6, 349, 720	653, 443	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Butterlbs..	922, 774	\$166, 379	Great Britain, Newfoundland, Saint Pierre, Miquelon.
Copper oretons..	63	5, 860	Great Britain.
Coal-oilgalls..	4, 075	828	Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland.
Coin, gold and silver		615, 832	Great Britain.
Dealsst'd hupd..	5, 114, 554	2, 367, 456	Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, British West Indies.
Dry goodsbales..	66	4, 405	Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island.
Flourbbls..	14, 392	71, 395	Great Britain, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Saint Pierre, Miquelon.
Fishdo..	1, 569	20, 023	British West Indies, Great Britain.
Furs, rawbales..	50	27, 380	Great Britain.
Indian cornbush..	53, 491	37, 521	Great Britain, British West Indies.
LumberM feet..	15, 599	235, 956	United States, South America, Australia, San Domingo.
Meatsbbls..	1, 431	31, 664	Newfoundland, Great Britain, British West Indies, Saint Pierre, Miquelon.
Oil-cakedo..	1, 766	5, 524	Great Britain, British West Indies.
Spars and mastspcs..	559	14, 442	Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Saint Pierre, Miquelon.
StavesM..	4, 305	563, 988	Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Belgium.
Sugar-boxesNo..	26, 642	10, 398	Spanish West Indies, United States.
Ships, built{ No..	14	342, 456	Great Britain, France.
{ tons..	9, 012		
Timber, squaredo..	456, 418	4, 758, 045	Great Britain, Spain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland.
Teaslbs..	9, 604	3, 158	Newfoundland.
Wheatbush..	274, 442	272, 908	Great Britain, Belgium, France.
Other articles		75, 176	Great Britain, Newfoundland, &c.
Total		9, 630, 794	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Quebec for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	Great Britain	87	116, 279	429	363, 192	516	479, 471
	United States			13	12, 955	13	12, 955
	Spain			9	7, 397	9	7, 397
	Italy			10	8, 987	10	8, 987
	Holland			4	3, 212	4	3, 212
	Sicily			2	392	2	392
	Belgium			6	4, 129	6	4, 129
	France			10	5, 111	10	5, 111
	Portugal						
	Egypt			1	1, 258	1	1, 258
	South America			5	4, 116	5	4, 116
	Africa			1	835	1	835
	Germany			4	4, 666	4	4, 666
	British West Indies			11	2, 931	11	2, 931
	Spanish West Indies						
	Newfoundland			43	3, 630	43	3, 630
	Prince Edward Island	3	1, 351	6	270	9	1, 621
	St. Pierre and Miquelon						
Norwegian	Great Britain			59	32, 909	59	32, 909
	Norway			48	28, 739	48	28, 739
	Belgium			5	2, 688	5	2, 688
	Germany			1	215	1	215
	France			1	217	1	217
	Portugal						
	Gibraltar			3	2, 724	3	2, 724
	Africa			1	225	1	225
	Newfoundland						
	South America						
Swedish	Great Britain			3	1, 394	3	1, 394
	South America						
German	Belgium			3	1, 141	3	1, 141
	Germany			2	492	2	492
	Great Britain			4	1, 145	4	1, 145
United States	South America						
	United States			8	5, 567	8	5, 567
	Great Britain			1	897	1	897
French	France						
	South America						
	Spanish West Indies						
Italian	France			5	2, 046	5	2, 046
	Great Britain						
	South America						
Danish	St. Pierre and Miquelon			1	168	1	168
	France			1	275	1	275
Holland	Great Britain						
	do			2	1, 727	2	1, 727
Portuguese	Spain			1	219	1	219
	Holland			2	1, 155	2	1, 155
	France			1	160	1	160
	Portugal			6	1, 168	6	1, 168
	Total	90	117, 630	712	508, 352	802	625, 982

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	Great Britain	66	93, 950	510	424, 608	576	518, 558
	United States	1	1, 231			1	1, 231
	Spain			2	905	2	905
	Italy			2	823	2	833
	Holland						
	Sicily						
	Belgium						
	France						
	Portugal			3	567	3	567
	Egypt						
	South America			2	1, 460	2	1, 460

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Quebec, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	Africa						
	Germany						
	British West Indies			2	372	2	372
	Spanish West Indies			3	1,355	3	1,355
	Newfoundland	1	391	44	3,036	45	3,427
	Prince Edward Island	2	1,169	8	749	10	1,918
	St. Pierre and Miquelon			5	393	5	393
Norwegian	Great Britain			100	59,029	100	59,029
	Norway						
	Belgium			5	2,451	5	2,451
	Germany						
	France						
	Portugal			1	466	1	466
	Gibraltar						
Swedish	Africa						
	Newfoundland			1	317	1	317
	South America			4	1,263	4	1,263
	Great Britain			3	1,394	3	1,394
	South America			1	436	1	436
	Belgium						
	Germany						
German	Great Britain			4	1,453	4	1,453
	South America			3	1,348	3	1,348
	United States			2	338	2	338
	Great Britain			2	1,343	2	1,343
	France			1	489	1	489
	South America			4	4,084	4	4,084
	Spanish West Indies			1	360	1	360
French	France			3	1,114	3	1,114
	Great Britain			5	2,046	5	2,046
	South America			1	268	1	268
	St. Pierre and Miquelon						
	France						
	Great Britain			1	275	1	275
	do			1	821	1	821
Danish	Spain						
	Holland			1	588	1	588
Holland	France						
	Portugal			7	1,323	7	1,323
Portuguese							
	Total	70	96,741	732	515,484	802	612,225

Abstract of invoices of merchandise exported to the United States from the consular district of Quebec for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Total quantity.	Total value.	Where produced.
Ale	1,070	\$350 50	Canada.
Bags	4,450	737 50	Do.
Balsam-fir	1,089	1,432 38	Do.
Bone-mill	1	90 00	Do.
Broken glass	10	75 00	Do.
Butter	11,971	1,940 87	Do.
Calf-skins	25	14 50	Do.
Canadian frieze	35	26 25	Do.
Carpets	29	40 60	Do.
Cattle-hair	170,409	3,626 49	Do.
Clothing	1	47 10	Do.
Coal	20	110 00	Do.
Cordials	3	71 39	Do.
Cotton-waste	1,184	59 00	Do.
Fowls	1,839	967 58	Do.

Abstract of invoices of merchandise exported to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Total quantity.	Total value.	Where produced.
Fur goods.....		\$624 50	Canada.
Fur-waste.....pounds..	630	126 00	Do.
Furniture.....		382 50	Do.
Glue-stock.....pounds..	46,885	1,875 40	Do.
Hardware.....cases..	4	92 75	Do.
Harness.....set..	1	25 00	Do.
Horses.....	31	2,614 25	Do.
Household effects.....		11,391 37	Do.
Imitation stones.....box..	1	30 00	Do.
Laths.....pieces..	4,969,200	4,943 39	Do.
Lumber.....feet..	17,575,237	161,044 45	Do.
Maple sugar.....pounds..	22,674	1,935 31	Do.
Marten-skins.....	26	312 00	Do.
Match-boxes.....	4,969	3,444 86	Do.
Match splints and cards.....cases..	17,746	12,278 36	Do.
Metal, yellow.....pounds..	25,229	2,018 32	Do.
Mink-skins.....skins..	326	1,024 50	Do.
Muskrats.....do..	5,000	425 00	Do.
Paintings.....	28	798 50	Do.
Paving-blocks.....feet..	153,000	1,324 00	Do.
Pigeon-hole board.....	1	50 00	Do.
Potatoes.....bushels..	360	72 00	Do.
Rags.....pounds..	27,571	1,065 90	Do.
Rope.....do..	32,970	1,054 25	Do.
Rubber shoes.....pairs..	504	258 78	Do.
Sail-boat.....	1	400 00	Do.
Salmon.....barrels..	1,251	20,356 81	Do.
Salt.....bags..	19,718	10,546 30	Do.
Sherry wine.....gallons..	36	45 00	Do.
Shingles.....mille..	301	345 25	Do.
Straw-board.....tons..	20	1,000 00	Do.
Sugar-box shooks.....	10,116	3,566 32	Do.
Tea.....chest..	1	46 00	Do.
Wagon.....	1	120 00	Do.
Window-blinds.....pairs..	23,760	7,586 75	Do.
Wine-cases.....packs..	3,230	1,328 75	Do.
Wool.....pounds..	551	154 28	Do.
Total.....		264,296 01	

NEWCASTLE AND CHATHAM.

Statement showing the commerce at Newcastle and Chatham for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Coffee.....pounds..	494	\$78 00	\$17 22	Great Britain, United States.
Coal-oil.....gallons..	1,785	460 00	267 75	United States.
China-ware.....packages..	320	2,909 00	436 35	Great Britain.
Cordage.....do..	109	491 00	73 71	Do.
Clothing.....do..	20	1,939 00	290 73	Do.
Cottons.....do..	192	69,322 00	10,398 33	Great Britain, United States.
Drugs.....do..	98	1,281 00	192 09	Great Britain.
Dried fruits.....		84 00	12 75	Great Britain, Nova Scotia.
Earthenware.....packages..	25	673 00	100 95	Great Britain.
Fancy goods.....do..	24	5,356 00	803 47	Do.
Free goods.....		46,866 00		Great Britain, United States, Prince Edward Island.
Glass and glass-ware.....		1,050 00	157 50	Great Britain.
Goods not classed.....		17,757 00	2,504 81	Great Britain, United States.
Hardware.....packages..	207	13,944 00	2,091 59	Do.
Hops.....pounds..	502	83 00	25 10	United States.
Iron.....		12,937 00	645 85	Great Britain.
Linseed-oil.....		2,383 00	367 45	Do.
Liquors.....gallons..	21,352	11,818 00	10,622 58	Great Britain, France, Holland.
Molasses.....do..	25,055	5,498 00	1,374 66	West Indies.
Meats.....pounds..	45,200	4,375 00	452 00	United States.
Manufactured rubber.....		491 00	73 65	Great Britain.
Manufactured wood.....		203 00	30 45	United States.
Paints.....packages..	240	683 00	102 50	Great Britain.
Rice.....pounds..	3,696	118 00	36 96	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Newcastle and Chatham, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of dues.	Countries whence imported.
Sugar.....pounds..	20, 331	\$1, 616 00	\$623 26	Great Britain, Nova Scotia.
Spices.....do.....	394	336 00	84 00	Great Britain.
Seeds.....do.....		26 00	2 60	United States.
Starch.....pounds..	450	40 00	9 00	Great Britain.
Soap.....do.....	5, 992	339 00	59 92	Do.
Spirits of turpentine.....		49 00	7 32	United States.
Tea.....pounds..	105, 451	27, 350 00	7, 792 75	Great Britain.
Woolens.....packages..	73	52, 838 00	7, 925 51	Do.
Total.....		283, 393 00	47, 572 81	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Birch timber.....tons..	985	\$5, 300 00	England.
Boards.....sup. feet..	951, 600	8, 789 00	United States, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland.
Deals.....do.....	36, 708, 420	374, 921 00	England, United States, Prince Edward Island.
Deal-ends.....do.....	1, 697, 180	11, 503 00	England.
Extract of hemlock bark.....gallons..	238, 120	59, 530 00	England, United States.
Flour.....barrels..	6	36 00	Prince Edward Island.
Laths.....pieces..	79, 000	84 00	England, Prince Edward Island, St. Pierre.
Lath-wood.....cords..	7	34 00	England.
Limestone.....tons..	1, 149	690 00	Prince Edward Island.
Palings.....pieces..	229, 587	1, 600 00	England, Prince Edward Island.
Pine timber.....tons..	466	2, 716 00	England.
Small lumber.....sup. feet..	3, 754, 000	11, 165 00	England, United States, Prince Edward Island.
Scantling.....do.....	10, 283, 000	56, 488 00	England, United States.
Salt-fish.....barrels..	2, 348	9, 806 00	United States, Prince Edward Island.
Salmon hermetically sealed.....pounds..	219, 757	42, 037 00	England, United States.
Stone.....tons..	48	192 00	United States.
Shingles.....thousands..	704	1, 264 00	Prince Edward Island.
Salt.....bushels..	125	25 00	Do.
Scrap-iron.....		115 00	United States.
Tin plates.....cwt..	545	3, 841 00	England, United States.
Total.....		590, 136 00	

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Chatham and Newcastle for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	England.....			57	32, 766	57	32, 766
	Newfoundland.....			4	552	4	552
	Prince Edward Island.....			74	3, 232	74	3, 232
	Nova Scotia.....			43	2, 898	43	2, 898
	United States.....			19	5, 105	19	5, 105
	St. Pierre.....						
Danish.....	Quebec.....	62	16, 214	11	652	73	16, 866
	Boston.....			1	350	1	350
	England.....						
Norwegian.....	Norway.....			9	4, 683	9	4, 683
	England.....			32	14, 265	32	14, 265
Prussian.....	do.....			2	860	2	860
Russian.....	do.....						
United States.....	United States.....			3	327	3	327
		62	16, 214	255	65, 690	317	81, 904

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Chatham and Newcastle, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	England.....			86	42,205	86	42,205
	Newfoundland			2	134	2	134
	Prince Edward Island			91	3,793	91	3,793
	Nova Scotia			32	1,818	32	1,818
	United States			21	1,611	21	1,611
	St. Pierre			4	258	4	258
Danish.....	Quebec.....	62	16,214	11	652	73	16,866
	Boston						
Norwegian.....	England.....			1	350	1	350
	Norway.....						
Prussian.....	England.....			38	17,183	38	17,183
	do.....			3	1,380	3	1,380
Russian.....	do.....			1	320	1	320
	United States.....			3	327	3	327
		62	16,214	293	70,031	355	86,245

R. R. CALL.

SARNIA.

NOVEMBER 21, 1871. (Received November 27.)

This consular district comprises the county of Lambton and parts of Huron and Middlesex. Sarnia is beautifully situated on Sarnia Bay, one and a half miles from Lake Huron. The bay opens into river Saint Clair, and forms an excellent harbor, with sufficient depth of water to float the largest vessels that navigate these inland seas. Sarnia is also the terminus of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada.

EMIGRATION.

During the year ending September 30, 1871, there crossed at this point, *en route* to Western States and Territories of the United States, over forty thousand emigrants. Three-fourths of this number were from countries beyond the Atlantic Ocean, who came to this port *via* Quebec, Portland, and New York. The remaining one-fourth, or, in round numbers, 9,791, were from the Dominion of Canada direct.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

About sixteen miles distant from this consulate are situated the celebrated oil-wells of Canada. Oil was first produced at these wells in paying quantities in the year 1860. American capitalists have invested largely in these wells since their first discovery, and to-day fully two-thirds of all the capital employed in the production of Canadian crude petroleum is held, owned, and controlled by citizens of the United States. The total amount of capital employed at the wells is \$2,000,000; and the amount of crude petroleum produced and sold during the year ending September 30, 1871, was 346,164 barrels. Of this amount 341,769 barrels were sold for exportation to Europe, and 4,395 barrels were purchased for the Canadian market. The price of crude oil purchased for exportation averaged \$1.50 per barrel during the year; and

for that sold to supply the Canadian market the sum of \$2.50 per barrel was realized. The total value of crude oil sold for home and foreign consumption for the same period was \$512,153.50. The duty on crude oil exported from Canada to the United States is 20 cents per gallon, which is equal to \$8 per barrel, and which, of course, amounts to absolute prohibition, as not one gallon of crude petroleum has *lawfully* found its way into the market of the United States from the Dominion of Canada during this or the preceding year. I am firmly of the opinion that should Congress see fit to reduce the duty on crude oil from 20 cents per gallon to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, the Government of the United States would derive a revenue of at least \$100,000 per annum from this source, whereas under the existing tariff we do not derive a single cent of revenue from any of the petroleum products of Canada. The capacity of the wells is by no means measured by the amount of oil produced and sold, as only enough is pumped to the surface to satisfy the demands of the market.

ANIMALS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

There has been a noticeable increase in the value of live stock exported from this consular district, as compared with last year. This increase in value is mainly owing to the superior quality of the animals presented for exportation.

During the whole of last year there was a duty of 20 per cent. on all live stock imported into the United States; but the law of Congress which admits to free entry animals of a superior quality, intended "especially for breeding purposes," came into effect on the 1st day of January of the present year. This had a tendency to induce American farmers to invest largely in "Canadian blooded stock." Horses valued at from \$400 to \$2,400; cows ranging in value from \$100 to \$500; and sheep valued from \$20 to \$100 are frequently exported to the United States from this consular district.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The "Dominion of Canada Oils Refinery Company," with a paid-up capital of \$750,000, are erecting a mammoth refinery near this city. This company was formed in England, for the purpose of utilizing the Canadian crude petroleum under a new process, which not only deodorizes the "hydro-carbon" oil, but utilizes the residue to the extent of 40 per cent.

The company purchased from the Canadian government 23 acres of land, just below Sarnia, on the river St. Clair, being a portion of the "Indian Reservation." They have a frontage of 462 feet on the river; and they have built a wharf 260 feet in length, near which they are now erecting the building for the lubricating-oil works, which, when completed, will cost \$100,000, and will have a capacity of 3,000 barrels per week. The Great Western Railway Company are enlarging their docks at Sarnia, and making other improvements, the cost of which will amount, in the aggregate, to \$25,000. The rolling-stock on the Sarnia branch of this road has been doubled within the last four months. The unprecedented success of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad, which has recently been completed from Port Huron to Flint, and which runs in connection with the Great Western Railway, has made this increase in rolling-stock and other expenditures on the part of that company a necessity.

S. D. PACE.

Statement showing the commerce at Sarnia for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Total duties.	Countries whence imported.
Acids.....pounds..	99,788	\$2,143		United States.
Books.....cases..	24	1,378		Europe.
Broom-corn.....bales..	101	1,643		United States.
Coal.....tons..	854	3,977		Do.
Cabinet-ware.....		965		Do.
Carriages.....	2	360		Do.
China crockery.....crates..	3	655		Do.
Clothing.....cases..	10	515		Do.
Cotton.....		8,821		Do.
Cattle.....head..	20	372		Do.
Cable, hemp.....bales..	2	188		Do.
Dried fruit.....pounds..	1,746	287		Do.
Fish, salt.....do..	1,474	75		Do.
Fancy goods.....cases..	47	5,319		Do.
Fire-brick.....thousands..	47	799		Do.
Fishing tackle.....cases..	3	422		Do.
Fire-clay.....tons..	70	645		Do.
Glass ware.....cases..	3	944		Do.
Green fruit.....		2,627		Do.
Horses.....head..	16	1,049		Do.
Hogs.....do..	3,894	44,363		Do.
Hides, horns, and pelts.....		22,723		Do.
Hardware.....		10,312		Europe.
Liquors.....gallons..	1,569	1,306		Do.
Lumber.....thousands..	1,044	7,753		United States.
Lard.....pounds..	51	6		Do.
Linen-twine.....cases..	2	868		Europe.
Leather.....do..	14	1,388		United States.
Meats of all kinds.....pounds..	63,045	4,987		Do.
Manufactured wood.....		14,099		Do.
Miscellaneous articles.....		27,110		Do.
Machinery.....cases..	7	2,794		Do.
Oil-cloth.....do..	1	163		Europe.
Oils of all kind.....gallons..	900	208		United States.
Paints and colors.....		154		Do.
Paper-hangings.....cases..	24	607		Europe.
Preserved meats.....		1,172		Do.
Plaster, cement.....		542		United States.
Painted rosters.....		368		Do.
Pitch and tar.....		143		Do.
Printers' implements.....		544		Do.
Plated ware.....cases..	1	80		Do.
Seeds of all kind.....		220		Do.
Stone.....cords..	403	3,627		Do.
Sugars.....pounds..	221	107		Do.
Salt.....bushels..	50	27		Do.
Silk.....		500		Europe.
Stationery.....		125		United States.
Small ware.....		10,163		Do.
Timber for docks.....pieces..	3,690	3,690		Do.
Tubes and piping.....		7,307		Do.
Trees, plants, and shrubs.....		1,185		Do.
Tea.....pounds..	4,185	1,978		Do.
Tobacco, manufactured.....do..	23	13		Do.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....do..	34,810	3,690		Do.
Vegetables.....		569		Do.
Woolen goods.....		8,859		Europe.
Wagons and farming implements.....		11,719		United States.
Wine.....gallons..	65	80	\$30,368	Europe.
Total.....		218,730		

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Animals of all kind.....		\$153,041	United States.
Butter.....pounds..	6,390	1,230	Do.
Books.....cases..	48	2,605	Do.
Brandy.....gallons..	223	533	Do.
Cotton cloth.....		487	Do.
Emigrants' personal effects.....		94,219	Do.
Flour.....barrels..	117	613	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Sarnia for the year ending September 30, 1871—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Grain of all kinds	bushels.. 7, 618	[\$9, 601	United States.
Hardware .....	.....	18, 050	Do.
Honey.....	pounds.. 2, 290	229	Do.
Iron-ore	tons.. 80	140	Do.
Manufactured articles .....	.....	32, 077	Do.
Pig-iron and scrap-iron	tons.. 4, 134	106, 587	Do.
Produce of animals .....	.....	2, 103	Do.
Produce of the mines .....	.....	3, 087	Do.
Whisky and other liquors	gallons..	1, 164	Do.
Total.....	.....	425, 763	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Sarnia for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	United States	502	372, 798	30	1, 264	532	374, 062
United States.....	do	509	246, 532	176	19, 593	685	266, 125
Total.....	.....	1, 011	619, 330	206	20, 857	1, 217	640, 187
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	United States	502	372, 798	30	1, 264	532	374, 062
United States.....	do	509	246, 532	176	19, 593	685	266, 125
Total.....	.....	1, 011	619, 330	206	20, 857	1, 217	640, 187

SAINT ANDREW'S.

Statement showing the commerce at Saint Andrew's for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ale	gallons.. 2, 169 3-5	\$1, 488 00	\$1, 238 06	Great Britain.
Ale	do..... 11	4 00	95	United States.
Brandy	do..... 1, 342	1, 905 00	2, 847 10	Great Britain.
Brooms and brushes, (in warehouse) ..	pkgs.. 7	21 00	.....	United States.
Boots and shoes.....	do..... 2	64 00	9 60	Do.
Books	do..... 27	1, 640 00	82 00	Do.
Brass, manufactured	do..... 2	129 00	16 35	Do.
Brass, manufactured	do..... 37	31 00	34 65	Great Britain.
Coffee, (in warehouse)	pounds.. 50	10 00	.....	United States.
Cheese	do..... 134	15 00	2 79	Do.
Coal	tons.. 100	693 00	47 00	Do.
Candy	pounds.. 167	30 00	9 17	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Saint Andrew's, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.	
Cabinet-ware	packages	16	\$127 00	\$19 05	United States.
Candles, (removed)	pounds	50	5 00		Do.
Carpets	packages	9	733 00	109 95	Great Britain.
Carpets	do	1	15 00	2 25	United States.
Carriages	number	1	69 00	10 35	Do.
Cider	gallons	100	9 00	1 35	Do.
Clocks	packages	33	360 00	54 00	Do.
Clothing	do	13	1,488 00	223 20	Great Britain.
China-ware	do	384	48 00	7 20	Do.
Cordage	do	14	167 00	21 75	United States.
Corks	do	3	73 00	10 95	Great Britain.
Cotton goods	do	43	4,539 00	680 85	Do.
Cotton goods	do	22	1,112 00	166 80	United States.
Cotton wool, (free)	pounds	504	54 00		Great Britain.
Cotton wool, (free)	do		524 00		United States.
Cotton-waste, (free)	packages	1,404	339 00		Do.
Cables, hemp, &c., (free)	do	54	1,895 00		Do.
Drugs	do	6	57 00	8 55	Do.
Dye-stuffs, (free)	do	5	23 00		Do.
Earths, clays, &c., (free)	barrels	9	17 00		Do.
Fish, (removed)	pounds	73,706	1,845 00		Do.
Flour	barrels	1,478	8,503 00	2,567 76	Do.
Fruits, (dried)	packages	39	246 00	35 40	Do.
Fancy goods	do	4	127 00	19 05	Do.
Fancy goods	do	55	5,469 00	820 35	Great Britain.
Fur	do	6	86 00	12 90	United States.
Fur	do	1	56 00	8 40	Great Britain.
Fruits, (green)	do	972	1,301 00	128 50	United States.
Gin	gallons	7,292	3,182 00	5,770 00	Great Britain.
Grain	bushels	2,636	2,424 00	41 28	United States.
Glass-ware	packages	12	257 00	38 55	Great Britain.
Glass-ware	do	88	621 00	85 80	United States.
Hops	do	70	4 00	3 50	Do.
Hats and caps	do	33	950 00	142 50	Do.
Hardware	do	2	75 00	9 00	Great Britain.
Hardware	do	442	9,004 00	1,308 68	United States.
Hosiery	do	1	119 00	17 85	Great Britain.
Lard and tallow	pounds	1,990	222 00	11 11	United States.
Leather	packages	2	17 00	2 55	Do.
Linen	do	1	120 00	18 00	Great Britain.
Locomotive-engines	number	1	3,600 00	540 00	United States.
Locomotive-engine frames, (free)	do	8	651 00		Great Britain.
Locomotive-engine frames, (free)	do	3	52 00		United States.
Meats	pounds	44,300	3,842 00	147 00	Do.
Meal and flour	barrels	846	4,534 00	49 20	Do.
Mace and nutmegs	pounds	3,791	1,680 00	300 75	Great Britain.
Medicine	packages	4	31 00	8 50	United States.
Molasses	gallons	14,110	31 00	353 00	S. W. Indies.
Molasses, (from warehouse)	do		498 00		United States.
Machinery	packages	12	2,147 00	231 30	Do.
Maps	number	1	12 00	1 80	Do.
Marble, (free)	packages	45	70 00		Do.
Musical instruments	number	2	160 00	24 15	Do.
Oils	gallons	4,614	2,454 00	378 64	Do.
Oils	do	440	315 00	61 05	Great Britain.
Oils	packages	610	618 00	52 80	Do.
Oils	do	2	5 00	75	France.
Oil-cloth	do	7	373 00	55 95	Great Britain.
Oil-cloth	do	8	215 00	32 25	United States.
Perfumery	do	1	24 00	6 00	Great Britain.
Paints	do	5	256 00	53 50	Do.
Paints	do	13	36 00	5 40	United States.
Paper	do	5	150 00	32 50	Great Britain.
Paper	do	14	248 00	37 25	United States.
Pipes	do	10	29 00	4 35	Great Britain.
Rum, (from warehouse)	gallons			728 00	Do.
Rice	pounds	500	23 00		United States.
Rubber	packages	46	707 00	106 05	Do.
Soap	pounds	1,922	128 00	17 62	Do.
Starch	do	20	2 00		Do.
Salt	bushels	7	5 00	35	Do.
Sugar	pounds	1,961	152 00	553 03	Great Britain.
Sugar	do	450	50 00		United States.
Steel, (free)	packages	44	351 00		Do.
Seeds	do	1	15 00	1 50	Do.
Tea	pounds	7,465	1,773 00	804 45	Great Britain.
Tea	do	7,931	1,972 00	179 83	United States.

Statement showing the commerce at Saint Andrew's, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Tobacco pounds..	774	\$228 00	\$112 57	United States.
Turpentine gallons..	120	64 00	9 60	Do.
Tar and pitch, (free) barrels..	8	30 00	.....	Do.
Tubes and piping, (free) packages..	6	28 00	.....	Do.
Trees and plants do.....	9	330 00	33 00	Do.
Vegetables do.....	104	190 00	19 00	Do.
Varnish do.....	40	50 00	7 50	Do.
Whisky gallons..	2,984	2,446 00	2,128 80	Great Britain.
Wines do.....	1,495	1,153 00	350 15	Do.
Wines do.....	52	48 00	17 20	France.
Wooden ware packages..	314	1,908 00	120 15	United States.
Woolen goods do.....	39	4,396 00	659 40	Great Britain.
Woolen goods do.....	6	712 00	106 80	United States.
Unenumerated articles do.....	155	465 00	36 23	Do.
Unenumerated articles do.....	723	738 00	136 50	Great Britain.
Total.....		92,276 00	24,148 97	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Ale, beer, &c. gallons..	69 3-5	\$55 00	United States.
Brandy do.....	506	1,012 50	Do.
Fish barrels..	28	308 00	Do.
Do boxes..	665	100 00	Do.
Gin gallons..	96	96 77	Do.
Manures barrels..	734	734 00	Do.
Nutmegs pounds..	1,071	466 00	Do.
Oats bushels..	535	270 00	Do.
Pig-iron tons..	531	9,218 00	Do.
Poultry number..	54	20 00	Do.
Vegetables bushels..	14,974	3,961 00	Do.
Whisky gallons..	30 1-2	43 00	Do.
Packages number..	264	122 00	Do.
Wood goods do.....			Do.
Boards, plank, deal, &c thousand feet..	1,108,700	9,351 00	Do.
Boards and plank do.....	79,500	636 00	S. W. Indies.
Birch tons..	46	372 00	United States.
Firewood cords..	13	45 00	Do.
Sleepers pieces..	236,583	37,211 00	Do.
Scantling do.....	14,455	4,252 00	Do.
Other woods do.....	1,189	3,645 00	Do.
Do do.....		840 00	S. W. Indies.
Total.....		72,758 27	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Saint Andrew's for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States	340	62,620	70	6,176	410	68,796
British	do			135	12,984	135	12,984
	Total.....	340	62,620	205	19,160	545	81,780

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Saint Andrew's, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States	340	62, 620	48	4, 079	388	66, 699
British	do			113	10, 063	113	10, 063
	Total	340	62, 620	161	14, 142	501	76, 762

E. LORIMER.

STANSTEAD.

Statement showing the commerce of Stanstead with the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Boots and shoes	packages.. 7	\$382	\$56 47
Books	do..... 45	506	77 32
Brass and copper	do..... 1	1	17
Brooms and brushes	do..... 29	93	13 94
Blacking	do..... 2	18	2 74
Cattle	do..... 3	43	4 30
Confectionery	do..... 8	17	5 07
China and earthen ware	do..... 31	108	16 23
Cider	gallons.. 1, 254	94	14 05
Clothing	packages.. 1	14	2 03
Clocks	do..... 1	18	2 70
Cottons	do..... 141	6, 918	1, 028 04
Cabinet-ware	do..... 155	1, 220	183 31
Carpet and rugs	do.....	48	7 20
Corn	bushels.. 5, 841	5, 013	177 88
Coal	tons..... 1	15	50
Drugs	packages.. 2	47	7 05
Engravings	do..... 4	38	5 48
Fur, manufactured	do..... 17	196	29 56
Fish, salt	pounds.. 3, 745	217	47 45
Fruit, (fresh)	packages.. 315	586	58 58
and nuts, dried	do..... 199	226	33 45
Glass ware	do..... 45	516	77 32
Goods, fancy	do..... 16	1, 657	348 64
Horses	number.. 17	537	53 70
Hogs	do..... 4	12	1 18
Hats, caps, and bonnets	packages.. 14	490	73 60
Harness and saddlery	do..... 24	200	30 19
Hoop-skirts	do..... 6	308	46 17
Hardware	do..... 641	5, 081	761 61
Ink	do..... 1	4	53
India rubber, manufactures of	do..... 4	61	9 18
Iron, sheet	do..... 2	3	13
Jewelry and watches	do..... 8	257	38 45
Kerosene oil	gallons.. 4, 965	1, 373	730 71
Lard and tallow	pounds.. 714	208	7 14
Leather, sole and upper	packages.. 30	427	42 70
Do	do..... 6	133	19 93
Lumber	thousand feet.. 36½	183	27 50
Logs	do.....	94	3 96
Linen	packages.. 3	145	21 83
Maps and charts	do..... 4	69	10 35
Marble, manufactured	pieces.. 41	205	30 72
Machinery	packages.. 27	543	81 38
Medicines, (patent)	do..... 16	131	32 69
Musical instruments	do..... 65	4, 728	609 16
Mowing-machines	do..... 30	1, 243	187 19
Meal	barrels.. 10	27	1 50
Oil-cloth	packages.. 3	53	7 96
Papier-mache	do..... 12	72	11 76
Plated ware	do..... 12	785	117 98
Paper-hangings	do..... 2	8	1 34

Statement showing the commerce of Stanstead with the United States, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Plaster	barrels.. 6	\$23	\$4 17
Printed bills	packages.. 2	28	3 41
Platers' leaf	ounces.. 37	40	6 00
Paint and colors	packages.. 13	64	18 60
Pickles	do.. 1	7	1 00
Packages, (unenumerated)	do.. 8	57	8 42
Paper	do.. 22	41	5 98
Perfumery	do.. 2	33	8 29
Sheep	number.. 1	3	25
Sugar	pounds.. 740	59	20 35
Soaps, fancy	packages.. 5	15	3 80
Stationery	do.. 8	70	10 60
Small wares	do.. 33	864	129 45
Timothy-seed	do.. 48	147	14 69
Trees, (fruit)	do.. 51	907	90 66
Turpentine, (spirits of)	gallons.. 13	5	83
Varnish	packages.. 4	18	2 69
Wine	gallons.. 3½	6	1 85
Woolens	packages.. 38	2,347	353 73
Wood, manufactures	do.. 350	2,035	305 57
Unenumerated	do.. 407	1,519	227 90
FREE OF DUTY.			
Brick, (fire)	tons.. 7,000	50	.....
Coal	tons.. 13	216	.....
Candle-wicking	packages.. 2	145	.....
Corn	bushels.. 9,316	4,979	.....
Dye-stuffs	packages.. 119	523	.....
Fish, (fresh)	pounds.. 3,415	79	.....
Fish-lines	packages.. 3	17	.....
Flour	barrels.. 1,550	10,441	.....
Hoop-skirts	packages.. 3	37	.....
Hides	pounds.. 132,395	30,771	.....
Household effects .....	.....	13,742	.....
Manure	barrels.. 158	949	.....
Marble, block	pieces.. 19	51	.....
Machinery .....	.....	3,244	.....
Plaster of Paris	barrels.. 34	70	.....
Railroad-iron .....	.....	10,595	.....
Silk-twist	packages.. 12	326	.....
Salt	bags.. 77	78	.....
Wire	packages.. 1	52	.....
Wool	pounds.. 618	235	.....
Total .....	.....	120,259	6,378 26

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
The mine:			Forest:		
Mundic ore	tons.. 1,041	\$1,981	Spruce gum	pounds.. 270	\$17
Salt	bushels.. 9,763	2,641	Ties, railroad	number.. 47,789	5,198
Stone	tons.. 213	1,014	Hemlock bark	cords.. 9,563	38,468
Talco	do.. 45	139	Total .....	.....	63,840
Total .....	.....	5,775	Animals and their products:		
Fisheries:			Bees	swarms.. 3	10
Fish, fresh	pounds.. 1,290	165	Horses	number.. 733	78,294
Fish, salt	barrels.. 2	26	Cattle	do.. 2,625	73,005
Oil	gallons.. 17	17	Sheep	do.. 25,072	60,880
Total .....	.....	208	Poultry	pounds.. 40,710	3,625
Forest:			Beef	do.. 114,681	7,078
Ashes	bushels.. 717	85	Butter	do.. 96,561	22,801
Lumber	M feet.. 2,549	15,689	Eggs	dozen.. 16,111	2,126
Pine, white	do.. 38½	435	Feathers	pounds.. 75	39
Lath	M.. 50	100	Furs, dressed .....	.....	50
Shingles	M.. 2,985	3,848	Furs, undressed .....	.....	201
			Hides	pounds.. 8,005	769
			Honey	do.. 150½	19

Statement showing the commerce of Stanstead with the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Animals and their products:			Manufactures:		
Milk.....pounds..	7, 235	\$74	Extract hemlock bark..bbls..	96	\$816
Pork.....do.....	478	48	Glass.....packages..	14	213
Pelts, sheep.....do.....	1, 634	688	Hardware.....		862
Wool.....do.....	8, 494	2, 690	Lime.....casks..	6, 017	3, 151
Total.....		252, 397	Leather.....packages..	21	428
Agricultural products:			Lead, white.....pounds..	250	20
Barley and rye.....bushels..	1 35	\$29	Machinery.....		761
Beans.....do.....	279	376	Musical instruments.....	1	20
Bread.....loaves..	200	20	Slate-roofing.....squares..	85	175
Hay.....tons..	1, 166	12, 336	Wood manufactures.....		5, 565
Maple-sugar.....pounds..	3, 020	231	Woolens.....packages..	2	35
Meal.....bushels..	35	75	Total.....		13, 355
Oats.....do.....	205	89	Liquors:		
Potatoes.....do.....	1, 696	6, 044	Whisky.....gallons..	7	12
Rice.....pounds..	228	10	Other liquors.....do.....	15½	236
Shorts.....tons..	10	145	Total.....		248
Straw.....do.....	106	304	Miscellaneous:		
Timothy-seed.....bushels..	1, 473	5, 193	Household goods.....		12, 841
Total.....		24, 852	Nutmegs.....pounds..	25	15
Manufactures:			Rags.....do.....	2, 722	405
Bags.....number..	24	7	Total.....		13, 261
Brick.....M.....	202	64	Grand total.....		373, 936
Carriages.....number..	35	1, 238			

A. T. FOSTER.

ST. GEORGE, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Statement showing the commerce at St. George, New Brunswick, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Brandy.....gallons..	283	\$312 00	\$226 40	United Kingdom.
Bran.....packages..	8	4 00	40	United States.
Chains, (ship materials).....cwt..	11	77 00	Free.	Do.
Boots and shoes.....packages..	14	397 00	69 58	Do.
Cheese.....pounds..	121	13 00	3 63	Do.
Cabinet-ware and furniture.....packages..	10	70 00	10 50	Do.
Clothing.....do.....	4	270 00	40 00	Do.
Coal.....tons..	3	18 00	1 50	Do.
Cottons.....packages..	*7	184 00	27 60	Do.
Cordage, (ship materials).....coils..	35	950 00	Free.	Do.
Cordage.....packages..	5	12 00	1 80	Do.
Dried fruit and nuts.....do.....	10	40 00	6 00	Do.
Flour of wheat and of rye.....barrels..	750	4, 472 00	190 50	Do.
Do.....do.....	845	5, 495 00	Free.	Do.
Flour and meal of all other kinds.....do.....	164	950 00	24 60	Do.
Do.....do.....	346	987 00	Free.	Do.
Fruits of all kinds, (green).....packages..	8	15 00	1 50	Do.
Gin.....gallons..	1, 154	473 00	923 60	United Kingdom.
Grain of all other kinds.....bushels..	3, 172	2, 248 00	95 17	United States.
Do.....do.....	140	100 00	Free.	Do.
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....packages..	29	505 00	75 75	Do.
Hardware.....do.....	1	50 00	7 50	Do.
Hardware, spades, shovels, &c.....do.....	2	20 00	3 00	Do.
Hardware, castings.....do.....	2	30 00	4 50	Do.
Indian corn.....bushels..	1, 752	1, 137 00	Free.	Do.
Ink.....packages..	2	2 00	30	Do.
Lard.....pounds..	2, 126	227 00	21 26	Do.
Machinery, not elsewhere specified.....packages..	1	20 00	3 00	Do.
Masts.....	2	500 00	Free.	Do.
Meal.....barrels..	137	525 00	Free.	Do.
Meats, fresh, salted, or smoked.....pounds..	16, 600	1, 209 00	166 00	Do.
Molasses.....gallons..	2, 350	517 00	129 25	Do.

* And 1 bale.

Statement showing the commerce at St. George, New Brunswick, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Molasses.....gallons..	1, 020	\$168 00	\$42 00	Trinidad.
Do.....do.....	429	84 00	21 10	British West Indies.
Musical instruments.....package..	1	100 00	15 00	United States.
Packages.....	31	97 00	14 63	United Kingdom.
Paints and colors.....package..	1	5 00	75	United States.
Rum.....gallons..	303	68 00	242 40	United Kingdom.
Salted meats.....pounds..	10, 200	1, 000 00	102 00	United States.
Sugar, below No. 9 Dutch standard.....do.....	1, 950	78 00	34 12	Do.
Sugar, above No. 9 Dutch standard.....do.....	1, 797	105 00	44 22	British West Indies.
Tar.....barrel..	1	3 00	Free.	United States.
Tea, black.....pounds..	539	119 00	36 72	Do.
Unenumerated articles.....packages..	19	40 00	6 00	Do.
Vegetables.....do.....	8	18 00	1 80	Do.
Whisky.....gallons..	45	25 00	36 00	United Kingdom.
Wire rigging, (ship-material).....coils..	5	117 00	Free.	United States.
Woolens.....packages..	7	153 00	22 95	Do.
Total.....		24, 009 00	2, 644 03	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Clapboards.....feet..	12, 000	\$120	United States.
Deals.....do.....	444, 000	3, 482	Do.
Do.....do.....	1, 743, 000	13, 794	United Kingdom.
Deal-ends.....	133, 000	740	Do.
Fire-wood.....cords..	5	15	United States.
Fresh fish.....barrels..	2, 150	2, 950	Do.
Lime.....do.....	760	608	Do.
Laths.....feet..	13, 677, 000	13, 120	Do.
Palings.....do.....	127, 000	565	Do.
Do.....do.....	5, 000	25	United Kingdom.
Plank and boards.....do.....	4, 284, 000	34, 331	United States.
Do.....do.....	488, 000	5, 368	Cuba.
Do.....do.....	329, 000	3, 480	Jamaica.
Poles, (spruce).....pieces..	8, 942	3, 573	United States.
Poles, (cedar).....do.....	3, 413	273	Do.
Scantling.....feet..	3, 614, 000	23, 841	Do.
Do.....do.....	492, 000	3, 196	United Kingdom.
Shingles.....do.....	158, 000	215	United States.
Sleepers.....pieces..	7, 059	1, 007	Do.
Spars and poles.....do.....	400	250	Do.
Spool-wood.....feet..	29, 000	348	Do.
Sugar-box shooks.....do.....	844	393	Do.
Do.....do.....	93	25	Cuba.
Other staves.....	18, 000	108	United States.
Timber, other than spars or masts.....tons..	100	1, 000	Do.
Other woods.....	1, 153, 000	1, 153	Do.
Do.....	172, 000	172	United Kingdom.
Total.....		114, 152	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of St George, New Brunswick, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	United States	None..	None..	122	11, 671	122	11, 671
	Great Britain						
	Cuba						
	Jamaica						
United States.....	United States	None..	None..	36	4, 828	36	4, 828
	England						
	Jamaica						
	Cuba						
				158	16, 499	158	16, 499

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	United States	None..	None..	145	12, 886	145	12, 886
	Great Britain	do ..	do ..	4	1, 826	4	1, 826
	Cuba	do ..	do ..	1	143	1	143
	Jamaica	do ..	do ..	1	176	1	176
United States.....	United States	do ..	do ..	39	4, 415	39	4, 415
	England	do ..	do ..	1	737	1	737
	Jamaica	do ..	do ..	1	190	1	190
	Cuba	do ..	do ..	1	175	1	175
				193	20, 548	193	20, 548

GEO. MCSORLEY.

ST. JOHN.

NOVEMBER 25, 1871. (Received December 4.)

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The arrival and departure of American vessels at this port for 1871, are 359 with an aggregate tonnage of 211,582, against 362 vessels and aggregate of 212,302 tons last year; difference in favor of this year, in tonnage, 9,379.

The value of their cargoes in 1870	\$1, 297, 179
The value of their cargoes for 1871	1, 224, 547

In favor of 1870	72, 632
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Thirty-nine of these vessels carried deals to Great Britain, and forty-four carried lumber and box-shooks to West Indies. Freight varied but little from last year.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Exports to the United States from this port for the year show an increase.

	Feet.
In 1871 the dutiable lumber amounted to	41, 238, 474
In 1870 the dutiable lumber amounted to	25, 960, 356
Increase dutiable lumber, 1871	15, 278, 118

	Feet.
Free lumber shipped to United States, 1871	40,867,030
Free lumber shipped to United States, 1870	33,687,445
Increase free lumber, 1871	7,179,585
Total increase lumber for 1871	22,457,703
The increase in value of dutiable lumber is	\$99,756
The decrease in free lumber is	27,197

Although the increase in quantity of American lumber shows 7,179,585 feet, the value is less by \$27,197, accounted for by the larger amount of spruce and smaller shipments of valuable pine.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The whole imports and exports for this port for the past two years are as follows :

	Value.
Imports for 1871	\$6,673,322
Imports for 1870	5,406,311
Increase for 1871	1,267,021
Exports for 1871	\$3,774,773
Exports for 1870	3,621,620
Increase for 1871	153,153

SUGAR-BOX SHOOKS.

The manufacture and export of box-shooks to the West Indies show an increase of 34,581 this season over last. This branch of the lumber trade is of great importance to this city and province, giving to a large number of laborers employment at a season of the year when they would otherwise be without work; giving profitable employment to many small vessels which, earlier in the season, are principally engaged carrying lumber from here to the United States. The principal benefit to the commerce of the port is in the large direct trade which it has developed with the West Indies. If scarcity of logs causes a diversion of this business to some other locality where material is abundant and prices consequently low, it would be a heavy blow to the city and harbor.

MINES AND MINERALS.

There is nothing doing in the province in the mining business worthy of notice, Nova Scotia claiming all the capital and energy in that class of enterprise. The only paying mine in the province, the Albert coal mine, it is said, shows signs of weakness and rapid decline in production, not half the coal being raised per season as in seasons past. That there is a great field in this province for profitable investment in mines and quarries there can be no doubt, but want of market on account of being cut off from the United States by high duties prevents their development.

MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures are increasing, and I believe are all in a prosperous and flourishing condition. They consist of cotton-mills, iron, wood, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests, which are of so much importance, advance but slowly; a few farmers are procuring improved labor-saving implements, but the great mass cling to the hand-rake, the cradle, and the sickle. The president of the agricultural society of the province who has adopted and put in use on his farm all the latest and most approved implements, says he has sent them to his neighbors that a trial might assure them of the economy in their use, but even that will not always convince. He shows them his books of his crops, his system of enriching his lands, his cost of harvesting, and his profitable returns, but few seem to be interested enough to change their mode of farming.

D. B. WARNER.

Statement showing the commerce at St. John, New Brunswick, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Sulphuric acid.....pounds..	64,004	\$1,304	\$302 02	United States.
Spirits.....gallons..	189,101	80,342	90,863 06	Great Britain.
Gin.....do.....	3,251	1,490	2,600 80	United States.
Brandy.....do.....	38,931	44,268	31,144 80	France.
Spirits, perfumed.....do.....	7,441	2,285	371 32	Great Britain.
Gin.....do.....	93	53	3 62	United States.
Gin.....do.....	27,319	10,091	21,855 20	Holland.
Rum.....do.....	3,153	1,280	2,522 40	British West Indies.
Oil, petroleum.....do.....	31,543	6,106	2,802 39	United States.
Coffee.....pounds..	22,688	2,605	764 33	Do.
Do.....do.....	103,650	12,600	3,111 71	Great Britain.
Cigars.....do.....	15,808	19,789	6,863 60	United States.
Do.....do.....	3,861	1,892	1,737 45	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	957	424	430 65	Germany.
Do.....do.....	919	2,445	413 55	West Indies.
Common soap.....do.....	6,473	400	69 73	United States.
Starch.....do.....	71,672	4,512	1,433 44	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	669	54	13 38	United States.
Cheese.....do.....	3,229	636	99 87	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	3,776	376	113 28	United States.
Lard and tallow.....do.....	18,422	2,023	184 22	Do.
Butter.....do.....	2,026	379	81 04	Do.
Fish.....do.....	1,771	42	11 71	Do.
Meats.....do.....	625,824	57,637	6,614 24	Do.
Hops.....do.....	6,258	1,221	312 90	Great Britain.
Vinegar.....gallons..	1,253	299	125 30	Do.
Do.....do.....	6,740	1,251	674 00	France.
Do.....do.....	164	33	16 40	United States.
Rice.....pounds..	482,514	12,901	3,925 14	Great Britain.
Coal.....tons.....	4,505	21,517	2,702 50	Do.
Do.....do.....	2,877	12,394	1,438 50	United States.
Salt.....do.....	73	59	365 00	Do.
Grain.....bushels..	9,118	8,071	273 54	Do.
Do.....do.....	15	53	45	Great Britain.
Flour and meal.....barrels..	47,545	266,570	11,444 75	United States.
Ale and porter.....do.....	53,469	32,560	5,710 97	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	47	66	4 09	United States.
Tea.....do.....	827,884	209,537	60,467 81	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	96,998	24,026	7,003 83	United States.
Wines.....do.....	39,638	35,542	12,849 30	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	2,164	1,078	485 90	United States.
Do.....do.....	334	658	187 90	France.
Tobacco.....pounds..	15,404	3,999	3,580 68	United States.
Sugar.....do.....	36,612	28,860	10,831 01	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	536,218	41,763	15,803 93	United States.
Do.....do.....	3,082,391	148,425	60,430 16	West Indies.
Cane-juice.....gallons..	2,807	88	39 54	Do.
Spices.....pounds..	49,930	5,750	1,437 50	Great Britain.
Do.....packages..	995	447	111 75	United States.
Patent medicines.....do.....	85	1,954	488 50	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	307	2,756	689 00	United States.
Playing-cards.....do.....	12	800	309 00	Great Britain.
Perfumery.....do.....	54	1,938	484 50	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at St. John, New Brunswick, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Perfumed soap.....packages..	78	\$2,808	\$702 00	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	13	82	20 50	United States.
Molasses.....gallons..	6,087,915	129,107	32,292 75	West Indies.
Do.....do.....	1,571,478	27,270	6,817 50	United States.
Billiard-tables.....packages..	60	2,567	385 05	Do.
Blacking.....do.....	69	1,489	223 35	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	866	4,345	648 75	United States.
Brooms and brushes.....do.....	1,372	6,394	959 10	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	448	3,174	476 10	United States.
Cabinet-furniture.....do.....	16	553	82 93	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	4,796	22,385	3,357 75	United States.
Candles and tapers.....do.....	3,708	879	131 85	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	260	59	8 85	United States.
Carriages.....do.....	88	7,742	1,161 30	Do.
Coach and harness.....do.....	11	489	73 35	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	2	719	107 85	United States.
Carpets.....do.....	328	65,211	9,781 65	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	20	419	62 85	United States.
Cider.....do.....	3,202	682	102 30	Great Britain.
China and earthenware.....packages..	4,018	45,180	6,777 00	Do.
Do.....do.....	158	764	114 60	United States.
Clocks.....do.....	5	370	54 00	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	129	1,908	286 20	United States.
Chandeliers.....do.....	10	483	72 45	Do.
Do.....do.....	6	388	47 70	Great Britain.
Clothing.....do.....	332	96,073	14,410 95	Do.
Do.....do.....	51	2,707	406 05	United States.
Cocoa and chocolate.....do.....	4	120	18 00	Do.
Cordage.....do.....	44	432	63 40	Do.
Do.....do.....	4	15	2 25	Great Britain.
Corks.....do.....	15	487	74 55	Do.
Do.....do.....	52	2,307	347 40	United States.
Cotton.....do.....	2,562	730,084	95,512 60	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	1,314	54,197	8,129 55	United States.
Dried fruit.....do.....	11,257	27,198	4,079 70	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	25,523	44,824	6,723 60	United States.
Do.....do.....	9,516	11,403	1,710 45	Spain.
Drugs.....do.....	970	34,348	5,152 20	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	512	9,345	1,401 75	United States.
Engravings and prints.....do.....	10	1,055	158 25	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	29	554	83 10	United States.
Fancy goods.....do.....	1,193	357,872	53,680 80	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	224	7,569	1,135 35	United States.
Guns.....do.....	9	1,022	153 30	Great Britain.
Glass-ware.....do.....	7,844	9,624	1,443 60	Germany.
Do.....do.....	2,528	24,158	3,603 72	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	2,821	28,447	4,271 55	United States.
Gunpowder.....do.....	1,038	2,845	426 76	Great Britain.
Hats and Caps.....do.....	128	24,534	3,760 10	Do.
Do.....do.....	682	32,015	4,852 25	United States.
Hosiery.....do.....	89	20,190	3,148 70	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	10	416	62 26	United States.
Inks.....do.....	11	430	64 50	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	99	521	178 05	United States.
Hardware.....do.....	9,392	163,693	24,563 96	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	8,016	102,122	15,317 40	United States.
Lumber.....do.....	15	111	16 65	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	13	705	105 75	United States.
Watches and jewelry.....do.....	52	15,902	2,388 30	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	38	4,309	646 30	United States.
Leather.....do.....	12	6,658	998 40	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	21	953	142 95	United States.
Linens.....do.....	263	53,776	8,066 40	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	11	447	67 05	United States.
Maps and charts, &c.....do.....	9	896	108 45	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	3	52	7 80	United States.
Macaroni.....do.....	7	159	23 10	Great Britain.
Manufactures of marble.....do.....			298 05	United States.
Manufactures of rubber.....do.....	57	16,389	1,948 35	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	289	19,083	2,862 45	United States.
Manufactures of fur.....do.....	44	10,669	1,530 55	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	50	3,498	524 70	United States.
Manufactures of marble.....do.....	6	155	23 25	Great Britain.
Manufactures of hair.....do.....	11	2,038	305 68	Do.
Do.....do.....	43	1,369	205 35	United States.
Manufactures of glass-ware.....do.....	9	1,516	227 40	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	18	545	81 75	United States.
Manufactures of gold and silver.....do.....	18	2,968	445 20	Great Britain.

Statement showing the commerce at St. John, New Brunswick, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Manufactures of gold and silver. packages..	44	\$2, 981	\$447 15	United States.
Manufactures of brass and copper. ....do....	5	377	56 55	Great Britain.
Do .....do.....do.....	52	4, 481	672 15	United States.
Manufactures of leather .....do.....	160	80, 047	12, 007 05	Great Britain.
Do .....do.....do.....	352	20, 901	3, 134 56	United States.
Manufactures of wool .....do.....	7	377	56 55	Great Britain.
Do .....do.....do.....	3, 518	141	2, 122 65	United States.
Sewing-machines .....do.....	83	3, 869	580 35	Do.
Musical instruments .....do.....	16	1, 011	204 65	Great Britain.
Do .....do.....do.....	280	35, 866	6, 380 20	United States.
Mustard .....pounds..	31, 734	4, 856	728 40	Great Britain.
Do .....do.....do.....	600	154	23 40	United States.
Machinery .....packages..	10	623	93 45	Great Britain.
Do .....do.....do.....	478	19, 005	2, 850 70	United States.
Oil-cloths .....do.....	58	3, 436	515 40	Great Britain.
Do .....do.....do.....	114	4, 517	688 05	United States.
Packages .....do.....		20, 522	3, 078 30	Great Britain.
Oil, crude and refined. ....barrels..	23, 659	25, 365	3, 168 05	Do.
Do .....do.....do.....	9, 940	7, 625	1, 143 75	United States.
Paints and colors .....packages..	4, 108	36, 917	5, 537 55	Great Britain.
Do .....do.....do.....	124	2, 123	318 45	United States.
Dry-goods .....do.....	23	5, 616	992 40	Great Britain.
Paper .....do.....	495	38, 938	5, 840 70	Do.
Do .....do.....do.....	2, 681	20, 383	3, 207 45	Do.
Plaster of Paris .....do.....	1, 636	3, 049	457 35	Do.
Do .....do.....do.....	1, 008	1, 628	244 20	United States.
Silks and satins .....do.....	267	189, 114	38, 366 75	Great Britain.
Do .....do.....do.....	36	2, 308	346 20	United States.
Woolens .....do.....	2, 251	806, 722	121, 008 30	Great Britain.
Do .....do.....do.....	386	39, 536	5, 930 40	United States.
Do .....do.....do.....	2	276	41 40	Newfoundland.
Miscellaneous articles unenumerated.....		930, 714	27, 893 04	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....do.....		983, 923	31, 023 10	United States.
Total.....do.....do.....		6, 673, 322	996, 468 02	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
PRODUCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Agricultural products:			
Green fruit.....packages..	660	\$2, 065	United States.
Hay .....tons..	73	806	Do.
Oats .....bushels..	122	71	Do.
Vegetables .....do.....	7, 391	9, 687	Do.
Flaxseed .....do.....	459	541	Do.
Wheat .....do.....	66	120	Do.
Flour .....barrels..	7	48	Do.
Hay .....tons..	112	1, 749	West Indies.
Fruit, preserved.....packages..	4	25	Do.
Vegetables .....do.....	3, 634	4, 618	Do.
Green fruit .....do.....	25	69	Do.
Oats .....bushels..	237	114	Do.
Green fruit.....packages..	58	202	United Kingdom.
Vegetables .....do.....	164	328	Do.
Animals and their products:			
Horses .....do.....	350	30, 224	United States.
Cattle .....do.....	7	197	Do.
Beef .....pounds..	42, 317	2, 318	Do.
Eggs .....number..	113, 040	16, 181	Do.
Butter .....pounds..	24, 342	5, 370	Do.
Hides and skins.....packages..	174	6, 101	Do.
Furs .....do.....	5	1, 736	Do.
Beef .....pounds..	5, 800	510	West Indies.
Butter .....do.....	934	187	Do.
Do .....do.....do.....	1, 400	285	United Kingdom.
Poultry .....packages..	192	2, 062	United States.
Hair .....do.....	9	69	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at St. John, New Brunswick, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
PRODUCTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.			
Mines :			
Copper-ore packages..	4	\$200	United Kingdom.
Manganese barrels..	814	8, 571	Do.
Grindstones packages..	25	160	Do.
Iron in bars do . . .	353	17, 660	Do.
Pig-iron do . . .	110	2, 220	Do.
Grindstones do . . .	2	24	United States.
Manganese barrels..	561	8, 130	Do.
Grindstones packages..	5	68	West Indies.
Fisheries :			
Fresh salmon	30, 882	37, 091	United States.
Salmon, canned packages..	47, 475	30, 248	Do.
Fish, different kinds do . . .	12, 148	17, 249	United Kingdom.
Manufactures :			
Glass-ware packages..	57	498	United States.
Tobacco do . . .	1, 749	175	Do.
Furniture, pails, &c do . . .	213	693	Do.
Carriages do . . .	2	435	Do.
Nails do . . .	287	1, 070	Do.
Extract hemlock barrels..	78	1, 560	Do.
Machinery packages..	3	535	Do.
Lime do . . .	377	645	Do.
Patent medicines do . . .	370	2, 550	Do.
Hardware do . . .	3	57	Do.
Lime barrels..	300	300	South America.
Oars number . . .	132	56	Do.
Hardware packages..	40	130	Do.
Blacking do . . .	128	36	Do.
Wooden ware do . . .	24	120	Do.
Sugar-boxes	915, 654	512, 431	West Indies.
Sewing-machines packages..	52	1, 706	Do.
Hardware	1, 115	3, 749	Do.
Boots and shoes	7	490	Do.
Furniture	13	80	Do.
Paper	968	259	Do.
Nails	42	1, 365	Do.
Scythe-stones	500	1, 000	United Kingdom.
Nails	11	438	Do.
Patent medicines	1	11	Do.
Maple sugar	108	14	Do.
Potash	9	460	Do.
Car-wheels	108	1, 000	Do.
Alcohol	188	122	Do.
Cider	315	80	United States.
White-lead	161	1, 560	Do.
Ice	210	630	West Indies.
Coin and bullion dollars..	83, 000	83, 000	United Kingdom.
The forest :			
Timber tons..	10, 489	65, 944	United Kingdom.
Deals standard..	47, 406	1, 152, 432	Do.
Do do . . .	4, 154	82, 071	United States.
Lumber feet..	31, 691, 000	223, 104	Do.
Do do . . .	14, 668, 000	192, 445	West Indies.
Do do . . .	2, 524, 000	42, 745	South America.
Do do . . .	2, 827, 000	19, 805	United Kingdom.
Do do . . .	799, 000	10, 836	Canary Islands.
Scantling do . . .	405, 000	6, 557	Do.
Lumber do . . .	92, 000	682	San Domingo.
Timber tons..	38	114	United States.
Shingles number . . .	2, 961, 000	7, 513	Do.
Do do . . .	10, 000	25	South America.
Do do . . .	380, 000	1, 142	West Indies.
Sleepers do . . .	31, 331	4, 788	United States.
Laths pieces..	84, 706	84, 002	Do.
Do do . . .	175, 000	198	Canary Islands.
Do do . . .	420, 000	488	United Kingdom.
Do do . . .	193, 000	107	West Indies.
Do do . . .	38, 000	50	South America.
Spars do . . .	86	535	West Indies.
Do do . . .	123	296	United Kingdom.
Shingles number . . .	100, 000	250	San Domingo.
Laths pieces..	89, 000	134	South America.
Other wood M . . .		9, 404	United Kingdom.
Do M . . .		21, 198	United States.

Statement showing the commerce at St. John, New Brunswick, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.			
Scantling.....feet..	21,000	\$206	South America.
Laths.....pieces..	100,000	150	Do.
Empty carboys.....	180	303	United States.
Gin.....	2,152	1,450	Do.
Green fruit.....packages..	237	722	Do.
Glass-ware.....package..	1	25	United Kingdom.
Sugar.....pounds..	130,480	8,409	United States.
Molasses.....gallons..	57,987	23,285	Do.
Tobacco.....pounds..	609	300	Do.
Chalk.....do..	142	142	Do.
Timber, pine.....tons..	722	9,747	United Kingdom.
Horned cattle.....head..	1	40	United States.
Beef.....barrels..	13	130	West Indies.
Hair.....do..	10	26	Saint Pierre and Miquelon.
Rum.....gallons..	2,631	782	Do.
Gin.....do..	787	519	Do.
Brandy.....do..	1,056	772	Do.
Whisky.....do..	521	228	Do.
Alcohol.....do..	200	150	Do.
Wine.....do..	418	284	United States.
Cider.....do..	120	165	Do.
Beer.....barrels..	46	450	United Kingdom.
Cotton.....bales..	2	34	United States.
Merchandise.....packages..	599	2,000	Canary Islands.
Washing-crystal.....do..	7	150	United Kingdom.
Nutmegs.....do..	25	1,515	United States.
Root-ginger.....pounds..	300	1,435	Do.
Sugar.....do..	1,250	100	Saint Pierre and Miquelon.
Tea.....do..	6,712	1,172	United States.
Tea.....do..	932	1,112	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Shingles.....number..	60,000	195	West Indies.
Brandy.....gallons..	119	156	Newfoundland.
Whisky.....do..	38	25	Do.
Beer and ale.....do..	249	329	United States.
Boards and plank.....feet..	383,000	11,446	South America.
Do.....do..	268,000	4,210	Azores.
Do.....do..	21,467,000	298,952	United States.
Deals.....do..	2,998,000	77,871	Do.
Scantling.....do..	12,697,000	121,289	Do.
Laths.....do..	29,902,000	89,541	Do.
Shingles.....number..	1,193,000	2,965	Do.
Other woods.....		22,391	Do.
Fresh fish.....	43	129	Do.
Eggs.....dozen..	426,530	57,979	Do.
Butter.....packages..	6,033	1,049	Do.
Poultry.....do..	341	3,461	Do.
Empty barrels.....number..	247	197	Do.
Beef.....packages..	2,038	183	Do.
Beef tongues.....do..	5	53	Do.
Horses.....number..	186	14,071	Do.
Sheep-skins.....packages..	99	2,724	Do.
Wool.....bales..	97	4,833	Do.
Rum.....gallons..	1,750	1,226	Do.
Brandy.....do..	3,384	5,062	Do.
Whisky.....do..	4,668	4,390	Do.
Vegetables.....packages..	55	57	Do.
Jack-screws.....	2	100	Do.
Hardware.....	7	151	Do.
Flaxseed.....bushels..	181	549	Do.
Leather.....pounds..	202,162	59,168	Do.
Flour.....barrels..	795	4,800	United Kingdom.
Tar.....do..	200	600	Do.
Feathers.....packages..	2	11	United States.
Gin.....gallons..	1,049	520	Newfoundland.
Wine.....do..	34	40	Do.
Rum.....do..	3,310	1,428	United Kingdom.
Do.....do..	827	300	Newfoundland.
Tobacco.....pounds..	2,914	499	Do.
Tea.....do..	1,906	420	Do.
Furniture.....packages..	13	195	United States.
Machinery.....package..	1	30	Do.
Clay pipes.....packages..	1,668	552	Do.
Miscellaneous articles.....		173,411	To all countries.
Total.....		3,774,773	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of St. John, New Brunswick, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States ports.....	98	97,298	175	84,452	273	181,750
British.....	British ports.....	28	18,092	194	77,877	222	95,969
American.....	do.....	21	8,980	4	5,059	25	14,039
	Spanish ports.....			1	55	1	55
British.....	United States ports.....			1,061	150,310	1,061	150,310
	South American ports.....			2	3,331	2	3,331
	Spanish ports.....			27	5,899	27	5,899
	German ports.....			2	1,497	2	1,497
	French ports.....			1	471	1	471
German.....	British ports.....			3	554	3	554
	United States ports.....			2	855	2	855
Prussian.....	do.....			2	567	2	567
Norwegian.....	British ports.....			1	1,609	1	1,609
	United States ports.....			3	1,210	3	1,210
	Belgian ports.....			1	450	1	450
Portuguese.....	United States ports.....			1	1,482	1	1,482
Norwegian.....	Spanish ports.....			1	242	1	242
British.....	African ports.....			2	562	2	562
United States.....	South American ports.....						
	French ports.....						
German.....	Spanish ports.....						
French.....	British ports.....						
Sweden.....	do.....						
British.....	San Domingo ports.....						
Portuguese.....	British ports.....						
	Total.....	147	124,370	1,483	336,482	1,630	460,852

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States ports.....	111	114,188	123	20,408	234	134,596
British.....	British ports.....	7	5,477	278	119,945	285	125,422
American.....	do.....	10	4,490	40	45,439	50	49,929
	Spanish ports.....			55	24,644	55	24,644
British.....	United States ports.....	4	4,390	718	75,945	722	80,335
	South American ports.....			6	2,608	6	2,608
	Spanish ports.....			146	39,727	146	39,727
	German ports.....			1	168	1	168
	French ports.....						
German.....	British ports.....						
	United States ports.....						
Prussian.....	do.....						
Norwegian.....	British ports.....			9	4,355	9	4,355
	United States ports.....						
	Belgian ports.....						
Portuguese.....	United States ports.....						
Norwegian.....	Spanish ports.....			1	242	1	242
British.....	African ports.....						
United States.....	South American ports.....			3	1,401	3	1,401
	French ports.....			3	781	3	781
German.....	Spanish ports.....			1	401	1	401
French.....	British ports.....			2	439	2	439
Sweden.....	do.....			1	418	1	418
British.....	San Domingo ports.....			1	95	1	95
Portuguese.....	British ports.....			1	1,482	1	1,482
	Total.....	132	128,545	1,389	338,498	1,521	467,043

ST. STEPHEN'S.

Statement showing the commerce at St. Stephen's, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, wines, &c.....	\$15,831	\$10,650	United States and Great Britain.
Boots, shoes, harness, and leather.....	2,323	323	Do.
Coffee and tea.....	29,627	9,279	Do.
Cigars.....	3,673	668	United States and West Indies.
Coal.....	2,440	181	United States.
Confectionery.....	358	80	United States and Great Britain.
Cordage.....	1,927	254	United States.
Cabinet-ware and carriages.....	3,803	572	Do.
Crockery and glass.....	4,466	590	United States and Great Britain.
Cheese, lard, and tallow.....	2,126	187	United States.
Dry goods, cottons, woolens, &c.....	57,352	7,395	United States and Great Britain.
Dried and green fruit and nuts.....	8,447	1,139	Do.
Drugs.....	459	69	Do.
Fish and meats, salted and preserved.....	15,565	1,258	United States.
Fancy goods.....	9,612	1,442	United States and Great Britain.
Glass, window.....	1,585	193	Do.
Grain, flour, and meal.....	84,862	3,078	United States.
Horses.....	634	62	Do.
Hay, straw, and bran.....	145	15	Do.
Hardware and cutlery.....	13,269	2,093	United States and Great Britain.
Iron.....	15,950	543	Do.
Molasses.....	24,291	5,311	United States and West Indies.
Musical instruments.....	1,454	218	United States.
Machinery.....	3,570	535	Do.
Oils, all kinds.....	2,732	361	United States and Great Britain.
Paints and colors.....	3,050	457	Do.
Paper.....	323	48	Do.
Pickles and sauces.....	1,126	169	Do.
Rice.....	1,014	314	Great Britain.
Soap, candles, &c.....	659	110	Great Britain and United States.
Starch.....	152	48	Great Britain.
Sugar.....	22,259	8,249	Great Britain, United States, and West Indies.
Seeds, trees, plants, &c.....	834	83	United States.
Stationery.....	1,879	170	Do.
Tobacco.....	460	657	Do.
Unenumerated articles.....	10,805	1,616	United States and Great Britain.
Total.....	349,062	58,617	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Brandy.....gallons..	73	\$163	United States.
Gin.....do.....	4	3	Do.
Whisky.....do.....	11	16	Do.
Coal.....tons.....	111	450	Do.
Crockery and china.....packages..	16	517	Do.
Corn.....pounds..	5,600	5,600	Do.
Confectionery.....do.....	462	95	Do.
Chains.....number..	2	145	Do.
Cigars.....thousand..	46	129	Do.
Dried fruit.....pounds..	710	47	Do.
Flour.....barrels..	352	2,235	Do.
Glass, window.....		141	Do.
Hardware.....		119	Do.
Iron.....tons.....	145	4,599	Do.
Molasses.....pounds..	549,767	11,932	Do.
Nutmegs.....do.....	420	234	Do.
Rice.....do.....	3,360	94	Do.
Soda, bicarbonate.....do.....	12,320	284	Do.
Spices.....		142	Do.
Sugar.....	274,603	15,526	Do.
Tobacco.....	300	43	Do.
Tea.....		1,769	Do.
Wood goods, deals, planks, boards, &c.....thousand..	741	6,618	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	222	2,550	United States.
Do.....do.....	991	12,080	West Indies.

Statement showing the commerce at St. Stephen's, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Wood goods, laths thousand..	1, 825	\$1, 825	United States.
shingles do.	142	539	Do.
sleepers number..	147, 516	29, 251	Do.
oars do.	125	50	West Indies.
Other woods thousand..	5	20	Great Britain.
Do do.		1, 895	United States.
Fish, smoked boxes..	200	50	West Indies.
Eggs do.	8	30	United States.
Potatoes barrels..	439	362	Do.
Oats bushels..	18	15	Do.
Total		99, 568	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Sailing-ves- sels.		Total.		Sailing-ves- sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Great Britain	1	311	1	311	1	311	1	311
	United States	51	4, 313	51	4, 313	44	4, 099	44	4, 099
	West Indies	1	176	1	176	2	293	2	293
United States	United States	42	5, 338	42	5, 338	38	3, 954	38	3, 954
	West Indies	2	301	2	301	1	154	1	154
Norwegian	United States	1	468	1	468	1	468	1	468
		98	10, 907	98	10, 907	87	9, 279	87	9, 279

C. H. CLERKE.

TORONTO.

JANUARY 15, 1872. (Received January 22.)

In transmitting my annual statement of the commerce of Toronto, there does not appear to be any special occasion for an extended review of the same. The exportations for the past year do not materially differ in character or quantity from those of the preceding year.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

One leading item in the commerce of this consulate is that of pine lumber. The shipments of lumber during the past year have been slightly in excess of the amount exported in the year 1870. The vast pine-forests around Georgian Bay are being rapidly taken up, and the producing capacity of the saw-mills greatly increased. There have been shipped from this consulate in the year ending 30th September, 1871, 199,780,863 feet of pine-lumber of various qualities, valued at \$2,033,063.95.

BARLEY.

The crop of barley has been hardly an average one in this province this year, but the excellent quality has commanded a larger price, and thus made good the light yield. The barley grown in Ontario is regarded

by malsters and brewers as the best in the world; for pale ales it has no equal. There have been exported from this consulate 1,956,433 bushels of barley, valued at \$1,558,005.49.

BUTTER.

As a general rule, the butter made in Canada is of an inferior quality, unfit for the New York markets, and for this reason only the choicest lots find their way into eastern markets. A great improvement, however, is noticeable in the care taken in putting up the packages of butter, and in its manufacture. Ninety-nine thousand four hundred and forty-four pounds, valued at \$23,200.81, have been exported to the United States during the past year.

WOOL.

The combing-wools of Canada are a specialty, and form no small part of the exports of the country. The production this year has been very large, and the quality very fine. These wools are eagerly bought up by eastern manufacturers, and the yield is constantly increasing here, owing to the excellent market which the States afford. Up to this time 1,071,032 pounds of wool have been exported, valued at \$397,220.82.

STOCK.

It is almost astonishing to note the extraordinary number of horses and cattle which are annually exported from the Dominion of Canada. From this consulate alone there have been sent into the United States 34,677 head of stock, valued at \$332,631.77, within the past year. A large proportion of this stock was of superior breed, and much of the above was for breeding purposes. Inasmuch as the table furnished herewith gives a concise statement of all the exports from this port, it is not necessary for me to call attention in detail to the more prominent articles of export. I desire, however, to again call the attention of the Department to the evils which grow out of the absurd law allowing shippers to procure consular certificates at the *last* or border consulates instead of at the *first*, through which merchandise passes on its way into the United States. This law should be repealed, for it is made the cloak to cover a great deal of fraud on the revenue. As the law now stands, it permits a dealer to make purchases, say within the limits of the Kingston consulate, and then to pass successively through the consular districts of Toronto and Hamilton, and finally to procure the needed certificate at the consulate at Clifton. The effect of such a law is, as may readily be inferred, most demoralizing to the consular service in Canada. If a consular officer of the interior does not to a certain extent submit to the demands of the shipper, he is thereafter shunned, and the parties obtain their certificates at the border consulates. Whenever an unprincipled shipper wishes to defraud the revenue he invariably gets his consular certificate at a consulate as far as possible from the place of purchase, because by this arrangement he can more readily deceive the consular officers as to the market value of his merchandise, and at the same time greatly lessen the chances of having his fraud detected. It is true also that the United States customs officers along our northern frontier generally attach little importance to the contents of consular certificates coming from border consulates, covering purchases made at distant points, for the reason that they deem themselves

as competent to determine the market value of merchandise so certified and thus purchased as the consuls themselves. Moreover, this law creates jealousies and engenders animosities between consuls, because a consul in the interior invariably feels that by common courtesy and fairness he should perform the duties pertaining to his official position for the district over which his exequatur concedes him authority so to do.

The present law has only the shippers' plea of convenience in its favor, and the objections which I have mentioned, besides many others quite as forcible, must convince all considerate observers that it cannot be repealed too soon for the good of the consular service in Canada. Unquestionably the proper place for a consular certificate to be taken out is at or nearest the point where the merchandise is purchased or manufactured, for then all the facts of price and purchase can be fully and easily ascertained. This is the proper plan, and such a course would command the confidence of the customs officers on the border, remove the prolific source of jealousies between consuls, and largely increase the dignity, efficiency, and influence of the whole consular service.

A. D. SHAW.

Abstract of invoices of merchandise exported to the United States from the consular district of Toronto, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Total quantity.	Total value, including costs and charges.	Where produced.	Countries whither exported.
Apples bbls..	2, 286	\$4, 330 92	Canada ...	United States and England.
Barley bush..	1, 956, 433	1, 558, 005 49	do	United States.
Butter lbs..	99, 444	23, 200 81	do	United States and England.
Books		4, 401 16	do	United States.
Burnt bones tons..	60	2, 640 00	do	Do.
Bran	286, 000	2, 458 50	do	Do.
Beans bush..	535	799 67	do	Do.
Cheese lbs..	5, 978	629 10	do	Do.
Eggs doz	108, 179	} 13, 683 59	do	Do.
Do bbls..	49		do	Do.
Flour bbls..	7, 395	47, 528 25	do	United States and England.
Fish bbls..	1, 016	2, 424 12	do	United States.
Household effects		18, 628 77	do	Do.
Hemlock bark, ex't .. bbls..	321	3, 179 29	do	Do.
Iron ore tons..	9, 918	21, 825 10	do	Do.
Iron, scrap lbs..	2, 495, 477	31, 897 73	do	Do.
Lumber feet..	199, 780, 863	2, 033, 062 95	do	Do.
Malt bush..	137, 972	120, 970 68	do	Do.
Oatmeal bbls..	790	4, 580 29	do	Do.
Oat-hulls bags..	322	46 04	do	Do.
Oats bush..	35	14 43	do	Do.
Pease bush..	32, 880	40, 659 43	do	Do.
Poultry crates..	18	246 80	do	Do.
Rags lbs..	32, 058	957 83	do	Do.
Sundries		40, 880 04	do	United States and England.
Seed bush..	31, 393	} 48, 745 60	do	United States.
Do bbls..	124		do	Do.
Do box..	1		do	Do.
Shorts tons..	111½	1, 615 90	do	Do.
Shingles number..	20, 027, 500	19, 375 70	do	Do.
Staves do..	433, 000	1, 962 95	do	Do.
Skins do..	34, 625	} 25, 288 09	do	Do.
Do lbs..	610		do	Do.
Shooks number..	15, 477	17, 119 85	do	Do.
Spirits galls..	132, 571	84, 397 45	do	United States and South America.
Stock head..	34, 677	332, 631 77	do	United States.
Timothy seed bush..	152	543 40	do	Do.
Ties do..	2, 665	582 12	do	Do.
Wheat do..	147, 104	216, 456 64	do	Do.
Wool lbs..	1, 071, 032	} 397, 220 82	do	Do.
Do sacks..	245		do	Do.
Total		5, 121, 991 28		

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OCTOBER 21, 1871. (Received November 6.)

British Columbia, hitherto a Crown colony, has, during the past commercial year, become a province of the Dominion of Canada. The transformation of its political *status* has, however, as yet, not had the effect of materially changing the commerce of this port or province in any wise.

IMPORTS.

No official statements of the imports having been published for nine months of the commercial year just ended, I availed myself of the facilities kindly extended to me by the collector here, in preparing my accompanying table, A. By it it appears that the import trade of the province amounted, for the year, to \$1,665,113.88, including all goods entered at the different ports, and at the southern boundary, by way of Oregon. The amount stated stands for the value of all merchandise imported, and the sum of \$305,099.17 is the total amount of duties collected on all goods entered for home consumption.

It must be observed that in some instances larger quantities of certain articles were entered for home consumption than were imported during the year; in such cases they were goods remaining over, in bond, from the previous year.

Comparing the imports of this year with those of 1870 and 1869, shows that they amount to about \$140,000 more than in the former, and about \$80,000 less than in the latter year. All the merchandise imported came from England, Hawaiian Islands, and the United States, and were furnished by these countries, respectively, in about the following proportions, viz: England, by direct shipments, about \$400,000; Hawaiian Islands about \$75,000; the United States sent about two-thirds of all goods imported, or near \$1,200,000 worth; of which about \$500,000 were for goods shipped in bond, or foreign merchandise, and about \$700,000 worth, articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States.

A fact which I cannot omit to mention is, that the importation of opium to this port has almost entirely stopped since the act of July 14, 1870, went into effect, and which provides that "opium prepared for smoking, &c., deposited in bonded warehouses, shall not be removed therefrom for exportation without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded." During the year ending December 31, 1869, there were brought to this port 52,500 taels, and in 1870 62,000 taels; whereas since January, 1871, nine months, less than 2,000 taels were imported. So it may be safely assumed that smuggling, in this article, from this province to the United States has ceased; whereas the foregoing statements seem to go far in proving to what extent an illicit traffic in that article was, in former years, carried on here.

TOTAL EXPORTS.

In filling up the accompanying table, B, I have not confined myself to noting the exports from Victoria only, but thought proper to include the articles of lumber shipped from Burrard Inlet, coal from Nanaimo, and stone from New Castle Island, thus furnishing a complete exhibit of the export trade of the province. The total exports for the year, including the value of gold exported, amount to \$1,778,064.97, of which about \$45,000 are for foreign merchandise re-exported. Of the goods

shipped to the United States, as per declared invoices at the consulate, amounting to \$249,094.97, about one-half was intended for transshipment to England. The export of lumber for the past twelve months, amounting to \$121,233, experienced a slight decrease, as compared with the trade of last year; but, as at present quite a number of vessels are loading, the end of the current year will present a better record. Of the lumber exported, the greatest quantity finds its way to South American markets; none to the United States. Fully one-half of the number of vessels employed in this trade were American bottoms.

The exports of coal from Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island, amount for the year to 21,083 tons, valued at \$116,722—being about \$20,000 worth more than exported during the preceding commercial year. With exception of 4,860 tons, shipped to Honolulu, all of this article exported was for the use of the United States. The entire business of the company footed up for the year as follows: Total number of tons delivered at the mine, 34,034½, at, say, \$5.50 per ton, \$187,187; vessels calling, most American, took 8,667 tons; supplying Victoria market, 4,726 tons.

During the year the miners were on a strike, and work suspended for several months. This circumstance led to the introduction of Chinese labor there, and from fifty to seventy-five Chinamen are now employed.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION, ETC.

The North Pacific Transportation Company of San Francisco, which for years regularly dispatched steamers from San Francisco to this port, withdrew from the line in June last, the British iron steamer *Prince Alfred*, of 892 tons burden, taking their place. This steamer has been temporarily subsidized by the Canadian government, receiving \$5,000 per month for making two trips, carrying passengers, mail, and freight.

The new steamer *North Pacific*, of 489 tons burden, is now, and has been since last July, making two trips per week between Victoria and ports on Puget Sound. The owners of this steamer also receive a subsidy from the Canadian government, in the form of remission of tonnage-dues, besides a sum of money—amounting in all to about \$8,000 per annum. The steamer *Olympia* was taken off this line in July last and sent to San Francisco.

The Portland steamers receive no subsidy, and are running very irregularly; sometimes there are three arrivals per month, and again only one. The steamers running from Portland to Sitka frequently touch at this port. The United States steamer *Saranac* visited this port twice within the year, remaining three days on the first occasion, in December last, and about eight days on the second occasion, in July, when she came as the flag-ship, with Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow on board.

The United States revenue-cutter *Lincoln*, Captain Bailey, stationed at Port Townsend, visited Victoria some eight or ten times in the course of the year, occasionally for the purpose of procuring coal.

INTERIOR AND COAST NAVIGATION, ETC.

The entire tonnage of the province is 4,212 tons. Of steamers there are 18; the largest of 492 tons burden, the smallest of 5 tons burden. Several of them have been out of employment during the whole year. One of them, the largest, runs regularly between Victoria and New Westminster, at the mouth of the Fraser, making semi-weekly trips

during the summer; two are plying on the Frazer from about the middle of April until about the 15th of November; one makes regular trips to Nanaimo and east coast settlements; two are employed by the Hudson Bay Company, going to the mouth of the Skeena River, and up the Stekin River, carrying supplies to their various trading-posts, bringing back furs, skins, oil, &c., obtained chiefly in exchange for merchandise from Indians. These steamers also carried many miners to the mouth of the Skeena River and back during the past summer and fall, as this route is the most direct one from Victoria to the new gold district of Omineca. Still other steamers are employed in carrying coal from Nanaimo, and in towing sailing-vessels to the lumber-mills at Burrard Inlet and back to the Straits of Fuca, and, also, to and from Nanaimo and New Castle Island.

Of the sailing-vessels, 44 in number, all of them very small, three are at present engaged in whaling; some carry goods to the coast settlements, bringing back produce, and a number of them go on short trading expeditions up the coast loaded with various articles for the use of the Indians, exchanging them for furs, skins, oil, &c. Two of them only do ever go foreign.

TREASURE EXPORTS—MINING.

The shipments of gold, dust and bars, through Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., for the year, amount to \$1,186,590.77. This amount includes the shipments by the two other banks at Victoria, and is \$132,000.88 more than were shipped during the previous year.

The newly discovered gold-diggings at Omineca, a subject to which I referred in several of my former reports, still engross, to a considerable extent, the attention of the people in this district.

Nearly thirteen hundred miners had reached Germansen Creek on about the 15th of July last, and, being prevented by freshets from operating there, many of them left and explored the neighboring country in search of new fields, with the result of actually discovering, on Manson, Lost, and Slate Creeks, auriferous soil. In the mean time the season had so far advanced, while throughout it great and insurmountable difficulties had prevailed, such as traveling in a country without roads; high water in all the creeks; excessive scarcity of provisions, &c., that, by this time, half of the number of miners have returned again. A few days ago one hundred and twenty of them arrived here, bringing only about \$10,000 worth of gold-dust with them. Their statements, with regard to the new mining-camp, are very conflicting. While many admit that there is much to discourage and dishearten those who have anticipated large returns this year, they ascribe their ill-success more to exceptionally unfavorable circumstances, under which mining was conducted, than to the absence of the intrinsic value of these new gold-fields. Of the six or seven hundred men still at Omineca, not more than two or three hundred will remain there through winter.

From all that has so far come to my knowledge, I am constrained to say that the real importance of these new northern diggings still remains a matter of mere speculation, and that their true value has yet to be ascertained.

The Cariboo mines have yielded about \$100,000 more gold during the past commercial year than for the one preceding it. There is nothing further worthy of note to report regarding that district, excepting that a company formed at San Francisco, about a year ago, for the purpose of engaging in mining operations on an extensive scale at William's Creek, Cariboo, has, within the past twelve months, imported a large

quantity of machinery, which has been taken there, and for some time employed in their enterprise. It was admitted duty free, in accordance with a special enactment of the late legislative council. This company has been successful in sinking a shaft 4 by 12, to a depth of some 60 feet, without having been very seriously molested by the incessant flow of water, which has hitherto baffled those previously undertaking to reach the bed-rock of what is called the *Meadows*.

At what depth they will strike bed-rock is matter of conjecture; and whether the confident expectations of many experienced miners, with regard to the existence of an extensive deposit of gold there, will be realized or not, is a problem which of course has yet to be solved.

The actual capital employed in this enterprise, by this American company, which is all the capital invested by American citizens in this province, excepting a certain fluctuating amount by a branch office of the firm of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., is about \$75,000.

PILOTAGE.

From Sea or Royal Bay :

To Royal Bay, (optional,) \$3 per foot.

To Esquimalt Harbor, \$3 per foot.

To Victoria, \$3 per foot under 10 feet draught.

To Victoria, \$4 per foot for 10 feet and over.

To Nanaimo, \$3 per foot under 10 feet draught.

To Nanaimo, \$4 per foot for 10 feet and over.

To Burrard Inlet, \$3 per foot under 10 feet draught.

To Burrard Inlet, \$4 per foot for 10 feet and over.

To New Inlet, sailing-vessel under 10 feet, \$6 per foot.

To Westminster, sailing-vessel 10 feet and over, \$7 per foot; sailing-vessels in tow of steamers under 10 feet, \$5 per foot; sailing-vessels in tow of steamers 10 feet and over, \$6 per foot; steamers under 10 feet, \$4 per foot; steamers 10 feet and over, \$5 per foot.

HARBOR AND TONNAGE DUES.

For all vessels entering or clearing at any port, for every such entrance or clearance 4 cents per ton register. Vessels seeking any harbor in distress, or by reason of stress of weather, or solely for the purpose of supplying themselves with stores and provisions, are exempt.

Freights.—To San Francisco by steamers or sailing-vessels, from \$4 to \$5 per ton, depending on the quantity offered.

Freight to Portland, Oregon, by steamers, is from \$5 to \$6.

The freight for coal from Nanaimo to San Francisco for full cargoes, by sailing-vessels, is \$3.50.

FISHERIES.

There are at present three companies engaged in whaling with considerable success—an enterprise destined to become some future day of importance to the province.

Of small fish, one of the most valuable is salmon, which ascends the rivers by millions. That which is taken from the first of May to the end of July is the largest, fattest, and highest priced.

The second run is smaller, weighing from six to eight pounds, and is taken in the month of August. The third run, a white salmon, is nearly as large as those of the first run, but of an inferior quality, and not so

abundant. There are, besides those already mentioned, three or four other species of salmon and salmon-trout in the lakes in great variety and abundance. A large quantity has, during the past summer, been put up fresh in cans by an English gentleman, and is now waiting shipment to England and Australia.

Next in importance is the dog-fish. The oil obtainable from this fish certainly constitutes one of the most valuable marine resources of British Columbia. Like most of its resources, however, the development of this one is as yet in its infancy, and the process in its most crude state.

The dog-fish do not come and go with the changing seasons, but are present the year round, and in such quantities as to justify the words "innumerable, inexhaustible." The price of the oil at Victoria ranges from 33 to 40 cents per gallon.

The oolichan, the oil of which is considered equal to cod-liver oil for medicinal purposes, is to be found in millions in the rivers, and near Victoria and Esquimalt.

Sturgeons, halibut, anchovies, herrings, smelts, &c., exist in great numbers in the waters of various localities in the country.

AGRICULTURE.

The province of British Columbia, which now forms the most westerly division of the Dominion of Canada, is supposed to contain about 215,000 square miles, exclusive of the numberless small islands, and Queen Charlotte's Island, with a population of less than 10,000 white people, and from 30,000 to 40,000 Indians.

As the province is yet unsurveyed, it is impossible to state, with any degree of certainty, the proportion that the open or available land in the country bears to the waste land. Generally speaking, tracts of land which have been looked upon as waste land have been found, after exploration, to contain, in many instances, open and available lands, and to exist where least expected. The portions of land in this province, occupied for agricultural purposes, are estimated at about 14,000 acres, out of many millions cultivable.

On the main-land of British Columbia open plains of considerable extent are known to exist in the valleys of the Fraser, Pitt River, the Similkamen, and the Thomson; the Kamloops, Kootenay, Lilloet, Bonaparte, Okanagan, Langley, and numerous other valleys, intersperse the whole country to the Columbia River, and still farther east to the Rocky Mountains, north to the Cariboo, and west along the Chillicotan Plains to Bentine Arm, on Queen Charlotte's Sound.

The soil where it is rich in the river-bottoms, consists of black vegetable mold, six inches and upward in depth, produces, when properly cultivated, abundant crops of wheat, oats, and barley; the Lilloet district last year produced nearly 3,000,000 pounds of wheat; potatoes grow in great quantities and of the very best quality, and cauliflowers attain a weight of 25 pounds.

The average yield per acre for wheat and barley varies from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds; oats from 900 pounds to a ton; potatoes from 2½ to 3½ tons; turnips from 3 to 5 tons; hay from 1 to 2 tons.

Among the native grasses of the country are, the bunch grass, tares, clover, vetches, and the small grammer grass. The bunch grass is extremely nutritious for horned cattle, horses, and mules; and beef fed on this grass has a remarkably fine flavor imparted to it. Stock-raising is now being considerably engaged in on the main-land. The open grounds yield berries of almost every description, and roots, such as

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wild onions, kamas, &c., which the Indians secure for food; all kinds of blossoming shrubs and wild flowers occur in profusion.

Vancouver's Island, the southeastern slope of which contains valuable, rich, and good farming lands for about one hundred and fifty miles along the coast, extending to Cape Mudge, northward from the city of Victoria, is capable of yielding, with few exceptions, all the products which may be cultivated on the main-land; and in addition thereto fruits, such as various kinds of apples, pears, plums, and apricots, are grown with success.

With respect to the western side of the island, which has not been explored, the impression prevails that farming land is very limited, while timber for milling, and spars for export purposes, exist in great abundance and of a very fine quality.

For several years past some of the farmers on the island paid attention to the culture of hops, and succeeded so well, that besides supplying the home market, they have now several tons of this year's crop, and of a very good quality, ready for shipment to San Francisco. On the whole I am firmly of the opinion that this province only requires practical farmers with some means, and more wholesome legislation than it hitherto enjoyed, in order to make farming sufficiently productive to support a considerable population.

POLITICAL NOTES.

On the 20th of July last, British Columbia ceased to exist as a Crown colony, assumed its position among the provinces, and became a part of the Dominion of Canada. Governor Musgrave took his departure on the 25th of July; previous to which time it had been announced that the Hon. Joseph W. Trutch, then on official business in Canada, received the appointment of lieutenant governor of the new province.

The Hon. H. L. Langwise, C. B., minister of public works of the Dominion, came here in August, remaining about four weeks, on official business connected with carrying into effect certain of the terms of confederation. He visited every accessible part of the country, both on the island and main-land, going as far as Barkerville, Cariboo. He appeared to be, and expressed himself, highly pleased with the climate, resources, and general aspect of the whole country; and on various occasions declared, publicly, that Canada will positively comply with all the terms of confederation, chief and foremost among which is the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Immediately after the union took effect, a number of engineers and surveyors arrived here, engaged men, organized, and went to the main-land, where they are now prosecuting their labors with a view of ascertaining the character of the country, for the object of ultimately locating the projected railroad.

Geological surveyors have also been sent here, who are, likewise, now engaged in making geological surveys of the country.

An inspector of the Dominion postal department has been here, and inaugurated the Canadian system, connected with the affairs of that service.

The representation of this province in the Dominion parliament will consist of three senators and six members in the house of commons.

The election for members of the provincial legislature took place on the 12th instant.

It will be the first purely representative body ever convened here, composed of twenty-five members.

The assimilation of the tariff and excise duties of British Columbia, with those of the Dominion, has, as yet, not been decided on; but, judging from present indications, the Canadian tariff will be adopted during the coming session of the provincial legislature.

It is now quite evident that the people have faith and confidence in a future prosperity of this country, consequent upon which signs of an upward tendency of the general condition of the province begin to manifest themselves. It cannot be said, however, that the population has increased during the past year, unless a large number of the miners, who came here during that time, were to remain in the country, which is doubtful.

If Canada adheres, as is confidently believed it will, to the agreements, as set forth in the terms of confederation, great benefits must, eventually, accrue to the province.

Paramount importance is attached to the consummation of that part of the terms which pledges Canada to secure the construction of a railway, connecting the sea-board of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada, within ten years of union. I do not deem it proper to venture any comments, at this time, upon this important subject, preferring rather to wait for further developments with reference to the same.

Next to railroad communication, the greatest boon, obtainable for the people of this province, is regarded to be the construction of a first-class graving-dock at Esquimalt Harbor. The Dominion government has guaranteed the interest for ten years from the date of the completion of such a work, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on a sum not exceeding \$500,000. This sum of money is considered to be insufficient for the building of such a dock, and it is, therefore, generally advocated that the local government supply the deficiency, and forthwith, by all means, secure its construction. The people here are fully alive to the immense advantage that would be created to the province, by becoming possessors of a first-class dry-dock, for the reception and repairs of all descriptions of vessels.

I deem it a duty, and am constrained, to say, that the British Columbians by no means over-estimate the importance attached to the enterprise in question. For if there is any locality in the world which would appear to be destined for mighty purposes it is the west coast of the North American continent.

All the conclusions of probability suggest that the commerce of the Pacific and of the opposite Asiatic continent will, eventually, find its way to this coast.

It will not be necessary for me to dilate upon the subject of commerce and navigation as already existing on Puget Sound; but who can foreshadow the immensity and gigantic proportions which they may assume in even a single decade.

The people of British Columbia, and the Dominion government also, have a proper appreciation of the importance of this matter, and especially take due cognizance of the fact that ere long two American lines of railroad will connect Puget Sound with the sea-boards of the Atlantic, and calculate accordingly on a vastly enhanced shipping interest there.

Ere long, they argue, the Americans will recognize the indispensable necessity of a dry-dock somewhere on Puget Sound, and think if they anticipate us by the erection of one on this side, they will not only secure to themselves a very great advantage from our immediate patron-

age, but thereby retard as well the construction of such a work, on the American side, for a long time to come.

It is my humble opinion that this matter is worthy of the attention and consideration of our Government or Congress.

DAVID ECKSTEIN.

Statement showing the commerce at Victoria, British Columbia, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ale and porter.....galls..	8,529	} \$23,421 36	\$3,265 80	England.
Do.....doz..	11,254½			
Agricultural implements....pkgs..	442	13,651 81	.....	England, United States.
Axes.....do..	199	3,555 50	565 92	United States.
Bacon and hams.....lbs..	46,441	7,164 67	1,795 49	Do.
Barley.....do..	311,717	3,790 66	1,664 05	Do.
Beans.....do..	39,742	1,005 35	367 88	Do.
Beef, salt.....tes..	100	} 1,456 48	82 60	Do.
Do.....bbls..	96½			
Bitters.....galls..	369	1,939 48	628 50	United States, England.
Blankets.....pkgs..	880	64,392 91	9,448 49	Do.
Boots and shoes.....do..	987	59,453 06	11,349 35	Do.
Books, printed, and MSS.....do..	139	6,447 84	.....	Do.
Bread.....do..	242	1,118 50	169 49	Do.
Bran and shorts.....lbs..	937,939	11,370 66	2,386 43	United States.
Bricks, fire.....pkgs..	50	672 00	.....	England.
Butter.....lbs..	41,877½	10,352 55	2,785 37	United States.
Candles.....do..	18,847	3,278 76	3,472 05	United States, England.
Cards.....pkgs..	11	571 32	370 55	England.
Canvas, cotton and hemp.....do..	41	2,816 02	115 86	Do.
Cement and plaster.....bbls..	155	336 09	73 99	United States.
Cheese.....lbs..	53,086	9,472 80	2,253 04	United States, England.
Chocolate.....pkgs..	62	852 82	124 35	Do.
Cider.....galls..	525	407 00	67 67	United States.
Cigars.....	460,550	31,000 00	8,850 00	United States, Havana.
Clothing.....pkgs..	950	175,349 81	19,978 60	United States, England.
Coal, blacksmiths'.....tons..	170	1,434 00	145 62	England.
Coffee.....lbs..	66,288	10,180 25	1,916 85	United States, Hawaiian Isl- ands.
Coin.....pkgs..	2	270 00	.....	United States.
Cordials.....do..	1	142 75	7 75	
Confectionery.....do..	161	1,891 30	533 30	United States, England.
Cornmeal.....lbs..	16,220	576 90	76 10	United States.
Drugs.....pkgs..	246	9,117 64	1,833 63	United States, England.
Dry goods.....do..	1,090	215,864 31	21,552 45	Do.
Earthenware.....do..	223	5,348 93	718 40	Do.
Eggs.....doz..	1,122½	213 54	140 32	United States.
Fire-arms.....pkgs..	91	7,458 06	591 69	United States, England.
Fish.....do..	1,055	6,895 56	947 63	United States.
Flour.....bbls..	15,551	80,465 72	20,611 33	Do.
Fruits, preserved and fresh.....	.....	15,591 00	2,193 00	United States, Hawaiian Isl- ands.
Furniture.....pkgs..	359	5,884 51	882 62	United States.
Furs.....do..	36	6,126 42	.....	United States, England.
Glass and glass-ware.....do..	650	6,220 34	999 43	Do.
Groceries.....do..	3,179	25,400 15	1,824 90	Do.
Gunpowder, all kinds.....lbs..	45,850	6,274 71	1,791 25	England, United States.
Gunny-bags.....pkgs..	7	177 83	.....	United States.
Hardware, &c.....do..	1,161	28,448 05	3,423 17	England, United States.
Hay.....tons..	44	822 70	178 29	United States.
Harness and saddlery.....pkgs..	59	2,272 37	402 95	England, United States, and Canada.
Hides.....do..	30	455 00	.....	United States.
Hops.....lbs..	3,077	1,001 46	397 70	Do.
Iron and steel.....	.....	12,218 18	.....	England.
Jewelry.....pkgs..	19	1,262 40	261 13	England, United States.
Lard.....lbs..	39,256	5,486 58	1,936 95	United States.
Leather.....pkgs..	74	6,757 43	1,015 01	United States, England.
Lime-juice.....do..	35	693 90	.....	England.
Live stock.....heads..	7,669	101,826 50	9,033 25	United States.
Lumber.....pkgs..	33	478 36	.....	Do.
Machinery.....do..	850	64,370 15	2,720 40	United States, England.
Matches.....do..	276	5,176 00	569 57	Do.
Malt.....lbs..	98,444	2,649 42	295 28	United States.

Statement showing the commerce at Victoria, British Columbia, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Meat.....pkgs..	554	\$2,358 00	\$388 33	United States.
Miscellaneous merchandise.....do..	3,343	73,341 25	8,799 00	United States, England.
Molasses.....do..	2,359	8,696 00	840 98	United States, Hawaiian Isl- ands.
Nails.....do..	1,358	7,702 41	1,066 14	United States, England.
Nuts.....do..	326	1,959 48	197 97	Do.
Oils, sweet, &c.....do..	3,910	20,806 00	1,298 00	Do.
Oatmeal.....lbs..	28,434	1,514 00	428 46	United States, England, and Canada.
Oats.....do..	41,184	637 00	123 51	United States.
Opium, prepared.....taels..	28,000	25,200 00	6,299 00	Do.
Opium, crude.....do..		2,420 00	605 00	Do.
Paints.....pkgs..	349	3,166 84	235 75	United States, England.
Peas, split.....lbs..	5,228	218 60	45 88	United States.
Potatoes, sweet.....do..	10,936	118 59	54 67	Do.
Personal effects.....pkgs..	72	2,282 50		
Pork, salt.....bbls..	54	815 00	61 70	Do.
Rice.....lbs..	750,000	29,750 45	10,045 30	United States, Hawaiian Isl ands.
Rope and cordage.....coils..	516	7,922 09	405 88	United States, England.
Salt.....do..		14,124 10		United States, England, and Hawaiian Islands.
Seeds.....pkgs..	299	2,128 15		United States, England.
Shot.....lbs..	16,214	795 85	478 08	England.
Soap.....pkgs..	6,734	20,380 21	2,875 28	England, United States.
Stationery.....do..	456	10,377 20	1,333 63	Do.
Sugar.....lbs..	1,271,106	83,753 50	22,956 50	England, United States, and Hawaiian Islands.
Spirits.....galls..	37,632	51,414 20	54,760 55	England, United States.
Tin, lead, &c.....pkgs..	647	7,240 00		England.
Tea.....lbs..	92,268	30,489 18	9,762 28	United States, England.
Tobacco.....do..	67,391	29,930 08	18,825 54	Do.
Wagon and carriages.....do..	15	3,597 91	324 67	United States.
Wagon material.....pkgs..	534	3,178 29		Do.
Watches and clocks.....do..	70	2,597 91	719 45	United States, England.
Wines, all kinds.....casks..	414	34,477 50	7,109 25	Do.
Do.....galls..	17,641	3,781 44	932 98	United States.
Wheat.....lbs..	257,360			San Juan Islands.
Imports from San Juan Islands.....do..		19,500 00		United States.
Imports at southern boundary.....do..		85,000 00	7,400 00	
Total.....do..		1,665,113 88	305,099 33	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, in- cluding costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Ale and porter.....bhd..	20	\$677 00	United States.
Do.....casks..	6	61 50	Do.
Do.....doz..	1,094	2,864 80	Do.
Bricks, fire and common.....No..	40,400	382 00	Do.
Butter.....lbs..	1,725	351 40	Do.
Coal, bituminous.....tons..	21,083	116,822 00	United States, Hawaiian Islands.
anthracite.....do..	729	7,258 95	United States.
Carpets.....yds..	579	605 05	Do.
Cranberries.....bbls..	35	326 00	Hawaiian Islands.
Currants.....lbs..	7,085	434 02	Hawaiian Islands, United States.
Cigars.....No..	9,000	182 50	United States.
Clothing.....pkgs..	11	3,020 16	Do.
Dry-goods.....do..		2,523 08	Do.
Drugs.....do..		665 93	Do.
Furs, raw.....casks..	55	27,911 45	United States, England.
Do.....bales..	431	174,773 76	United States.
Fish, preserved.....lbs..	19,878	898 10	Do.
Fancy goods.....do..		410 64	Do.
Groceries.....do..		2,721 13	Do.
Hides, salted and dry.....No..	1,398	3,661 00	Do.
Iron, other metals, and manufactures of.....do..		9,030 10	Do.
scrap.....tons..			Do.
Junk.....do..	42½	1,850 00	Do.
Lumber, miscellaneous.....feet..	8,475,929	121,233 00	{ Australia, England, Mexico, South America, China.
Do.....spars..	1,092		

Statement showing the commerce at Victoria, British Columbia, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Molasses	galls.. 8, 264	\$399 00	United States.
Miscellaneous merchandise		10, 585 02	Do.
Oils, whale and fish	galls.. 15, 586	} 30, 546 47	United States, England.
Do	casks.. 649		
Oakum		276 50	United States.
Personal effects		6, 019 25	Do.
Potatoes	lbs.. 57, 614	577 00	Do.
Skins, elk and deer	do.. 43, 756	5, 122 67	United States, England.
sheep	No.. 2, 388	624 25	United States.
shearling	do.. 741	63 78	Do.
seal	casks.. 31	10, 000 00	Do.
seal	bales.. 3	608 00	Do.
Salt	tons.. 32	540 50	Do.
Do	sacks.. 100	217 50	Do.
Do	doz.. 40	72 00	Do.
Salmon	bbls.. 461½	2, 562 00	United States, Hawaiian Islands.
Spirits, brandy, gin, &c	cases.. 495	2, 546 75	United States.
Do	galls.. 1, 059½	1, 890 07	Do.
Sugar	lbs.. 7, 396	610 76	Do.
Stone	tons.. 5, 100	10, 200 00	Do.
Tea	lbs.. 850	738 79	Do.
Wines, all kinds	cases.. 74	727 00	Do.
Do	galls.. 75½	204 00	Do.
Wool	lbs.. 41, 373	5, 808 82	United States, England.
Do	bales.. 36	1, 000 50	Do.
Whalebone	bundles.. 26	800 00	England.
San Juan Island products, via Victoria		10, 000 00	United States.
Total value of merchandise exported		591, 474 20	
Total amount of treasure exported		1, 186, 590 77	
Total		1, 778, 064 97	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Victoria, British Columbia, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	England			6	3, 052	6	3, 052
	South America						
United States	United States	74	16, 026			74	16, 026
	Hawaiian Islands			2	366	2	366
	Hawaiian Islands			3	1, 429	3	1, 429
	United States	110	52, 671	35	4, 430	145	57, 101
	Total	184	68, 697	46	9, 277	230	77, 974
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	England			2	995	2	995
	South America			3	1, 548	3	1, 548
United States	United States	74	16, 026	1	509	75	16, 535
	Hawaiian Islands			3	408	3	408
	Hawaiian Islands						
	United States	111	52, 882	37	5, 892	148	58, 774
	Total	185	68, 908	46	9, 352	231	78, 260

WINDSOR.

Statement showing the exports from Windsor to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Apples.....	barrels..... 4,156	\$7,900 95
Ashes, pearl.....	do..... 55,187	3,098 00
Bark, tan.....	cords..... 3,031	12,412 00
Barley.....	bushels..... 160,461	92,211 35
Beans.....	do..... 51,167	50,490 79
Bran.....	tons..... 20	200 00
Books and stationery.....	parcels..... 2	769 08
Bath-brick.....	thousand..... 20	225 71
Broadcloth.....	yards..... 11½	29 38
Butter.....	pounds..... 55,952	8,595 84
Carriages and team fixtures.....	.....	4,163 99
Horned cattle.....	head..... 2,624	84,907 75
Clothing.....	lot..... 1	180 39
Clover-seed.....	bushels..... 34	153 90
Corn, Indian.....	do..... 1,500	900 00
Eggs.....	dozens..... 44,461	6,024 12
Fish, salt.....	half barrels..... 337	1,489 00
Furs, undressed.....	number..... 50,501	8,095 61
Handles, shovel, broom, &c.....	do..... 183,422	5,595 97
Hardware.....	.....	20 00
Hides, (neat cattle).....	number..... 35	108 50
Hogs.....	do..... 379	2,274 35
Horses.....	do..... 1,594	93,422 86
Household goods, (emigrants).....	lots..... 45	13,499 17
Iron, old, railroad and scrap.....	tons..... 4,992½	186,701 12
pig.....	do..... 170	3,865 00
Lard.....	pounds..... 100	14 00
Leather and boots.....	boxes..... 11	250 00
Liquors, spirituous.....	gallons..... 72,000	107,952 38
Logs, saw.....	feet, b. m..... 189,935	1,084 40
Lumber, mixed.....	do..... 13,132,920	194,481 05
Machinery, (iron,) including two engines and gearings.....	tons..... 25	1,158 88
Marble.....	pieces..... 7	135 00
Merchandise, mixed goods.....	.....	6,430 54
Musical instruments.....	number..... 1	100 00
Nuts, (chiefly chestnuts).....	bushels..... 44	162 00
Oats.....	do..... 353	281 56
Oil, seal.....	gallons..... 1,035	672 75
Ore, silver.....	pounds..... 48,857	18,237 40
Paintings.....	.....	308 00
Peas, dry, whole.....	bushels..... 10,347	8,191 29
Pelts, sheep.....	number..... 8,051	1,758 30
Poultry.....	.....	429 00
Rags.....	thousand pounds..... 25	690 00
Seeds, not clover.....	bushels..... 416	2,080 00
Sheep.....	number..... 5,730	27,832 98
Silk.....	yards..... 40	82 00
Staves, standard.....	number..... 308,700	21,659 00
other.....	thousand..... 412	10,795 00
Stave-bolts.....	cords..... 2,517	7,018 00
Stone and sand.....	.....	2,382 00
Tar, petroleum.....	barrels..... 412	737 00
Ties, railroad.....	number..... 146,983	37,657 50
Timber, flatted.....	sticks..... 48	208 00
square or round.....	cubic feet..... 371,676	33,396 00
Vegetables, green.....	.....	112 00
Vinegar.....	gallons..... 476	137 90
Wheat.....	bushels..... 4,041	3,987 00
Wood, fire.....	cords..... 92,115	195,990 73
other.....	.....	12,027 00
manufactures of.....	.....	4,510 00
Wool.....	pounds..... 24,812	7,453 00
Woolen, manufactures of.....	.....	63 00
Total.....	.....	1,297,799 49

GEORGE W. SWIFT.

WINNIPEG.

I.

NOVEMBER 1, 1871. (Received November 22.)

In accordance with Department circular of February 9, 1871, I have the honor to forward tables exhibiting the commerce of the Winnipeg consular district for the year ending September 30, 1871.

For the contents of table A, or the importations of the district, I have compiled a full and detailed statement from the records of the Canadian custom-house at Winnipeg, for access to which I am indebted to the courtesy of G. B. Spencer, esq., collector. The custom-house was not opened for business until January 1, 1871, but Mr. Spencer assures me that so many previous transactions were entered after that date that the aggregates represent with reasonable certainty the importations of the year beginning October 1, 1870, and closing September 30, 1871. In the absence of other satisfactory intelligence, I have acted on the collector's assurance, and described the table as an annual statement.

The duties levied are not under the Canadian tariff. By section 27 of the act organizing the province of Manitoba, it was provided that the customs duties in force at the passage of the act (May 12, 1870) should be continued without increase for three years. These were prescribed by the legislative council of Assiniboin, (a body appointed by the Hudson Bay Company,) and consisted of a uniform duty of 4 per cent. *ad valorem*, estimated at the price-current of the original place of export, except that on all wines and spirituous and fermented liquors a duty of one shilling sterling per gallon was imposed. There was, however, (and will be until the spring of 1873,) a liberal free list, as follows: Bar-iron and steel; books and publications; baggage and family apparel; tools and domestic utensils; seeds, roots, or plants; stationery; tombstones and monuments; grindstones; stoves; skins, peltries, parchment, untanned leather, and all produce of the chase; goods for missions, and wine for church service. In addition, the collector is instructed to recognize the free list of the Canadian tariff. Under these circumstances the proceeds of the Assiniboin tariff have exceeded expectation, amounting to \$28,523.52 during the period of the accompanying return.

The importation of \$47,760.92 of dutiable goods from Canada represents a transit in bond from other countries, mostly from England. If produced or manufactured in Canada, or if duties have been paid there, the goods would be free of duty in Manitoba.

There is no discrimination in favor of England. As in Canada, importations from the United States enter on the same terms as from Great Britain, and all dependencies except Canada.

The aggregate of dutiable imports has been \$540,192.65; of free goods, \$235,230; total, \$775,422.65. But this does not include the entire importation of the vast region between Lake Superior, Hudson's Bay, and the Rocky Mountains, and extending from the international boundary (latitude 49°) to the Arctic Ocean. Two ships belonging to the Hudson Bay Company arrived at York factory during the summer of 1871, and one vessel made a voyage to Moose factory, in James Bay, returning to England with most of the furs of the company. I assume that a very considerable quantity of merchandise was received by these ships and passed inland, but the Canadian government has not yet established its customs service on Hudson's Bay, and I have not been informed sufficiently to make a positive report. I cannot suppose that the total importations are less than \$1,000,000.

To provide payment for such a quantity of merchandise, the fur product is the only available export; but, from an apprehension of small-pox, which prevailed through the Saskatchewan country in 1870, there was a total prohibition by the United States Treasury Department of all importation of furs or peltries from the Winnipeg district during most of the current year. This order was relaxed in May, 1871, allowing entry on proof before the United States consul, and his certificate that the contents of an invoice were from districts where the small-pox has not prevailed and had not been exposed to the infection of the disease. Under this order, buffalo robes and furs of the invoice value of \$56,126.64 were exported from the Winnipeg district by way of the United States, but under other circumstances a double quantity would doubtless have taken that route to market, which, however, would have been but a fraction, perhaps one-fifth, of the exportation of furs. The Hudson Bay Company has freighted three ocean vessels this year with the accumulations of their fifty posts, but the details of that movement is the secret of a corporation not yet in the possession of the Canadian government, but which will probably be made known at the date of another report.

There is every probability that the commerce of the district will reach the amount of \$2,000,000 during the ensuing year.

The items of "general merchandise," "sugar," "tea," "tobacco," "telegraph material," and "wines and liquors," in the table of exports are shipments from England or Canada which, after revaluation, have been exported to Pembina, and there warehoused or entered for consumption.

Two steamers on the Red River of the North have effected most of the necessary transportation since navigation opened on the 29th of April. Both are American bottoms, the International, of about 172 tons, having been in the trade since 1864, while the Selkirk, of 119 tons, was constructed in the winter of 1870-'71, the present being the first season. The navigation of the Red River was very difficult on account of low water. The International made eleven trips, and the Selkirk fifteen, in all cases bringing full loads, with the aid of lighters, but returning with light cargoes. There is a probability that four new steamers, of even less draught, will be constructed during the winter of 1871-'72. The Hudson Bay Company will doubtless navigate the Saskatchewan River by a steamer next season.

Steam navigation of the Red River, during 1871, commenced from Fort Abercrombie, was immediately moved twenty-five miles north; fell down north to Frog Point, forty miles, in June, and about the middle of August ascended the river only to Grand Forks, or the mouth of Red Lake River, which is seventy miles, in a direct line, from Pembina.

The rapid approach of the railroad system of the United States will soon supersede the irregular and unsatisfactory navigation of the Red River of the North. The Northern Pacific Railroad now connects Saint Paul and Duluth with its channel two hundred and twenty miles south of Fort Garry, and by the spring of 1873 there will be railroad communication with Pembina, on the frontier of Manitoba; a prompt extension to Fort Garry and Lake Winnipeg may be anticipated. With these improvements the settlement and commerce of the interior districts northwest of Minnesota will rapidly advance.

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

II.

DECEMBER 19, 1871. (Received December 25.)

To the general commercial statement forwarded from this consulate November 1, I desire to add some details of the institutions of Manitoba, and the probabilities of future colonization and commerce.

The population of Manitoba is about 12,000; but scattered through the interior, even beyond the Arctic Circle, are at least fifty permanent trading-stations of the Hudson Bay Company, whose officers furnish a sufficient police, controlling and protecting the Indian tribes, and having for their dependents and allies the Red River Metis, or mixed-bloods, whose transient settlements reach the Rocky Mountains and the valley of the Mackenzie River. The Hudson Bay officers are a superior body of men, often highly educated; the Metis are well advanced toward civilization, under the tutelage of the Red River clergy; and I regard these two classes as very important agents in the happy adjustment of the Indian question, and, as an important consequence, in the peaceful advance of settlements.

The Dominion of Canada has lately come into possession of the territory included in the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, with certain reservations to be soon mentioned, and has organized the province of Manitoba, with the seat of government at Fort Garry. The resistance in 1869 to the first effort of Canada to govern the country led to very liberal concessions to the Red River people, which were embodied in the organic act of the province of Manitoba. A provincial legislature, with the responsibility of ministers to the majority of the popular branch; a representation in the Dominion parliament of two senators, appointed by the governor-general of Canada, and four members of the house of commons, elected by the people; subsidies and allowances from the federal treasury, for provincial expenditures, amounting to \$67,204 per annum; provision for the salaries of the lieutenant-governor and judges of the supreme and district courts, and for all expenditures on account of the customs, excise, militia, post-office, Indian tribes, surveys, general land and geological, fisheries, penitentiary, and unenumerated federal objects; homestead and pre-emption rights as in the United States; a grant of 1,400,000 acres to the Metis, or mixed-bloods, resident in Manitoba, with confirmation in fee-simple of all existing occupation of land; these are among the provisions which have been assured by the organic act to a province whose area does not exceed that of Massachusetts. If the whole of Central British America, equally capable of settlement, is subdivided according to the Manitoba precedent, the Hudson Bay territory will draw heavily upon the Canadian exchequer. For the present, however, the inconvenience is avoided by giving the lieutenant-governor, appointed by the Ottawa ministry, and his councilors, full power of legislation outside of Manitoba, a condition of things which invites the renewal of late political embarrassments.

Upon such a liberal scale of administration, Canada hopes to encourage a large emigration to Manitoba and the more inviting districts toward the Rocky Mountains, which were designated by the Hudson Bay Company as Swan River, Cumberland, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca. The Canadian public is much excited by the prospect of a West exclusively its own—of an extensive and fertile plain, unburdened by dense forests, and destined to speedy settlement and organization as members of the confederation. British Columbia, west of the Rocky Mountains, has been induced to become a Canadian province, by bounties and concessions even more liberal than were yielded to Manitoba; and among

these is a pledge of a connection by railroad between the North Pacific coast and Eastern Canada, within ten years. This pledge can only be redeemed by regarding the railways of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan as a sufficient connection with the lake and Atlantic coasts of Canada, and no more is desired or expected by the British Columbians. Accordingly, since the treaty of Washington, the Canadian policy of a Pacific railway has become international. It is now proposed to take advantage of existing American lines to penetrate to the heart of the Red River Valley, breaking ground at the town of Winnipeg, near Fort Garry, and thence pushing westward. The purpose of a railway from Fort Garry to the valley of the Ottawa River, north of Lake Superior, is by no means relinquished; but very much as the Grand Trunk connection with Portland, through the State of Maine, obtained precedence of the Intercolonial line from Quebec to Halifax, so the Minnesota communication, from Fort Garry, by the lines of the Saint Paul and Pacific and Northern Pacific, will anticipate, perhaps for a generation, the construction of the eastern division of an interoceanic line exclusively Canadian.

Such a policy enlists the co-operation of the Hudson Bay Company. By the terms of the transfer of their territory to Canada, one-twentieth of the land between the longitude of the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, and from the international boundary, on latitude 49° , to the north branch of the Saskatchewan River, will be allotted to the company in future surveys. The company also retains all trading-posts, with reservations not exceeding an aggregate of 50,000 acres, and their general commercial organization. The construction of a railroad seven hundred miles northwest of Fort Garry would give this landed estate, held by a title no longer disputed, a marketable value equal to the present investment of the company, possibly much greater. It is not surprising, therefore, that Sir Stafford Northcote, governor of the Hudson Bay Company, when he visited Canada at the time of the negotiation with the Red River delegation, earnestly advocated Fort Garry as the point of departure, east and west, for a Canada Pacific Railroad. On his return to England in 1870, he announced in a public address that such would be the Canadian policy, and when he subsequently aided in the negotiation of the Washington treaty, he contributed to remove objection to co-operation with American companies in the enterprise of a railroad through the Saskatchewan Valley within the next five years.

At the first session of the legislature of Manitoba, acts were passed which indicated the desire of the people that the telegraph and railroad lines of Minnesota and Dakota should be extended from the frontier to Fort Garry and Lake Manitoba, having connections at these points with a Canada Pacific Railway. The Northwestern Telegraph Company (a Wisconsin corporation) received valuable franchises to secure an extension from Moorehead, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, to Pembina, and thence to Fort Garry, which is now in operation. And the lieutenant-governor was authorized, by order in council, to make similar arrangements with "any sufficient railroad company," in anticipation of the early construction of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad to St. Vincent or Pembina. In addition, a charter was granted for a "Western Railway Company of Manitoba," from the southern extremity of Lake Manitoba to the vicinity of St. Joseph or Walhalla, thirty miles west of Pembina, on the international line, the charter containing very liberal provisions for the benefit of foreign stockholders. This legislation was reserved by Lieutenant-Governor Archibald "for the signification of the pleasure of the governor-general," and it is yet doubtful how far the approval of

the Canadian authorities has been expressed. If finally approved, and especially if supplemented by grants of land from St. Vincent to Lake Winnipeg, and from Saint Joseph or Walhalla to Lake Manitoba, I should expect a speedy extension of the Saint Paul and Pacific division of the Northern Pacific Railroad to those important points in Manitoba.

A connection with either Lake Winnipeg or Lake Manitoba would make available fully two thousand miles of interior navigation by lakes and rivers, reaching to the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains by the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan. Three steamers are in course of construction by the Hudson Bay Company for these water-lines of transportation, which only require a moderate expenditure by the Canadian government to secure as regular communication as between Galena and Saint Paul, on the Mississippi River.

I anticipate the inquiry, "Will the country warrant these efforts to develop its resources?"

From all the information in my possession, the following territorial divisions may be included within the limits of successful agriculture: 1. The Red River settlement now organized as Manitoba, with the area of Massachusetts or Maryland. 2. A district as large as Ohio west of Lake Manitoba, and inclosing the numerous fertile valleys tributary to the Assiniboin River. 3. Saskatchewan, or most of the interior plain watered by the north and south branches of the river so called, and the Piedmont of the Rocky Mountains, whence their springs issue, the whole corresponding in most respects to Montana, which it adjoins. 4. Athabasca, or a block of country between latitudes 54° and 59° and longitudes 110° and 120° , corresponding in situation to the southern districts of Sweden, or the Baltic provinces of Russia southwest from St. Petersburg, and which all accounts represent to be even more available for the production of grain and cattle.

I add a few further details in regard to Athabasca. Mr. William McMurray, an officer of the Hudson Bay Company, in charge of Fort Chipewyan, on Lake Athabasca, reports that at a post established by him at latitude 56° and longitude 111° he obtained good crops of wheat, barley, oats, and all garden vegetables; that at Forts Dunnegan and Vermillion, even farther north, on Peace River, the usual Minnesota agriculture is successful, while the streams are often free from ice by the middle of April. Sir Alexander Mackenzie reports on the banks of the same river that vegetation was well advanced on the 10th of May, the buffalo feeding on the new grass and attended by their young. I attribute this remarkable amelioration of climate, compared with the vicinity of the Atlantic coast on the same latitude, to the movement of the Pacific winds through the depressions of the Rocky Mountains.

But passing over climatic theories, I shall extend this communication only to repeat some practical observations at Winnipeg during the last year. The crops of 1871 were excellent—wheat, barley, oats, pease, and most vegetables. A low variety of Indian corn, "square corn," as it is called in Northern Minnesota, reached maturity, but I doubt whether maize will be generally cultivated. Potatoes, unless planted quite late, reach great size and perfection. Melons and tomatoes require much forcing, almost a conservatory. All cereals are over standard weight and of superior texture; returns of 20 to 1 of wheat, or 40 bushels from an acre sown with two bushels of seed, are frequent, while the average for 1871 was not less than 25 bushels per acre. The native grasses preserve their nutritious qualities during the winter, and when accessible by animals, these require no other sustenance. The buffalo and

horse toss and paw the snow until the grass is reached—an instinct which cattle have hardly developed. Still, I am fully impressed by the evidence that the whole territory described in this letter will produce vast herds of cattle, superior in weight and quality to animals of lower latitudes. Grain and cattle, bread and meat, will be the great staples of the Winnipeg basin. Take a map of Russia, and draw a line northeast of Odessa, in latitude $46\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, on the Black Sea, to Nizhnee Novgorod and Kasan, and so to the foot of the Uralian chain in 60° , and the districts traversed will present most striking analogies to the foregoing transit from Central Minnesota to Athabasca.

What I have described as coming under my observation in Manitoba has been repeated at a Presbyterian mission, midway of the Saskatchewan—latitude 53° , longitude 105° —for the last three years. Mr. Adam Macbeth, the mission farmer, says their crops are surer than on Red River, (where the cold winds from Hudson's Bay and Lake Winnipeg are sometimes unwelcome during the growing-season,) and he has even succeeded in the cultivation of winter-wheat. All his animals found sufficient sustenance during winter in the abundant grasses and vetch, the latter a variety of wild pea. He confirms what many others aver, that there is ample summer rain for the growth of crops, thus relieving from the necessity of irrigation. The snow-fall is moderate, seldom an aggregate of three feet.

There is little doubt, with the extension of the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad to the frontier and satisfactory connections beyond, that three-fourths of the traffic and travel with Manitoba will pass over the line. A Canadian wagon and boat route from Thunder Bay, of Lake Superior, by Rainy Lake and River, and Lake of the Woods, involves several transshipments, and while useful for the movement of troops and emigrants, is not expected to compete for the commerce of the Northwest. It is a summer route, and with the wonderful mineral discoveries of Thunder Bay and inland, will unquestionably aid in the exploration and settlement of the adjacent territory, which will lead to a renewal of activity in the gold-bearing district near Vermillion Lake, in Northeastern Minnesota. But the direct and easy transit of the Red River savannas is the natural and will long be the principal avenue of communication between Eastern and Western Canada, a fact now generally admitted, and which may prove the basis of a permanent and reciprocal policy along the whole course of the northern frontier.

JAMES W. TAYLOR.

Statement showing the commerce at Winnipeg for the year ending September 30, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.		
				United States.	England.	Canada.
Acetic acid, or vinegar.....		\$7 00	\$0 28	\$7 00		
Do.....		105 37	4 22		\$105 37	
Do.....		2 09	8			\$2 09
Alcohol..... gallons..	399	625 50	99 64	625 50		
Do..... do	27	37 91	6 75		37 91	
Do..... do.....	1,865	1,448 07	466 37			1,448 37
Beer and porter..... do....	153	116 08	38 40		116 08	
Do..... do.....	525	534 90	131 49			534 90
Billiard-tables		180 00	7 20	180 00		
Blacking.....		65 78	2 64		65 78	
Do.....		38 50	1 34	38 50		

Statement showing the commerce at Winnipeg, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.		
				United States.	England.	Canada.
Boots and shoes.....		\$3,542 92	\$141 73	\$3,542 92		
Do.....		1,306 07	52 64		\$1,306 07	
Brandy.....gallons..	1,421	2,513 18	355 62	2,513 18		
Do.....do.....	1,528	2,197 57	388 08		2,197 57	
Do.....do.....	3,541	5,527 85	1,070 40			\$5,527 85
Brooms and brushes.....		274 02	11 00	274 02		
Do.....		450 15	18 01		450 15	
Butter.....		246 60	9 86	246 60		
Cabinet-ware.....		519 97	20 81	519 97		
Do.....		96 65	3 86		96 65	
Candles.....		230 84	9 25	230 84		
Do.....		196 04	7 83		196 04	
Candy and confectionery.....		984 82	39 40	984 82		
Do.....		2,673 51	106 97		2,673 51	
Do.....		45 14	1 81			45 14
Carpets.....		30 11	1 20	30 11		
Do.....		1,970 95	78 82		1,970 95	
Carriages and cutters.....		2,892 40	115 66	2,892 40		
Do.....		45 00	1 80			45 00
Cheese.....		161 14	6 33	161 14		
Do.....		218 85	8 76			218 85
Cider.....gallons..	9	8 28	33		8 28	
Cigars.....		418 27	16 73	418 27		
Do.....		1,280 79	51 24		1,280 79	
Clothing.....		49,827 39	1,993 11		49,827 39	
Do.....		667 83	26 72			667 83
Cocoa and chocolate.....		143 16	5 66		143 16	
Cordage.....		452 15	18 10		452 15	
Cordials.....gallons..	17	69 83	4 31	69 83		
Do.....do.....	3	23 36	94		23 36	
Do.....do.....	104	184 75	26 33			184 75
Corks.....		4 92	19	4 92		
Do.....		14 68	59		14 68	
Clocks.....		441 05	17 67	441 05		
Coffee.....		753 22	30 17	753 22		
Do.....		247 35	9 89		247 35	
Do.....		24 50	98			24 50
Cottons.....		10,203 80	408 20	10,203 80		
Do.....		40,143 80	1,605 84		40,143 80	
Do.....		913 54	36 54			913 54
Crockery.....		694 47	27 80	694 47		
Do.....		2,438 95	97 56		2,438 95	
Do.....		63 73	2 55			63 73
Cutlery.....		64 61	2 50	64 61		
Do.....		349 04	13 87		349 04	
Drugs.....		1,885 65	75 44	1,885 65		
Do.....		1,303 84	52 14		1,303 84	
Do.....		7 00	38			7 00
Fancy goods.....		3,994 36	159 89	3,994 36		
Do.....		3,675 39	146 99		3,675 39	
Do.....		23 19	93			23 19
Flour.....		8 10	33	8 10		
Flower-seeds.....		92 88	3 71		92 88	
Fruits, fresh.....		182 18	7 30		182 18	
Fruits, dried.....		2,569 37	102 79	2,569 37		
Do.....		1,598 75	59 97			1,598 75
Do.....		1,977 93	79 15		1,977 93	
Fruits, preserved.....		710 51	28 42	710 51		
Gin.....gallons..	281	332 50	71 13	332 50		
Do.....do.....	569	508 68	141 73		508 68	
Do.....do.....	1,254	1,209 45	311 90			1,209 45
Glass and glass-ware.....		951 65	38 09	951 65		
Do.....		432 68	17 29		432 68	
Grain of all kinds.....		77 31	3 10	77 31		
Gunpowder.....		704 67	28 18	704 67		
Do.....		397 12	15 88		397 12	
Guns, rifles, &c.....		4,651 18	186 01		4,651 18	
Hardware.....		10,882 12	435 65	10,882 12		
Do.....		12,715 36	508 61		715 36	
Do.....		2,711 00	108 44			2,711 00
Harness and saddlery.....		1,136 51	45 48	1,136 51		
Do.....		540 81	21 63		540 81	
Hats and caps.....		2,604 36	104 22	2,604 36		
Do.....		3,744 47	149 74		3,744 47	
Do.....		220 48	10 82			270 48
Hops.....		237 10	9 48	227 10		
Horned cattle.....		17,703 27	708 13	17,703 27		

Statement showing the commerce at Winnipeg, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.		
				United States.	England.	Canada.
Hosiery.....		\$91 24	\$3 66	\$91 24		
Do.....		1,535 52	61 41		\$1,535 52	
Inks.....		78 30	2 14	78 30		
Do.....		21 17	85		21 17	
Jewelry and watches.....		1,101 93	40 45	1,101 93		
Do.....		939 51	37 59		939 51	
Do.....		29 11	1 17			\$29 11
Lard and tallow.....		307 73	12 33	307 73		
Leather.....		75 62	3 03	75 62		
Do.....		32 69	1 32		32 69	
Linen.....		1,371 45	58 85		1,371 45	
Lumber.....		9,506 88	380 28	9,506 88		
Machinery.....		9,460 86	378 44	9,460 86		
Do.....		82 60	3 30		82 60	
Manufactures, leather.....		446 25	17 35	446 25		
Do.....		109 14	4 37		109 14	
Do.....		140 00	5 60			140 00
Manufactures, wood.....		287 31	11 50	287 31		
Do.....		17 03	68		17 03	
Manufactures, rubber.....		15 00	60	15 00		
Do.....		139 92	5 32		139 92	
Meal.....		10 61	43	10 61		
Meats, fresh, salted, and smoked.....		1,689 13	67 60	1,689 13		
Do.....		64 76	3 38		64 76	
Do.....		195 24	7 80			195 24
Musical instruments.....		131 55	5 27	131 55		
Do.....		151 76	6 07		151 76	
Molasses.....		1,210 96	48 45	1,210 96		
Do.....		1,014 93	40 62			1,014 93
Mustard.....		157 94	6 32		157 94	
Oil-cloths.....		64 24	2 57		64 24	
Oils, coal and kerosene.....		2,021 96	80 91	2,021 96		
Oils, other, except whale.....		1,295 71	51 85	1,295 71		
Do.....		376 66	15 05		376 66	
Do.....		56 00	2 24			56 00
Paints and colors.....		368 68	14 78	368 68		
Do.....		726 77	29 09		726 77	
Paper.....		647 44	25 91	647 44		
Paper-hangings.....		85 13	3 49	85 13		
Do.....		208 89	8 35		208 89	
Patent medicines.....		1,452 28	58 11	1,452 28		
Perfumery.....		49 50	1 96	49 50		
Do.....		607 29	24 29		607 29	
Pickles and sauces.....		44 72	1 80	44 72		
Do.....		158 87	6 37		158 87	
Do.....		344 00	13 76			344 00
Playing-cards.....		31 95	1 30	31 95		
Do.....		174 12	6 95		174 12	
Preserved meats.....		29,698 00	1,187 95	29,698 00		
Rice.....		449 50	18 10	449 50		
Do.....		213 83	8 56		213 83	
Do.....		290 95	11 66			290 95
Rum..... gallons.....	1,281	1,726 89	484 77	1,726 89		
Do..... do.....	2,400	1,753 67	600 34		1,753 67	
Do.....		4,181 97	875 35			4,181 97
Salt.....		339 46	13 57	339 46		
Do.....		40 50	1 62			40 50
Seeds.....		65 37	2 61	65 37		
Shawls.....		5,031 26	202 07		5,031 26	
Sheep.....		480 60	19 22	480 60		
Silks.....		11,602 16	464 05		11,602 16	
Do.....		553 97	22 12			553 97
Do.....		3 25	13	3 25		
Soap, common.....		381 10	15 27	381 10		
Do.....		2,697 73	107 89		2,697 73	
Soap, perfumed.....		295 15	11 82	295 15		
Do.....		451 61	18 09		451 61	
Do.....		18 05	72			18 05
Small wares.....		4,146 87	165 91	4,146 87		
Do.....		9,488 95	379 44		9,488 95	
Do.....		45 04	1 81			45 04
Spices.....		372 95	14 91		372 95	
Do.....		18 71	75			18 71
Starch.....		63 87	2 56		63 87	
Spirits of turpentine.....		12 40	50	12 40		
Do.....		38 44	1 54		38 44	
Sugar.....		15,938 95	637 62	15,938 95		

Statement showing the commerce at Winnipeg, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.		
				United States.	England.	Canada.
Sugar.....		\$11,289 93	\$451 48		\$11,289 93	
Do.....		4,212 65	108 46			\$4,212 65
Tea.....		8,763 18	350 35	\$8,763 18		
Do.....		45,474 79	1,818 59		45,474 79	
Do.....		5,295 61	211 85			5,295 61
Thread.....		6 05	25	6 05		
Tinctures and extracts.....		10 15	41	10 15		
Do.....		228 30	9 14		228 30	
Do.....		2 11	09			2 11
Tobacco and snuff.....		2,360 55	94 47	2,360 55		
Do.....		2,849 73	113 99		2,849 73	
Do..... pounds.....	4,788	5,303 26	212 15			5,303 26
Tobacco-pipes.....		217 79	8 12	217 79		
Do.....		302 68	12 11		302 68	
Toys.....		109 03	9 38	109 03		
Do.....		27 28	1 09		27 28	
Trunks.....		336 68	13 49	336 68		
Unenumerated articles, United States.....		3,943 90	157 75	3,943 90		
Unenumerated articles, England.....		3,185 47	127 43		3,185 47	
Unenumerated articles, Canada.....		23 79	95			23 79
Varnish.....		29 19	1 18	29 19		
Vegetables.....		4 27	17	4 27		
Vinegar. (See Acetic acid.).....						

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Furs, undressed:			
Antelope.....skins.....	7	\$3 30	United States, England, and Canada.
Badger.....do.....	467	82 67	
Bear.....do.....	932	1,312 00	
Beaver.....do.....	2,095	2,221 00	
Ermine.....do.....	174	21 75	
Fisher.....do.....	144	685 00	
Fox.....do.....	6,339	3,054 00	
Lynx.....do.....	507	611 75	
Marton.....do.....	417	1,278 50	
Mink.....do.....	1,261	2,848 25	
Muskrat.....do.....	86,780	6,481 72	
Otter.....do.....	81	373 75	
Reindeer.....do.....	1	5 00	
Skunk.....do.....	751	160 82	
Wolf.....do.....	3,025	4,914 47	
Wolverine.....do.....	21	25 00	
Buffalo robes.....do.....	7,513	24,078 98	
Emigrants' effects.....parcels.....	18	32,047 66	
Indian bead work.....		3,160 35	
Hides of cattle.....skins.....	515	61 75	
Lime.....bushels.....	100	728 50	
General merchandise.....parcels.....	6	31 00	
Moccasins.....pairs.....	130	2,290 33	
Sugar.....		80 80	
Tea.....		2,384 57	
Telegraph-materials.....		3,684 06	
Tobacco.....		2,465 00	
Wine and liquors.....		3,308 59	
		3,715 01	
Total.....		78,036 60	
Consular fees.....		203 00	
Grand total.....		78,239 60	

. JAMES W. TAYLOR.

GIBRALTAR.

OCTOBER 5, 1871. (Received October 28.)

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

During the past year 2,137 merchant-steamers, 1,291 sailing-vessels, and 852 lateen-crafts have entered this port.

The progress of steam navigation within the past years has shown how useful and important is this station for everything connected with navigation. The opening of the Suez Canal, bringing the East Indies nearer to Europe, has given a new impetus to steam navigation, added to which is to be noted an immense and a continual emigration proceeding from the Mediterranean ports to South America, on which account several lines of large steamers have been established between Genoa, Marseilles, and Buenos Ayres, which touch at this port.

The geographical position of Gibraltar, added to its being a free port, responds to the wants of this maritime progress on account of the facilities it offers for supplying coal with dispatch and at moderate prices; abounding, also, in fresh provisions and vegetables at reasonable rates, and having the facilities of being able to communicate by telegraph with all parts of the world by two distinct telegraphic communications, by which means the ship-owner and the shipmaster can hold communication with each other at any moment required, and at a small expense.

COAL.

Of the 2,137 steamers in the merchant service of all nations that have entered this port during the year, most of them have coaled here; and the sales of coal during that period have reached the total of 129,000 tons, in which traffic a large portion of the working classes of this port and Spanish neighboring villages obtain their livelihood. The ruling prices of coal have been at the average of 28 shillings sterling per ton of 2,240 pounds English, deliverable from alongside of hulks, of which there are about eighteen moored in this port, of from 400 to 1,500 tons burden, by which means a constant supply of coal of all qualities and descriptions is kept on hand for sale.

DRY-DOCK.

The want of a dry-dock is badly felt at this port; by establishing one of proper dimensions, heavy expenses and much time would be saved in the repairs of steamers and sailing-vessels putting into this port under average. It is reported that the British government have the matter in contemplation.

PETROLEUM.

This article is of current sale here; but, on account of the strict regulations of the port and garrison with regard to the handling, landing, and storing, and the limited facilities offering for storing it, even outside of the gates of the fortress, which is accompanied with considerable expense, most operations in this article are confined for exportation to Spanish, Algerine, and Morocco markets.

One hundred and three cargoes of petroleum have called at this port from the United States during the year, to receive orders as to their ultimate destination—40 being conveyed in vessels under our own flag, 28 under the British, 22 under the Italian, 10 under the Norwegian, 1

under the Nicaraguan, 1 under the Dutch, and 1 under the Swedish. Of these cargoes, 57 proceeded to Italian ports, 16 to Marseilles, 10 to Trieste, 8 to Spanish ports, 4 to Odessa, 4 to Constantinople, 2 to Sicily, 1 to Beyrout, and 1 to Portugal.

What petroleum was landed at this port during the year consisted of 32,130 cases and 50 barrels, all which, with the exception of what was taken for the consumption of the place, was forwarded to Spain, Algeria, and Morocco by steamers and small coasting-vessels.

FLOUR.

The quantity of flour imported from the United States during the year has not exceeded 7,116 barrels. Most demands have been met by supplies coming from Marseilles, which generally cost, landed here, less than those imported from the United States. The flour is generally made out of Levant and Black Sea wheat, ground in France, and is preferred by the bakers, who consider its quality more reliable. The troops of the garrison are also supplied with it. They consume equal to 9,000 barrels per annum. The flour is packed in bags, each one containing 270 pounds English of flour.

TOBACCO.

This article, so universally consumed in Spain, forms the principal traffic at this port. As it enters this market free of duty and is a monopoly in Spain, most of what arrives here is smuggled into Spain by the Spaniards, who enter this garrison to purchase it in small and large quantities; therefore it is a trade subject to constant fluctuations and irregularities. At this moment Spain maintains a rigid vigilance over the neighboring coasts, and employs in that service steamers of war as well as revenue gun-boats. The trade sustains quite a large portion of the population which would otherwise find the means of support very difficult. Dutch, Hungarian, and German tobaccos are largely imported, and offer considerable competition to those of American growth; they are mostly converted into cigars, and prepared for the use of cigarettes.

The importations during the past year from the United States consist as follows: 3,441 hogsheads and 358 bales of Kentucky and Virginia leaf-tobacco; 2,060 packages of manufactured tobacco; 580 cases of seed-leaf, and 625 cases of cuttings and cigar clippings.

FLORIDA WATER.

This is an article which is becoming quite popular in Spain, and its consumption is yearly increasing. No less than 950 cases have arrived here from New York during the year for sale, most of which has been taken for the neighboring Spanish towns and sea-ports.

GARRISON AND FORTIFICATIONS.

Notwithstanding that Great Britain is at peace with all the world, she maintains this fortress as if it were in a state of siege. The garrison consists of five regiments of the line and a large detachment of artillerymen and engineers, in all amounting to 6,000 men, who are kept in the most perfect and efficient state of discipline. Large sums are being continually expended on the fortifications, and at present chiefly in the formation of batteries of sufficient strength to receive very heavy pieces

of ordnance. Already some twenty 18-ton rifled cannon have arrived from England, which are being mounted as fast as the batteries can be put in proper order to receive them.

COLONIAL REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

The following statements will give a correct and full account of the estimates of expenditures and receipts of the colonial departments of this fortress for the year 1871.

Abstract of the probable revenue of the colonial government of Gibraltar for the year 1871, showing also the revenue received under the similar heads in the year 1869, being the year previous to that in which the estimates are prepared.

	Estimate for 1871.			Revenue of 1869.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Duty on wines	3,196	0	0	3,178	16	8
Duty on spirits	7,620	0	0	7,577	5	10
Wharfage-tolls	1,040	0	0	1,238	15	2
Port and quarantine dues	8,395	0	0	9,525	17	8
Land revenue	4,895	0	0	4,779	6	9
Rents, (exclusive of lands)	1,456	0	0	1,854	14	10
Auction duties	700	0	0	2,180	7	9
Licenses	5,397	3	1	5,264	19	2
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court	1,276	6	6	1,150	19	2
Fees of office	1,013	7	8	1,050	17	0
Sale of government property	50	0	0		5	2
Special receipts				31	1	6
Probable amount of interest on £12,100 invested in ex- chequer bills in the name of the colony, say at 2 per cent., less income tax	242	0	0			
Total	35,280	17	3	37,833	6	8

HORATIO SPRAGUE.

Summary of the estimates, showing the total charge for each department, so far as the same can be appropriated.

Civil establishments.	Establishments.	Remittances to Crown agents for the colonies.	Pensions and retired allowances payable in Gibraltar.	Revenue services.	Administration of justice.	Education.	Hospitals.	Police and jails.	Rent.	Transport.	Works and buildings.	Roads, streets, &c.	Miscellaneous services.	Total amount estimated for 1871.	Amount expended in 1869.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The governor	5,000 0 0													5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Colonial secretary	1,890 0 0													1,890 0 0	1,698 12 6
Colonial engineer	553 10 0													553 10 0	540 9 11
Auditor	259 0 0													259 0 2	214 8 5
Collector of revenues	1,870 4 2													1,870 4 0	1,815 13 8
Inspector of revenues	987 6 1													987 6 1	851 18 8
Supervisor of markets	404 10 5													404 10 5	382 1 8
Port and quarantine	3,186 13 7			150 0 0										3,336 13 7	3,351 16 7
Registrar of births, marriages, and deaths	214 0 0													214 0 0	136 16 9
Judicial establishments	3,761 18 0				114 10 0									3,876 8 0	3,721 6 3
Ecclesiastical establishments	1,146 16 8													1,146 16 8	1,040 7 2
Medical establishments	245 0 0					1,013 0 0								1,258 0 0	1,298 3 3
Police and jails	4,270 5 2							764 13 6						5,034 18 8	4,481 4 11
Remittances to Crown agents for the colonies		1,082 0 0												1,082 0 0	1,424 5 10
Pensions and retired allowances payable in Gibraltar			1,028 15 2											1,028 15 2	986 12 4
Education						265 0 0								265 0 0	222 16 2
Rent									50 0 0					50 0 0	50 0 0
Transport										50 0 0				50 0 0	12 10 0
Works and buildings											3,655 0 0			3,655 0 0	1,661 9 1
Roads, streets, &c												908 0 0		908 0 0	466 6 4
Miscellaneous services													374 0 0	374 0 0	367 8 6
Total	23,789 4 1	1,082 0 0	1,028 15 2	150 0 0	114 10 0	265 0 0	1,013 0 0	764 13 6	50 0 0	50 0 0	3,655 0 0	908 0 0	374 0 0	33,244 2 9	29,724 8 0

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Gibraltar for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Mostly from ports in Europe.	6	4,229.00	39	180.00	45	4,409.00	37	180.00
Argentine.....		3	4,229.00	1	180.00	4	4,409.00	1	180.00
Belgian.....		23	.....	1	.....	24	.....	1	.....
Brazilian.....		3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
British.....		1,642	.....	687	.....	2,329	.....	676	.....
Danish.....		33	.....	31	.....	31	.....	30	.....
Dutch.....		3	.....	54	.....	87	.....	51	.....
Egyptian.....		127	59,674.00	45	9,504.00	172	69,178.00	43	9,280.00
French.....		2	.....	8	.....	10	.....	8	.....
Greek.....		.....	.....	43	.....	43	.....	40	.....
German.....		50	.....	110	.....	160	.....	104	.....
Italian.....		.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Montevideo.....		2	800	74	13,214.00	76	14,014.00	74	12,806.00
Norwegian.....		.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Nicaraguan.....		5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Ottoman.....		9	2,760.00	*34	3,221.00	*43	5,981.00	†36	2,681.00
Portuguese.....		13	.....	17	.....	30	.....	16	.....
Russian.....		.....	.....	20	3,083.00	20	3,083.00	18	3,621.00
Swedish.....		214	.....	†22	.....	†236	.....	||229	.....
Spanish.....	United States..... 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sicily.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madeira.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	2,137	.....	§1,291	.....	§3,428	.....	¶1,258	.....
		† 789 lateen crafts.		|| 764 lateen crafts.		§ 852 lateen crafts.		¶ 815 lateen crafts.	

* 63 lateen crafts.

† 51 lateen crafts.

‡ 789 lateen crafts.

|| 764 lateen crafts.

§ 852 lateen crafts.

¶ 815 lateen crafts.

GUIANA.

DEMERARA.

Statement showing the commerce at Demerara for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Counties whence imported.
Annatto	137	\$11,920 08	\$1,192 00	Foreign states, England.
Bacon	8,443	1,779 12	177 91	England.
Beef, pickled	3,426½	81,061 68	10,279 50	England, United States of America, West Indies, foreign states, and other colonies.
dried	3,179	667 44	66 74	England, United States of America, foreign states, and other colonies.
Bread	2,092,918	111,913 20	1,046 45	England, United States of America, foreign states, and other colonies.
Bricks	4,511,561	51,980 16	1,353 49	England, United States of America, foreign states, and other colonies.
Butter	491,618	125,686 80	9,832 36	England, United States of America, foreign states, and other colonies.
Buckets and pails	242,100	1,308 24	130 82	England, United States of America, and other colonies.
Candles, tallow	275,580	31,958 96	7,263 00	England, United States of America, foreign states, West Indies.
composition	196,274	31,300 80	13,779 00	England, United States of America, foreign states, West Indies, and other colonies.
Cheese	146,547	12,557 04	2,198 20	Do.
Coffee	38,220½	73 76	3 39	England, other colonies, and foreign states.
Chocolate	51,460	130,465 80	9,172 92	England, West Indies, and foreign states.
Coals in hogsheads	48,606	183,279 60	18,525 60	England, West Indies, and foreign states.
loose	411,242	10,955 28	1,095 52	England, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Confectionery	20,000	42,730 56	6,168 63	Do.
Cocoa	82,016	366 00	3 36	England, West Indies, and foreign states.
Cocoa-nuts	2,212,590	114,587 04	4,100 80	England, United States of America, foreign states, West Indies, and other colonies.
Corn and pulse	2,257,555	59,236 08	5,531 25	Do.
oat-meal	3,890,823	31,059 36	9,030 22	England, West Indies, and foreign states.
Cigars	3,747	48,146 16	4,814 60	West Indies and foreign states.
Cotton, foreign	1,511	25,056 36	3,890 75	England, United States of America, and foreign states.
Cordage	77,241 3 1	114,501 12	Free.	England, United States of America, foreign states, and West Indies.
Cattle	4,774½	3,147 84	302 20	United States and other colonies.
Corn brooms	11,744½	363,283 68	38,620 50	England, United States of America, West Indies, foreign states, and other colonies.
Fish, dried	47,929	2,177 28	338 50	West Indies and other colonies.
salmon	91,491½	19,137 96	4,774 87	United States, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
mackerel	15,265	45,717 60	2,936 12	England, United States of America, West Indies, foreign states, and other colonies.
other sorts	19,620	2,615 04	239 64	England, United States of America, West Indies, and other colonies.
snoked	256,760	290,531 16	91,491 50	United States of America, West Indies, and foreign states.
Flour	986,310	7,662 24	763 25	England, United States of America, West Indies, and foreign states.
Ground feed	268	5,174 64	3,924 00	England, United States of America, West Indies, and foreign states.
Gunpowder		45,056 16	5,135 20	United States of America, West Indies, and foreign states.
Hams		13,846 08	9,863 20	England, United States of America, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Hay		47,743 52	1,340 20	England, United States of America, West Indies, and foreign states.
Horses				

Statement showing the commerce at Demerara, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Hoops, wood	2, 732, 683	\$65, 018 42	\$4, 099 02	England, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
iron	10, 360 3 5	27, 178 80	1, 036 00	England, West Indies.
Lime, building	1, 603 4	35, 956 80	241 40	Do.
tenaper	2, 828 4	22, 600 56	707 12	England.
Malt, in bottles	72, 953 4	131, 238 48	17, 508 84	Do.
Matches	17, 148	19, 626 48	8, 574 00	England, United States of America, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Muskets and guns	520	4, 966 32	1, 040 00	England, West Indies.
Machinery	26, 507	477, 354 00	Free.	England, United States of America, and West Indies.
Manure	8, 563	361, 524 48	Free.	England, United States of America, West Indies, and foreign states.
Molasses, F	88	1, 459 92	Free.	Foreign states.
Mules	222	23, 019 68	1, 110 00	United States and foreign states.
Onions	5, 774, 433	23, 633 80	Free.	United States, West Indies, and foreign states.
Oats	68, 653	61, 191 60	3, 432 65	England, United States of America, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Oils	226, 606	178, 341 12	33, 990 90	Do.
Lard	666, 115	105, 674 72	13, 322 30	England, West Indies, and United States of America.
Lumber	13, 641, 555	228, 366 96	27, 283 11	England, United States of America, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Malt, in wood	2, 554 4	41, 592 96	12, 772 50	England, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Paints	5, 027 2 21	31, 492 72	1, 256 97	England.
Pepper	26, 379	3, 204 72	1, 318 95	England and other colonies.
Percussion-caps	1, 784, 230	1, 063 92	713 69	England.
Perfumery	2, 537	9, 618 72	96 18	United States of America, and foreign states.
Pitch and rosin	813	2, 741 52	406 50	England and United States of America.
Pistols	182	2, 050 56	182 00	England and West Indies.
Pork	11, 915	319, 355 76	35, 745 00	England, United States of America, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Potatoes	84, 739	81, 003 84	8, 100 00	Do.
Rice	31, 261, 808	886, 755 84	73, 730 62	England, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Sago	148, 193	6, 633 36	2, 963 86	England, other colonies, and foreign states.
Salt	1, 615, 939	8, 645 76	864 57	England, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Shingles	172, 500	520 80	52 08	Other colonies.
Shooks	49, 285	102, 142 56	3, 942 80	England, United States of America, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Shot	36, 496	2, 085 36	729 92	England.
Slates	99, 130	3, 812 16	99 13	Do.
Snuff	6, 564	7, 773 60	1, 641 00	Do.
Soap	1, 117, 086	59, 244 08	11, 170 86	England, United States of America, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Staves, R. O	982, 264	30, 394 08	1, 473 39	United States and other colonies.
Sugar, refined	337 1 23	3, 574 32	674 00	United States, England, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
foreign	703 4	52, 772 08	562 40	Foreign states.
Tar	1, 006 4	3, 092 16	503 25	England and United States.
Tea	28, 186	11, 841 12	3, 382 32	England and other colonies.
Tobacco, pipes	7, 927	2, 604 96	1, 927 32	England and foreign states.
manufactured	76, 664 4	19, 724 64	18, 399 54	England, United States of America, other colonies, and foreign states.
leaf	471, 690 4	104, 960 64	84, 904 29	United States and West Indies.
Tongues	16, 893	3, 033 84	237 86	England, United States of America, other colonies, and foreign states.
Turpentine	43, 417	2, 888 88	795 06	England and United States of America.

Tapioca.....	584	60 00	6 00	England.
Varnish	2, 840	2, 546 40	511 20	England, United States of America, and foreign states.
Military stores	479	17, 829 36	Free.	England.
Fish-glue.....	10	144 48	14 44	Foreign states.
Gin	48, 200	35, 632 56	96, 400 00	England, West Indies, and foreign states.
Liquors	2, 413	10, 679 52	4, 826 00	England, United States of America, foreign states, and West Indies.
Whisky	166	315 84	332 00	England.
Brandy	88, 531	209, 995 92	177, 062 00	England, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Rum, foreign	274	14, 616 00	54, 800 00	Foreign states.
Wine in wood	85, 915	69, 713 52	70, 027 75	England, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
bottles	3, 685	25, 154 40	2, 948 00	England, United States of America, West Indies, other colonies, and foreign states.
Total .....	.....	6, 062, 982 82	1, 061, 229 29	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Annatto	110	\$13, 429 92	United Kingdom.
Balata	10, 742½	1, 714 08	Do.
Beef, pickled	270½	6, 923 76	West Indies and foreign states.
Bread	24, 735	1, 409 52	Do.
Bricks	11, 300	309 60	Foreign states.
Butter	10, 173	2, 600 88	West Indies and foreign states.
Brandy	6, 012	11, 481 36	West Indies, foreign states, and United States of America.
Coals, in hogsheads.....	76	789 60	Foreign states.
loose	400	1, 920 00	West Indies.
Cocoa.....	282, 560	22, 458 48	United Kingdom and United States of America.
Corn and pulse.....	4, 078½	5, 116 08	West Indies and foreign states.
Corn-meal.....	156, 514	3, 800 08	Do.
Cocoa-nuts	622, 053	11, 942 40	United Kingdom, United States of America, West Indies, and foreign states.
Candles, tallow	6, 240	1, 189 44	United States of America and foreign states.
composition	28, 647	1, 759 56	West Indies and foreign states.
Cigars.....	150, 000	1, 696 08	Foreign states.
Cheese.....	1, 851	1, 075 20	Do.
Cotton, colonial	103	6, 235 20	United Kingdom.
colonial	3		Do.
foreign	679	44, 208 00	Do.
foreign	87	105 36	Do.
Cotton-seed	31	3, 083 28	United Kingdom, West Indies, and foreign states.
Coffee.....	34, 538	14, 030 88	West Indies.
Charcoal	28, 062	96 00	Foreign states.
Cordage.....	11	357 12	Do.
Confectionery.....	1, 080	80, 507 76	Foreign states and West Indies.
Flour	11, 895		

Statement showing the commerce at Demerara, &c.—Continued.
EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Fish-glue.....	40	\$2,232 00	United Kingdom.
Fish, dried.....	4,504	3,642 64	Foreign states and West Indies.
Mackerel.....	245	2,048 88	Do.
Salmon.....	57½	889 92	Do.
Other sorts.....	1,661½	7,534 80	Do.
Gunpowder.....	18,775	5,682 72	Do.
Ground feed.....	447	384 00	West Indies.
Hams.....	866	194 88	Foreign states and West Indies.
Hardwood boards.....	25,861	3,300 48	Foreign states and other colonies.
Hoops, wood.....	11,400	356 88	Foreign states and United States.
Hay.....	14,000	237 12	Foreign states and West Indies.
Horses.....	2	384 00	Foreign states.
Hides.....	6,519	15,718 56	United Kingdom, United States of America, and other colonies.
Lard.....	36,240	6,517 20	Foreign states and West Indies.
Lumber.....	245,173	6,309 60	Foreign states.
Lime temper.....	20	217 44	Foreign states and West Indies.
Malt in wood.....	8	259 20	Foreign states.
bottles.....	917	1,714 56	Do.
Matches.....	1,306	2,294 40	Foreign states and West Indies.
Molasses, foreign.....	43	969 60	Foreign states.
colonial.....	17,006	584,557 68	United Kingdom, United States of America, West Indies, foreign states, and other colonies.
Oils.....	23,672	12,118 08	United Kingdom, United States of America, West Indies, and foreign states.
Oats.....	24	28 80	Foreign states.
Onions.....	211,300	6,758 64	Foreign states and West Indies.
Pork.....	778	19,646 64	Do.
Potatoes.....	1,992	2,358 48	Do.
Paint.....	4	24 96	Foreign states.
Pitch.....	13	113 28	Do.
Perfumery.....	18	88 08	Do.
Rice.....	4,838,200	730,434 72	Foreign states and West Indies.
Rum, colonial.....	27,169½	1,499,728 80	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states, and other colonies.
foreign.....	130	5,955 36	United Kingdom.
Salt.....	121,200	1,030 08	Foreign states and West Indies.
Slates.....	3,203	132 00	Foreign states.
Shooks.....	1,451	2,378 16	Foreign states, United States of America, and West Indies.
Soap.....	19,586	1,273 68	Foreign states and West Indies.
Staves, R. O.....	19,586	1,273 68	Do.
Shingles, Wallaba.....	6,221,255	27,518 64	Foreign states, West Indies, and other colonies.
Sugar, refined.....	53,400	107 12	Foreign states and West Indies.
colonial.....	271	3,099 12	Do.
hogsheads.....	94,944½	8,652,796 80	United Kingdom, United States of America, foreign colonies, West Indies, and other colonies.

foreign	512½	34, 273 68	United Kingdom and other colonies.
Succades	52	452 64	United Kingdom.
Timber	153, 127	39, 959 52	United Kingdom, foreign states, and West Indies.
Tea	2, 732	1, 157 04	Foreign states and West Indies.
Tobacco, leaf	10, 000	2, 496 00	United States of America, West Indies, and foreign states.
manufactured	6, 280	2, 120 80	Foreign states and West Indies.
Tobacco-pipes	68	51 84	Do.
Tongues	200	48 00	Foreign states.
Tar	5	33 36	Foreign states and West Indies.
Gin	8, 448	9, 114 24	Do.
Liquors	340	1, 614 48	United Kingdom, West Indies, and foreign states.
Whisky	10	19 44	Foreign states.
Wine in wood	814	1, 052 88	Foreign states and West Indies.
bottles	291	2, 217 60	United Kingdom, United States of America, West Indies, and foreign states.
Cattle	181	5, 726 16	Foreign states and West Indies.
Total .....	.....	11, 355, 615 32	

Cuba	4	204	4	204	1	336	1	336	1	336
Barbadoes	1	431	1	431	1	70	1	70	1	70
Other West India islands	1	417	1	417	1	117	1	117	1	117
Brazil	1	384	1	384	1					
Cayenne	1	384	1	384	1					
Surinam	1	384	1	384	1					
Trinidad	1	384	1	384	1					
France	24		24		24				24	
Martinique	1	242	1	242	4	1,233	4	1,233	4	1,233
England	4	949	4	949	1	242	1	242	1	242
England	3	518	3	518	2	325	2	325	2	325
Madeira	8	1,491	8	1,491	8	1,534	8	1,534	8	1,534
Lisbon	1	320	1	320	1	320	1	320	1	320
Scotland	34	3,209	34	3,209	33	2,851	33	2,851	33	2,851
Bolivar	1	47	1	47	3	730	3	730	3	730
Other West India islands	77	16,110	78	16,110	71	13,301	71	13,301	71	13,301
St. Eustatia	1	111	1	111	2	392	2	392	2	392
United States	1		1		1	189	1	189	1	189
South America	3	1,345	3	1,345	5	996	5	996	5	996
Barbadoes	1				1	244	1	244	1	244
England	1				4	1,291	4	1,291	4	1,291
Cuba	1				2	649	2	649	2	649
St. Croix	1				1	133	1	133	1	133
St. Thomas	1									
Bonaire	1									
Berbice	1									
Total	73	168,214	894	168,214	812	141,414	884	141,414	884	141,414

Exports from Demerara to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.
Sugar hogsheads..	32, 305
Do tierces..	446
Do bags..	50
Do barrels..	19, 332
Molasses puncheons..	7, 996
Do hogsheads..	15
Do barrels..	47
Hides number..	5, 911
Sheep-skins do..	2, 660
Cocoa bags..	750
Iron, old tons..	292
Copper pounds..	4, 487
Brass do..	280
Lead do..	785
Rope do..	960
Canvas do..	400
Pickled limes hogsheads..	97
Do barrels..	24
Brandy cases..	5
Total value.....	\$3, 888, 595 29

Exports of colonial produce shipped from Demerara during the year ending December 31, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.
Sugar hogsheads..	84, 496
Do tierces..	5, 346
Do barrels..	34, 152
Do bags..	13, 515
Rum puncheons..	24, 426
Do hogsheads..	4, 217
Do barrels..	1, 574
Molasses casks..	17, 606
Melado casks..	183
Timber feet..	153, 127
Charcoal barrels..	28, 062
Cocoa-nuts number..	662, 053
Shingles number..	6, 221, 255
Cotton bales..	103
Do bags..	3

P. FIGYELMESY.

HONG-KONG.

VICTORIA, *October 31, 1871.* (Received December 27.)

The island of Hong-Kong lies off the southern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, about forty miles east of Macao, between 22° 9' and 22° 1' north latitude, and 114° 5' and 114° 18' east longitude. It consists of an irregular ridge of hills, rising abruptly from the sea-level to a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. It is separated from the main-land by a narrow strait, not exceeding a half a mile in width, and known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass. The island comprises an area of twenty-nine miles, being about eleven miles in length, and from two to

five miles in breadth. The narrow peninsula opposite, called Kow-loon, was ceded to Great Britain by the Chinese government, in a treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861. The colony possesses one of the finest harbors in the world, and is surrounded by picturesque hills, blending the wildest scenery with nooks and valleys of classic beauty.

The colony was ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841, and is properly a commercial, military, and naval depot for the protection of British commerce with China.

The thermometer ranges from 40° to 93° Fahrenheit, but is probably greater. The occupation of Hong-Kong was attended with great expense to imperial funds, in 1845 the vote from Parliament being £50,000 in addition to military expenditures. It has, however, paid its local establishment since that time. It is the center of trade in opium, sugar, and flour produced in Tungkoon; granite, ivory, sandal-wood, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton-goods, live-stock, rice, &c. The tea and silk trade is also largely controlled by Hong-Kong merchants.

The commercial intercourse of Hong-Kong is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, about one-half of the imports and exports being absorbed by Great Britain. It being a free port, it is impossible to obtain correct returns of imports and exports. There are no official returns to and from all countries, but merely mercantile estimates, according to which the imports average four and exports two millions sterling. A stamp-act has been in operation since 1866. The imperial government receives a military contribution of £20,000 a year. The average fall of rain is 81 inches.

A large police force is kept up, consisting of about six hundred men, of whom about one-fourth are Europeans, one-fourth Chinese, and the remainder East Indians.

The government is administered by a governor, aided by an executive council, composed of the colonial secretary, the officer commanding the troops, the attorney-general, and the auditor-general. The legislative council is presided over by the governor, and is composed of the chief justice, the colonial secretary, the attorney-general, the treasurer, the auditor-general, and four unofficial members, nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the governor.

Hong-Kong is the center of all the great lines of travel in the East, from which communications radiate in all directions.

The almost marvelous enterprise and munificent expenditures of money by the English colonists, surmounting the greatest obstacles, have built a city of rare magnificence, on the side of the mountain, within thirty years, with a population of 125,000. Every appliance of art and modern civilization, excepting railroads, may be found, and are in common use in the city of Victoria. Various eleemosynary institutions, liberally endowed and in healthy growth, are doing good; educational interests are wisely fostered, and are in encouraging development; numbers of missions are spreading the gospel; a jail, which will compare favorably with many of our State penitentiaries in the United States, is a model for the incarceration and punishment of criminals; excellent docks for building or repairing all classes of vessels are in constant use; gas-works, water-works, and an admirable system of public roads are of easy convenience to all; insurance companies, banks, numerous corporations of public utility, and, in short, any mode and appliance by which modern trade and commerce protect and advance their multifarious interests, are here in vigorous operation, and are gradually accustoming the Chinese mind to new ideas, which will grow and ex-

pand until western commerce and western genius spread their dominion over this vast domain. Hong-Kong is the *point d'appui* not only for commerce, but for a new civilization for this unique and antique empire.

The colony is greatly indebted for the rapid growth and healthy progress of its public institutions, the protection and advancement of its interests as a commercial entrepôt, to its present governor, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, a man of enlarged views, high culture, great vigor of intellect, and rare administrative abilities.

There are several large American houses here, that rank with the first in character, capital, enterprise, and sagacity; these, as all other Americans here, are almost exclusively engaged in commercial pursuits. The amount of capital invested is large, but a detailed report cannot be given.

The tabular statement herewith, of the number of packages and tons of merchandise transported from Hong-Kong by the Pacific Mail Company's steamers, from February, 1867, to October 31, 1871, will show a steady and solid growth of this valuable trade. If properly fostered by such legislation as may be wise and equitable, it will continue to grow and develop into such magnitude and value as will surprise even our people, who are so accustomed to great enterprises and magnificent results.

This great line of steamers is building up a trade that will change the current of the world's commerce, and establish its ruts so deeply across the American Continent that nothing can turn it aside.

TRADE.

In remarking upon the trade of Hong-Kong, two facts should be borne in mind:

1st. That it is a free port, and consequently very difficult to obtain reliable statistics regarding the flow of imports and exports to and from the colony.

2d. That Hong-Kong is a non-productive island on the coast of China, and is the depot from which a greater portion of the imports of Great Britain, America, Europe, and Australia are distributed to the various treaty-ports of China.

Almost the entire portion of the direct trade between San Francisco and China is carried on through this colony, and, with few exceptions, the steamers from Great Britain and Europe, via the Suez Canal, make this the first port of call in China. So far, therefore, as imports are concerned, Hong-Kong may be termed pre-eminently the distributing depot of China.

With regard to exports, the trade of Hong-Kong is intimately connected with that of the coast ports of Swatow, Amoy, and Foo-chow, and with Canton, and all the southern ports of the Quang-tung province and Hainan. With these facts in view, the two principal features of the trade of this colony for the past year are:

1st. The very large increase of steamer-tonnage which has both arrived at the colony from, and departed from the colony for, Europe, and which is to be attributed to the opening of the Suez Canal; and

2d. A very material increase in the quantity of cargo (principally tea and silk) which has been dispatched from this to the United States, via San Francisco, and which is to be traced to the completion of rail-communication between this latter port and New York. A very large quantity of tea from Foo-chow and Amoy now passes through this colony

in transitu to the United States, and there can be little doubt but that this method of transporting both tea and silk to the United States will be further developed in future seasons.

These two facts mark an increase in the trade of Hong-Kong for the past year, the first with regard to imports, and the second with regard to the nominal or so-called exports. Referring to the first or the imports of the colony, an instance may be given of the arrivals of cargoes from Great Britain, America, and Europe during the years 1870 and 1871, exclusive of the fortnightly Peninsula and Oriental mail-steamers, the French mail-steamers, and the monthly Pacific mail-steamers to San Francisco. In 1870 the arrivals with home-laden cargoes were 54 ships and 37 steamers; for the ten months past of the present year the arrivals have been 32 ships and 57 steamers, all of the latter via the Suez Canal.

With regard to exports to the United States via San Francisco during the ten months of the present year, there have been sent forward by the Pacific mail-steamers over one million and a half pounds of tea from this port alone, and 1,100 cases and 600 bales raw silk, while for the year 1870 the quantities of both the above articles forwarded via San Francisco to the United States was inconsiderably small.

The local trade of Hong-Kong is confined almost entirely to the supplying of the Canton, Macao, and local dealers, who, in their turn, supply the Kang-tung provinces; and the principal seaports to the south. As this trade is carried on entirely by junks, it is extremely difficult to form any idea of its increase or decrease, except by the quantity of foreign manufactures imported into this colony.

A very important branch of the trade of Hong-Kong is the coast trade—that is, of rice from Bangkok and Saigon, and of opium and sugar between this, Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow; but here, again, the want of statistics renders it out of the question to arrive at anything more than an estimate. That this trade is on the increase may be gathered from the fact that an enterprising English firm find constant employment for four medium-sized steamers between this and Foochow and Formosa, and two prominent American firms run lines of steamers between this and Shanghai, and between this, Saigon, and Singapore; all of which steamers are entirely employed in what may be termed the local trade of Hong-Kong, which a few years since was in the hands of the Peninsula and Oriental Company, and was not then considered a profitable business.

With the above explanations, it will be easy to perceive that the legitimate trade of this colony is so intimately connected with that of every port of China, being, as it were, the headquarters of all foreign commercial interests, that it is difficult to separate any particular part as belonging solely and alone to this colony, while the importance of the colony as a commercial mart is second to none in China.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

There are four lines of steamers now running regularly between England, France, America, and Hong-Kong, viz:

Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, from Southampton and Brindisi, semi-monthly; transit across Egypt.

Messageries Imperiales Company, from Marseilles, via Suez Canal, semi-monthly.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, from New York and San Francisco, monthly.

Alfred Holt's line of steamers, from Liverpool, monthly.

In addition to these regular lines, the transient steamers from England and various European ports, via the Suez Canal, are increasing in numbers and tonnage to an unprecedented extent.

There are a number of coast lines of steamers, regular and irregular, plying between Hong-Kong, Swatow, Foochow, Amoy, Shanghai, Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore, and Manila. Steamboats run daily to and from Canton and Macao.

TELEGRAPHS.

The submarine cable now connects Hong-Kong with Shanghai and Nagasaki on the north, and with the world at large, via Saigon and Singapore; it will soon be completed to Yokohama, and the great Russian overland line will be finished in a short time.

HYDROGRAPHICAL MEMOS.

Tides.—It is high water, full and change, in Hong-Kong roads at 10h. 15m., and springs rise about $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The tides around the island are irregular, flowing and ebbing without any apparent change of direction at the surface; and sometimes there appears to be only one tide in twenty-four hours.

Directions.—Hong-Kong road is generally approached by sailing-vessels from the westward, on which side it is protected by Green Island and Kellett Bank, which extends nearly one and a half miles northward from the latter island, and carries a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. It is sometimes approached from the eastward through the Ly-ee-moon Pass during the northeast monsoon, but the winds are generally baffling under the high land.

When abreast Green Island, if the vessel be of heavy draught, keep the peak of Lamma Island (Mount Senhouse, 1,140 feet high) open westward of Green Island S. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. until Devil's Peak (on the mainland, near Ly-ee-moon Pass) is in the line with the white rock on the south point of Wow-chu-chaw or Stonecutter's Island, when a S. E. by E. course will lead northward of Kellett Bank and direct for the anchorage.

Vessels of proper draught can proceed over Kellett Bank, or through the 4-fathoms channel between Green Island and the south part of the bank, by passing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables northward of the island, and then steering for the road.

The narrow channel between Green Island and Hong-Kong may be taken if a fresh, fair wind blows right through. Many sailing-vessels have used it, among which were Her Majesty's ships *Modeste*, *Wellesley*, and *Vernon*. It has depths of 10 to 12 fathoms in the middle, shoaling to 8, 6, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms after passing the small islets eastward of Green Island.

Tytam Bay and Harbor.—There are several small bays on the southern shore of Hong-Kong, all of which are safe for small vessels; but at the southeast part of the island is a deep inlet named Tytam Bay, two and a half miles deep, one and a quarter miles wide at entrance, free from danger, and carries a depth of 10 to 16 fathoms. Tytam Head, the western point of entrance, is a high bluff, with 13 and 14 fathoms near it; from thence the western shore of the bay trends about N. by E. three-quarters of a mile to a small sandy bay, with a rocky islet fronting the beach. About half a mile northward of the islet the land forms a round projecting point, and northward of this point is a large bay with a sandy beach, in which is Tytam village.

Tylong Head, or Cape D'Aguilar, off which are two green islets, forms the eastern point of entrance to Tytam Bay; and from thence the eastern shore of the bay bends round to the northward for two miles, and terminates in a small inlet called Tytam Harbor, carrying 4 to 6 fathoms, but its head to the northwest is shoal and rocky. This bay would be useful to a vessel in the event of her being near Wag-lan at the close of the day, with the probability of a dark and tempestuous night; for by running in she will, at any rate, be snug, even if there should be a typhoon during the night.

Water.—At the head of Tytam Harbor there is a rivulet of fresh water, which, however, cannot be procured without inconvenience when the tide is low. Water may be obtained at Tytam village, on the western shore of the bay.

Tides.—There is little tide in Tytam Bay, and, like all the places hereabout, it is difficult to fix the time of high water, owing to the variety of channels, and the wind greatly influencing the tidal streams; but the rise and fall is about 7 or 8 feet at springs, and about 3 or 4 feet at neaps. The ebb sets to the eastward between Lo-chaw and Hong-Kong.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, from 1846 to 1871, have been as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Year.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.
1846.....	£27,046	£60,351	1859.....	£65,225	£66,109
1847.....	31,078	50,959	1860.....	94,182	72,390
1848.....	25,091	62,658	1861.....	127,241	109,632
1849.....	23,617	38,986	1862.....	131,512	122,423
1850.....	23,526	34,314	1863.....	120,028	121,888
1851.....	23,721	34,115	1864.....	132,884	159,022
1852.....	21,331	34,765	1865.....	175,717	195,376
1853.....	24,700	36,418	1866.....	163,359	196,458
1854.....	27,045	34,635	1867.....	179,143	152,780
1855.....	47,973	40,813	1868.....	236,272	206,503
1856.....	35,500	42,426	1869.....	192,469	192,309
1857.....	58,842	65,497	1870.....	196,237	182,755
1858.....	62,476	62,979			

SALARIES OF OFFICIALS.

The following are the salaries of the governor and heads of departments:

Governor	£5,000
Colonial secretary	1,500
Attorney-general	1,000
Surveyor-general	1,000
Registrar-general	1,000
Postmaster-general	1,000
Harbor-master	800
Chief justice	2,500
Chief of police	800
Two police magistrates, each	800
Judge summary jurisdiction	1,500
Superintendent jail	600
Bishop of Victoria	1,000
Colonial surgeon	700

HONG-KONG BANKS.

The following is the statement of the Hong-Kong banks for September 30, 1871 :

Name.	Average am't of circulation.	Specie in reserve.
Oriental Bank Corporation.....	\$248, 982	\$82, 994
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China..	394, 625	150, 000
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.....	180, 050	100, 000
Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1, 453, 396	600, 000
Total	2, 277, 053	932, 994

POPULATION.

Years.	European and American.	Chinese, &c.	Total.
1862	1, 604	121, 907	123, 511
1863	1, 644	123, 206	124, 850
1864	1, 963	119, 535	121, 498
1865	2, 034	123, 470	125, 504
1866	2, 113	112, 985	115, 091
1867	2, 151	115, 321	117, 471
1868 and 1869	2, 289	114, 996	117, 285
1870 and 1871	2, 736	121, 462	124, 198

An approximate idea of the mixed character, occupations, social status, religions, &c., of this population may be obtained from the detailed statements contained in the accompanying tables.

RATES FOR BUYING, SELLING, AND HANDLING MERCHANDISE.

The following scale of prices, commissions, hire for street coolies, cargo boats, &c., will indicate the local charges regulating such transactions. Merchandise of all descriptions is carried by coolies and cargo boats.

Scale of commission adopted by the Hong-Kong general chamber of commerce.

- Purchasing tea, raw silk, opium, and cotton, 3 per cent.
- Purchasing tea, raw silk, opium, and cotton, if as returns for goods sold, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- Purchasing all other goods and produce, ships, and real estate, 5 per cent.
- Purchasing bullion, 1 per cent.
- Selling tea, raw silk, opium, and cotton, 3 per cent.
- Selling all other goods and produce, ships, and real estate, 5 per cent.
- Inspecting silk or tea, 1 per cent.
- Guaranteeing sales and remittances when required, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- Guaranteeing sale alone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- Drawing or indorsing bills of exchange, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- Drawing or negotiating bills of exchange without recourse, 1 per cent.
- Realizing bullion or bills of exchange, 1 per cent.
- Remitting the proceeds of bullion or bills of exchange, 1 per cent.
- Paying and receiving money in current account, 1 per cent.
- Paying ships' disbursements, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- Collecting freight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- Obtaining freight or charter, 5 per cent.

- Obtaining freight or charter and collecting same freight, 6 per cent.
 Adjusting insurance claims, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Effecting insurance, on the insured amount, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Prosecuting or defending successfully claims either at law or by arbitration, 5 per cent.
 Prosecuting or defending unsuccessfully, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Managing estates and collecting rents, 5 per cent.
 Transshipping and forwarding jewelry and bullion, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Landing or transshipping cargo, 1 per cent.
 Transshipping and forwarding opium, \$3 per chest.
 Goods withdrawn or reshipped, half commission.
 Granting letters of credit, 1 per cent.
 Brokerage on bills and bullion, buying and selling, $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. from seller.
 Brokerage on bills and produce and general merchandise, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 Ship brokerage, 1 per cent. from consignees.
 Brokerage on shares, on subscribed capital of, up to \$250, 50 cents per share from each party.
 Brokerage on shares, on subscribed capital of, over \$250, \$1 per share from each party.

The foregoing rates to be exclusive of shroffage at the rates of \$1 per thousand, and brokerage when paid.

Scale of hire for street coolies regulated by government.

One day	\$0 33
Half day	20
Three hours	12
One hour	5
Half hour	3

Nothing in the above scale is to affect private agreements.

Scale of fares for licensed boats plying for hire in the harbor of Victoria, Hong-Kong.

First-class cargo-boat of 800 or 900 piculs, per day	\$3 00
First-class cargo-boat of 800 or 900 piculs, per load	2 00
Second class cargo-boat of 600 piculs, per day	2 50
Second class cargo-boat of 600 piculs, per load	1 75
Third class, or Ha-kan boats of 300 piculs, per day	1 50
Third class, or Ha-kan boats of 300 piculs, per load	1 00
Third class, or Ha-kan boats of 300 piculs, half day	50
Sampans, or pullaway boats, per day	1 00
Sampans, or pullaway boats, one hour	20
Sampans, or pullaway boats, half an hour	10
After 6 p. m., extra	10

Nothing in this scale prevents private agreements.

Scale of fares for public chairs with two bearers.

Half hour	\$0 10
One hour	20
Three hours	50
Six hours	70
One day, (of twelve hours)	1 00

In case more than two bearers are employed, every additional bearer to be paid at the rate of half the above scale.

Nothing herein contained prevents special agreements.

NAVIGATION AND CHINESE EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The annexed tables will show, in extenso, the arrivals and departures, tonnage and crews, of the vessels of all nations for Hong-Kong for the year 1870; they also contain a detailed statement of Chinese emigration for that period.

DAVID H. BAILEY.

Villages and city of the island of Hong-Kong.

Name of village.	Description.	Popula- tion, 1865.
Shou-ke-wan	General trade, 603 boats, 307 houses and shops ..	.....
Hoong-heung-loo	Quarrying .....	.....
Tsat-Teze-moey	do .....	.....
Pak-shui-nan	do .....	.....
Ngo-yan-wan	do .....	.....
Wong-kok-tsui	do .....	.....
Sai-wan	Agriculture, cutting grass, 37 houses	2, 818
Shek-O	Agriculture and fishing, 81 houses	193
Hok-tsui	Agriculture and fishing, 11 houses .....	.....
Tu-Te-wan	Agriculture and fishing, 1 house	300
Tai-tano-took	Agriculture, 19 houses .....	.....
Chek-chu, or Stanley	Small amount of trade, 220 houses, 50 boats .....	.....
Tai-tano	Fishing, 29 houses .....	.....
Wong-ma-kok	Agriculture and fishing, 6 houses	1, 220
Shek-pai-wan, or Aber- deen.	Boat-building and general trade, 160 houses, 205 boats.	.....
Ap-le-chow	Boat-building and general trade, 60 houses	1, 164
Hong-kong-chun, or lit- tle Heung-kong.	Agriculture, 104 houses	263
Pok-fu-lum	34 houses, including European houses	192
Kow-loong, English por- tion.	Quarrying, agriculture, and a small amount of trade.	4, 151
Lai-wan, or Belcher's Bay.	Boat-building, 20 houses	490
Wong-nei-chung	120 houses	484
Kow-e-Wan	Few houses, grass-cutting, quarrying, and fishing .....	.....
Fun-shui-wan	Few houses, grass-cutting, quarrying, and fishing .....	.....
Ka-sew-wan	10 houses, grass-cutting, quarrying, and fishing .....	.....
Chung-hom	2 houses, grass-cutting, quarrying, and fishing .....	.....
A-Kung-ngam	18 houses, grass-cutting, quarrying, and fishing .....	.....
Kun-tai-loo, or Victoria..	2,758 boats	125, 504

Number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered at ports in the colony of Hong-Kong from each country in the year 1870.

Countries whence arrived.	BRITISH.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain	97	84, 458	2, 813	4	384	59	101	84, 842	2, 872
Continent of Europe	1	422	16	.....	.....	.....	1	422	16
United States	2	1, 814	49	.....	.....	.....	2	1, 814	49
Australia and New Zealand	48	20, 743	776	.....	.....	.....	48	20, 743	776
India and Singapore	103	108, 639	8, 045	.....	.....	.....	103	108, 639	8, 045
Siam	69	34, 522	1, 200	.....	.....	.....	69	34, 522	1, 200
Philippine Islands	4	1, 562	55	1	316	75	5	1, 878	130
Java & other islands in Indian Archip'o.	9	3, 395	173	.....	.....	.....	9	3, 395	173
Japan	49	49, 161	2, 911	85	45, 657	1, 523	134	94, 818	4, 434
South America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amoor River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Pacific .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macao	310	58, 496	11, 193	5	984	90	315	59, 480	11, 283
Coast of China and Formosa	632	376, 364	29, 755	86	37, 763	1, 891	718	414, 127	31, 646
Total	1, 324	739, 576	56, 986	181	85, 104	3, 638	1, 505	824, 680	60, 624

Number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered at ports in the colony of Hong-Kong for each country in the year 1870—Continued.

Countries whence arrived.	FOREIGN.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain	24	19,790	512	.....	.....	.....	24	19,790	512
Continent of Europe	20	7,796	297	.....	.....	.....	20	7,796	297
United States	38	77,089	2,241	.....	.....	.....	38	77,089	2,241
Australia and New Zealand	29	13,601	452	.....	.....	.....	29	13,601	452
India and Singapore	57	61,769	4,414	.....	.....	.....	57	61,769	4,414
Siam	102	44,276	3,297	.....	.....	.....	102	44,276	3,297
Philippine Islands	76	28,500	2,232	1	737	65	77	29,237	2,297
Java & other islands in Indian Archip'o	2	475	23	.....	.....	.....	2	475	23
Japan	36	24,304	1,880	101	46,758	1,667	137	71,062	3,547
South America	1	327	15	12	9,353	302	13	9,680	317
Sandwich Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	1	535	20	1	535	20
Amoor River	2	530	28	.....	.....	.....	2	530	28
West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,817	89	4	2,817	89
South Pacific	2	556	26	.....	.....	.....	2	556	26
Macao	1,254	178,062	31,724	336	30,252	4,816	1,590	208,314	36,540
Coast of China and Formosa	17,598	1,191,027	234,399	6,690	273,202	65,664	24,288	1,464,229	299,963
Total	19,241	1,648,102	281,440	7,145	363,654	72,623	26,386	2,011,756	354,063

Countries whence arrived.	TOTAL.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain	121	104,248	3,325	4	384	59	125	104,632	3,384
Continent of Europe	21	8,218	313	.....	.....	.....	21	8,218	313
United States	40	78,903	2,290	.....	.....	.....	40	78,903	2,290
Australia and New Zealand	77	34,344	1,228	.....	.....	.....	77	34,344	1,228
India and Singapore	160	170,408	12,459	.....	.....	.....	160	170,408	12,459
Siam	171	78,798	4,497	.....	.....	.....	171	78,798	4,497
Philippine Islands	80	30,062	2,287	2	1,053	140	82	31,115	2,427
Java & other islands in Indian Archip'o	11	3,870	196	.....	.....	.....	11	3,870	196
Japan	85	73,465	4,791	186	92,415	3,190	271	165,880	7,981
South America	1	327	15	12	9,353	287	13	9,680	302
Sandwich Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	1	535	20	1	535	20
Amoor River	2	530	28	.....	.....	.....	2	530	28
West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,817	89	4	2,817	89
South Pacific	2	556	26	.....	.....	.....	2	556	26
Macao	1,564	236,558	42,917	341	31,236	4,906	1,905	267,794	47,823
Coast of China and Formosa	18,230	1,567,391	264,054	6,776	310,965	67,555	25,006	1,878,356	331,609
Total	20,565	2,387,678	338,426	7,326	448,758	76,246	27,891	2,836,436	414,672

Number, tonnage, and crews of vessels cleared at ports in the colony of Hong-Kong for each country in the year 1870.

Countries to which departed.	BRITISH.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain.....	21	20,758	709	.....	.....	.....	21	20,758	709
Continent of Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	11	7,793	225	1	1,446	31	12	9,239	256
Australia and New Zealand.....	12	5,485	191	.....	.....	.....	12	5,485	191
India and Singapore.....	82	94,414	7,251	11	6,129	195	93	100,543	7,446
Siam.....	.....	.....	.....	71	34,801	1,271	71	34,801	1,271
Philippine Islands.....	2	578	32	65	36,710	1,112	67	37,288	1,144
Java & other islands in Indian Archip'o.....	8	3,544	161	5	1,430	73	13	4,974	234
Japan.....	109	76,587	4,082	.....	.....	.....	109	76,587	4,082
South America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amoor River.....	.....	.....	.....	1	251	10	1	251	10
Sandwich Islands.....	1	381	19	.....	.....	.....	1	381	19
Cape of Good Hope.....	3	718	30	.....	.....	.....	3	718	30
South Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	1	698	19	1	698	19
North Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,068	23	1	1,068	23
British N. America.....	1	339	15	.....	.....	.....	1	339	15
Macao.....	311	58,818	11,203	7	3,508	155	318	62,326	11,358
Coast of China and Formosa.....	626	384,213	29,948	171	84,901	3,522	797	469,114	33,470
Total.....	1,187	653,628	53,866	334	170,942	6,411	1,521	824,570	60,277

Countries to which departed.	FOREIGN.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continent of Europe.....	3	918	44	.....	.....	.....	3	918	44
United States.....	31	66,829	1,983	3	3,183	76	34	70,012	2,059
Australia and New Zealand.....	1	453	21	.....	.....	.....	1	453	21
India and Singapore.....	25	44,135	3,254	8	3,337	105	33	47,472	3,359
Siam.....	22	9,071	877	71	32,527	1,920	93	41,598	2,797
Philippine Islands.....	55	23,445	1,857	54	29,993	952	109	53,438	2,809
Java & other islands in Indian Archip'o.....	1	445	11	6	2,417	87	7	2,862	98
Japan.....	93	50,220	2,838	.....	.....	.....	93	50,220	2,838
South America.....	2	739	26	1	803	29	3	1,542	55
Amoor River.....	4	1,031	41	.....	.....	.....	4	1,031	41
Sandwich Islands.....	3	2,226	55	.....	.....	.....	3	2,226	55
Cape of Good Hope.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Pacific.....	2	609	26	1	432	15	3	1,041	41
North Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British N. America.....	1	388	8	.....	.....	.....	1	388	8
Macao.....	1,473	196,372	34,767	123	33,072	1,858	1,596	229,444	36,625
Coast of China and Formosa.....	18,104	1,189,930	240,308	5,802	279,531	57,858	23,906	1,469,461	298,166
Total.....	19,820	1,586,811	286,116	6,069	385,295	62,900	25,889	1,972,106	349,016

Number, tonnage, and crews of vessels cleared at ports in the colony of Hong-Kong for each country in the year 1870—Continued.

Countries to which departed.	TOTAL.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain.....	21	20,758	709	.....	.....	.....	21	20,758	709
Continent of Europe.....	3	918	44	.....	.....	.....	3	918	44
United States.....	42	74,622	2,208	4	4,629	107	46	79,251	2,315
Australia and New Zealand.....	13	5,938	212	.....	.....	.....	13	5,938	212
India and Singapore.....	107	138,549	10,505	19	9,466	300	126	148,015	10,805
Siam.....	22	9,071	877	142	67,328	3,191	164	76,399	4,068
Philippine Islands.....	57	24,023	1,889	119	66,703	2,064	176	90,726	3,953
Java & other islands in Indian Archip'o.....	9	3,989	172	11	3,847	160	20	7,836	332
Japan.....	202	126,807	6,920	.....	.....	.....	202	126,807	6,920
South America.....	2	739	26	1	803	29	3	1,542	55
Amoor River.....	4	1,031	41	1	251	10	5	1,282	51
Sandwich Islands.....	4	2,607	74	.....	.....	.....	4	2,607	74
Cape of Good Hope.....	3	718	30	.....	.....	.....	3	718	30
South Pacific.....	2	609	26	2	1,130	34	4	1,739	60
North Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,068	23	1	1,068	23
British N. America.....	2	727	23	.....	.....	.....	2	727	23
Macao.....	1,784	255,190	45,970	130	36,580	2,013	1,914	291,770	47,983
Coast of China and Formosa.....	18,730	1,574,143	270,256	5,973	364,432	61,380	24,703	1,938,575	331,636
Total.....	21,007	2,240,439	339,982	6,403	556,237	69,311	27,410	2,796,676	409,293

Number, tonnage, and crews of vessels of each nation entered at the port of Victoria, in the colony of Hong-Kong, in the year 1870.

Nationality of vessels.	ENTERED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British.....	1,324	739,576	56,986	181	85,104	3,638	1,505	824,680	60,624
American.....	140	143,128	6,281	20	13,896	450	160	157,024	6,731
French.....	130	104,408	7,110	25	11,242	389	155	115,650	7,499
North German.....	177	63,972	2,951	93	36,069	1,363	270	100,041	4,314
Dutch.....	27	11,952	435	3	1,184	43	30	13,136	478
Danish.....	30	8,285	371	12	3,474	151	42	11,759	522
Russian.....	15	8,301	591	4	1,815	118	19	10,116	709
Spanish.....	66	21,972	1,673	6	3,385	222	72	25,357	1,895
Belgian.....	2	1,088	39	1	544	18	3	1,632	57
Portuguese.....	1	350	18	2	1,067	38	3	1,417	56
Austrian.....	.....	.....	.....	1	575	16	1	575	16
Norwegian.....	11	3,669	151	7	2,966	106	18	6,635	257
Swedish.....	7	1,701	87	3	1,197	43	10	2,898	130
Hawaiian.....	1	150	9	1	380	14	2	530	23
Siamese.....	91	41,529	3,927	.....	.....	.....	91	41,529	3,927
Italian.....	.....	.....	.....	1	897	24	1	897	24
San Salvador.....	2	1,881	43	13	10,321	315	15	12,202	358
Columbia, United States.....	1	1,311	20	.....	.....	.....	1	1,311	20
Peruvian.....	2	341	24	.....	.....	.....	2	341	24
Chinese junks.....	18,538	1,234,064	257,710	6,953	274,642	69,298	25,491	1,508,706	327,008
Total.....	20,565	2,387,678	338,426	7,326	448,758	76,246	27,891	2,836,346	414,672

Number, tonnage, and crews of vessels of each nation cleared at ports in the colony of Hong-Kong in the year 1870.

Nationality of vessels.	CLEARED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	1, 187	653, 628	53, 866	334	170, 942	6, 411	1, 521	824, 570	60, 277
American	104	113, 616	5, 487	49	38, 311	881	153	151, 927	6, 368
French	82	86, 025	6, 493	75	31, 989	1, 098	157	118, 014	7, 591
North German	121	46, 137	2, 065	111	40, 270	1, 472	232	86, 407	3, 537
Dutch	9	4, 213	137	23	9, 273	333	32	13, 486	470
Danish	24	6, 425	265	19	5, 541	219	43	11, 966	484
Russian	15	6, 883	478	5	2, 500	125	20	9, 383	603
Spanish	48	17, 312	1, 376	28	8, 936	571	76	26, 248	1, 947
Belgian	1	544	18	3	1, 891	62	4	2, 435	80
Portuguese	1	350	19	3	1, 206	55	4	1, 556	74
Austrian				1	575	16	1	575	16
Norwegian	4	1, 141	45	17	6, 499	212	21	7, 640	257
Swedish	7	2, 069	85	3	1, 154	41	10	3, 223	126
Hawaiian	1	380	13	1	150	8	2	530	21
Siamese	48	22, 079	2, 093	38	17, 106	1, 507	86	39, 185	3, 600
Annamese	1	355	93				1	355	93
Italian				1	897	28	1	897	28
San Salvador				16	12, 909	346	16	12, 909	346
Columbia, United States				1	1, 311	20	1	1, 311	20
Chinese junks	19, 354	1, 279, 282	267, 449	5, 675	204, 777	55, 906	25, 029	1, 484, 059	323, 355
Total	21, 007	2, 240, 439	339, 982	6, 403	556, 237	69, 311	27, 410	2, 796, 676	409, 293

Total number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered at each port in the colony of Hong-Kong in the year 1870.

Names of ports.	BRITISH.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Victoria	1, 324	739, 576	56, 986	181	85, 104	3, 638	1, 505	824, 680	60, 624
Aberdeen									
Stanley									
Shau-ki Wan									
Total	1, 324	739, 576	56, 986	181	85, 104	3, 638	1, 505	824, 680	60, 624
	FOREIGN.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Victoria	18, 713	1, 623, 002	275, 416	6, 354	330, 923	65, 638	25, 067	1, 953, 925	341, 054
Aberdeen	179	11, 132	2, 580	146	4, 592	1, 463	325	15, 724	4, 043
Stanley	113	2, 349	1, 008	61	2, 398	613	174	4, 747	1, 621
Shau-ki Wan	236	11, 619	2, 436	584	25, 741	4, 894	820	37, 360	7, 330
Total	19, 241	1, 648, 102	281, 440	7, 145	363, 654	72, 608	26, 386	2, 011, 756	354, 048
	TOTAL.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Victoria	20, 037	2, 362, 578	332, 402	6, 535	416, 027	69, 276	26, 572	2, 778, 605	401, 678
Aberdeen	179	11, 132	2, 580	146	4, 592	1, 463	325	15, 724	4, 043
Stanley	113	2, 349	1, 008	61	2, 398	613	174	4, 747	1, 621
Shau-ki Wan	236	11, 619	2, 436	584	25, 741	4, 894	820	37, 360	7, 330
Total	20, 565	2, 387, 678	338, 426	7, 326	448, 758	76, 246	27, 891	2, 836, 436	414, 672

Total number, tonnage, and crews of vessels cleared at each port in the colony of Hong-Kong in the year 1870.

Names of ports.	BRITISH.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Victoria.....	1, 187	653, 628	53, 866	334	170, 942	6, 411	1, 521	824, 570	60, 277
Aberdeen.....									
Stanley.....									
Shau-ki Wan.....									
Total.....	1, 187	653, 628	53, 866	334	170, 942	6, 411	1, 521	824, 570	60, 277
	FOREIGN.								
Victoria.....	19, 034	1, 548, 829	277, 951	5, 547	366, 041	57, 710	24, 581	1, 914, 870	335, 661
Aberdeen.....	119	6, 234	1, 521	202	9, 459	2, 502	321	15, 693	4, 023
Stanley.....	90	1, 548	1, 184	81	2, 993	831	171	4, 541	2, 015
Shau-ki Wan.....	577	30, 200	5, 460	239	6, 802	1, 857	816	37, 002	7, 317
Total.....	19, 820	1, 586, 811	286, 116	6, 069	385, 295	62, 900	25, 889	1, 972, 106	349, 016
	TOTAL.								
Victoria.....	20, 221	2, 202, 457	331, 817	5, 881	536, 983	64, 121	26, 102	2, 739, 440	395, 938
Aberdeen.....	119	6, 234	1, 521	202	9, 459	2, 502	321	15, 693	4, 023
Stanley.....	90	1, 548	1, 184	81	2, 993	831	171	4, 541	2, 015
Shau-ki Wan.....	577	30, 200	5, 460	239	6, 802	1, 857	816	37, 002	7, 317
Total.....	21, 007	2, 240, 439	339, 982	6, 403	556, 237	69, 311	27, 410	2, 796, 676	409, 293

Total number, tonnage, crews, and passengers of junks entered from Macao during the year ending December 31, 1870.

	Cargo.			Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	
Victoria	1,252	177,289	31,669	11,779	335	30,067	4,806	919	1,587 207,356 36,475 12,698

Total number, tonnage, crews, and passengers cleared for Macao during the year ending December 31, 1870.

	Cargo.			Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	
Victoria	1,473	196,372	34,767	12,155	71	5,939	933	1,048	1,544 202,311 35,700 13,203

Total number, tonnage, crews, and passengers of junks entered at each port in the colony of Hong-Kong from coast of China and Formosa during the year ending December 31, 1870.

	Cargo.			Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	
Victoria	16,758	1,031,675	220,017	143,677	5,827	211,844	57,522	11,178	22,585 1,243,519 277,539 154,855
Stanley	113	2,349	1,008	27	61	2,398	613	68	174 1,621 1,621 95
Aberdeen	179	11,132	2,580	165	146	4,592	1,463	121	325 15,724 4,043 286
Shau-ki Wan	236	11,619	2,436	256	584	25,741	4,894	298	820 37,360 7,330 554
Total	17,286	1,056,775	226,041	144,125	6,618	244,575	64,492	11,665	23,904 1,301,350 290,530 155,790

Total number, tonnage, crews, and passengers of junks cleared at each port in the colony of Hong-Kong for coast of China and Formosa during the year ending December 31, 1870.

	Cargo.				Ballast.				Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.
Victoria	17,095	1,044,928	224,517	146,575	5,082	179,584	49,783	6,121	22,177	1,224,512	274,300	152,696
Stanley	90	1,548	1,184	.....	81	2,993	831	.....	171	4,541	2,015	.....
Aberdeen	119	6,234	1,521	56	202	9,459	2,502	41	321	15,693	4,023	97
Shau-ki Wan	577	30,200	5,460	259	239	6,802	1,857	375	816	37,002	7,317	634
Total	17,881	1,082,910	232,682	146,890	5,604	198,838	54,973	6,537	23,485	1,281,748	287,655	153,427

Gross total number, tonnage, crews, and passengers of junks entered at each port in the colony of Hong-Kong (exclusive of local trade) during the year ending December 31, 1870.

	Cargo.				Ballast.				Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.
Victoria	18,010	1,208,964	251,686	155,456	6,162	241,911	62,328	12,097	24,172	1,450,875	314,014	167,553
Stanley	113	2,349	1,008	27	61	2,398	613	68	174	4,747	1,621	95
Aberdeen	179	11,132	2,580	165	146	4,592	1,463	121	325	15,724	4,043	286
Shau-ki Wan	236	11,619	2,436	256	584	25,741	4,894	298	820	37,360	7,330	554
Total	18,538	1,234,064	257,710	155,904	6,953	274,642	69,298	12,584	25,491	1,508,706	327,008	168,488

Gross total number, tonnage, crews, and passengers of junks cleared at each port in the colony of Hong-Kong (exclusive of local trade) during the year ending December 31, 1870.

	Cargo.				Ballast.				Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.
Victoria	18,568	1,241,300	259,284	158,730	5,153	185,523	50,716	7,169	23,721	1,426,823	310,000	165,899
Stanley	90	1,548	1,184	.....	81	2,993	831	.....	171	4,541	2,015	.....
Aberdeen	119	6,234	1,521	56	202	9,459	2,502	41	321	15,693	4,023	97
Shau-ki Wan	577	30,200	5,460	259	239	6,802	1,857	375	816	37,002	7,317	634
Total	19,354	1,279,282	267,449	159,045	5,675	204,777	55,906	7,585	25,029	1,484,059	323,355	166,630

Return of junks (local trade) entered at and cleared from the port of Victoria from the out-stations of the island and the villages in British Kowloon during the year ending December 31, 1870.

	Cargo.				Ballast.				Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.
Entered	2,933	100,906	34,098	12,416	698	14,561	4,433	5,431	3,631	115,467	38,531	17,847
Cleared	1,862	45,459	17,556	14,312	1,778	70,476	20,633	2,942	3,640	115,935	38,189	17,254

SUMMARY.

Foreign trade.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British vessels entered with cargoes.....	1, 324	739, 576	56, 986
British vessels entered in ballast.....	181	85, 104	3, 638
Total.....	1, 505	824, 680	60, 624
British vessels cleared with cargoes.....	1, 187	653, 628	53, 866
British vessels cleared in ballast.....	334	170, 942	6, 411
Total.....	1, 521	824, 570	60, 277
Total of all British vessels entered and cleared.....	3, 026	1, 649, 250	120, 901
Foreign vessels entered with cargoes.....	19, 241	1, 648, 102	281, 440
Foreign vessels entered in ballast.....	7, 145	363, 654	72, 608
Total.....	26, 386	2, 011, 756	354, 048
Foreign vessels cleared with cargoes.....	19, 820	1, 586, 811	286, 116
Foreign vessels cleared in ballast.....	6, 069	385, 295	62, 900
Total.....	25, 889	1, 972, 106	349, 016
Total of all foreign vessels entered and cleared.....	52, 275	3, 983, 862	703, 064
Total of all vessels entered with cargoes.....	20, 565	2, 387, 678	338, 426
Total of all vessels entered in ballast.....	7, 326	448, 758	76, 246
Total of all vessels entered.....	27, 891	2, 836, 436	414, 672
Total of all vessels cleared with cargoes.....	21, 007	2, 240, 439	339, 982
Total of all vessels cleared in ballast.....	6, 403	556, 237	69, 311
Total of all vessels cleared.....	27, 410	2, 796, 676	409, 293
Total of all vessels entered and cleared with cargoes.....	41, 572	4, 628, 117	678, 408
Total of all vessels entered and cleared in ballast.....	13, 729	1, 004, 995	145, 557
Total of all vessels engaged in foreign trade only, entered and cleared.....	55, 301	5, 633, 112	823, 965
LOCAL TRADE.			
Total of vessels entered.....	3, 631	115, 467	38, 531
Total of vessel cleared.....	3, 640	115, 935	38, 189
Total of all vessels engaged in local trade only, entered and cleared.....	7, 271	231, 402	76, 720
Total of vessels engaged in foreign trade only, entered and cleared.	55, 301	5, 633, 112	823, 965
Total of vessels engaged in local trade only, entered and cleared..	7, 271	231, 402	76, 720
Grand total of all vessels entered and cleared.....	62, 572	5, 864, 514	900, 685

SUMMARY OF ALL CHINESE PASSENGERS.

Name of places.	Numbers.
From ports other than in China and Japan.....	16, 618
From ports in China and Japan.....	251, 654
From ports in Macao.....	59, 510
From villages of the colony.....	17, 847
Total arrivals.....	345, 629
Left for ports other than in China and Japan.....	13, 000
Left for ports in China and Japan.....	246, 717
Left for ports in Macao.....	51, 401
Left for villages of the colony.....	17, 254
Total departures.....	328, 372
Grand total of arrivals and departures.....	674, 001

Return of emigrant ships cleared by the emigration officer, Hong-Kong, during the year ending December 31, 1870.

Number.	Date cleared.	Ship's name.	Tons.	Of what port.	Master's name.	Whither bound.	Adults.		Children.		Remarks.
							M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Jan. 12	Japan.....	4,352	New York.....	Freeman.....	San Francisco.....	202	8	43	.....	
2	Jan. 15	Frederic.....	812	Antwerp.....	Nicaise.....	Callao.....	379	2	.....	.....	
3	Jan. 22	Britomart.....	600	Liverpool.....	Bartlett.....	Bangkok.....	185	.....	.....	.....	
4	Feb. 9	Ville de St. Lo.....	374	Bordeaux.....	Dubois.....	New Orleans.....	195	.....	.....	.....	
5	Feb. 12	China.....	3,836	New York.....	Warsaw.....	San Francisco.....	644	15	58	5	
6	Mar. 12	America.....	4,454	do.....	Doane.....	do.....	1,154	.....	.....	.....	
7	Mar. 17	Esk.....	404	Sidney.....	Nobbs.....	Queensland.....	186	.....	22	.....	
8	Mar. 23	Wm. Wilson.....	858	Liverpool.....	Welburn.....	San Francisco.....	333	.....	48	.....	
9	Mar. 28	Malay.....	812	Salem.....	Clough.....	do.....	278	.....	.....	.....	
10	April 1	H. C. Besse.....	666	Boston.....	Besse.....	Portland, United States.....	351	.....	16	.....	
11	April 1	Herman Doctor.....	624	Hamburg.....	Greves.....	do.....	234	20	26	.....	
12	April 2	Charles Auguste.....	740	St. Malo.....	Cogrel.....	New Orleans.....	213	.....	.....	.....	
13	April 5	Chelsea.....	914	Melbourne.....	Jamieson.....	Melbourne.....	364	.....	.....	.....	
14	April 5	Niagara.....	1,359	Quebec.....	Fry.....	San Francisco.....	465	1	66	.....	
15	April 11	Hertha.....	753	Hamburg.....	Schrieber.....	Portland, United States.....	273	.....	30	.....	
16	April 12	Japan.....	4,352	New York.....	Freeman.....	San Francisco.....	1,271	2	3	.....	
17	April 14	Panther.....	1,185	Puget Sound.....	Relton.....	do.....	361	.....	40	.....	
18	April 20	Wm. Miller.....	566	Leith.....	Nyburg.....	Labuan.....	70	.....	.....	.....	
19	April 23	Merle Blanc.....	453	Nantes.....	Fugdt.....	Queensland.....	195	.....	8	.....	
20	April 26	Henry Reed.....	888	Sunderland.....	Macrea.....	San Francisco.....	329	.....	22	.....	
21	April 30	Garibaldi.....	670	Boston.....	Noye.....	Portland, United States.....	263	7	2	.....	
22	April 30	Witch of the Wave.....	1,020	do.....	Bachelder.....	San Francisco.....	400	.....	18	.....	
23	May 7	F. A. Palmer.....	1,624	San Salvador.....	King.....	do.....	825	.....	.....	.....	
24	May 12	Great Republic.....	3,881	New York.....	Warsaw.....	do.....	1,172	42	13	4	
25	May 31	Sardio.....	1,249	Boston.....	Cunningham.....	do.....	287	.....	.....	.....	
26	June 11	China.....	3,836	New York.....	Doane.....	do.....	523	12	23	.....	
27	June 16	R. W. Wood.....	345	Honolulu.....	Clincke.....	Honolulu.....	57	2	2	.....	
28	June 18	Solo.....	1,021	do.....	Behre.....	do.....	182	5	.....	1	
29	July 12	Japan.....	4,352	New York.....	Freeman.....	San Francisco.....	224	19	21	3	
30	Aug. 12	America.....	4,454	do.....	Warsaw.....	do.....	97	10	5	4	
31	Sept. 12	Great Republic.....	3,881	do.....	Doane.....	do.....	96	2	2	.....	
32	Oct. 12	China.....	3,836	do.....	Freeman.....	do.....	70	1	.....	1	
33	Nov. 12	Japan.....	4,352	do.....	Warsaw.....	do.....	55	6	4	2	
34	Dec. 7	Shooting Star.....	618	Bangkok.....	Tangheld.....	Bangkok.....	196	.....	.....	.....	
35	Dec. 12	America.....	4,454	New York.....	Doane.....	San Francisco.....	93	5	7	.....	
36	Dec. 21	Violette.....	381	Liverpool.....	Wilson.....	Honolulu.....	109	.....	3	.....	
Total.....			68,976	Total passengers.....			12,331	169	482	20	

SUMMARY.

	Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
To San Francisco.....	8,879	123	373	19
To Honolulu.....	348	7	5	1
To Callao.....	379	2		
To Bangkok.....	381			
To New Orleans.....	408			
To Melbourne.....	364			
To Portland, United States.....	1,121	27	74	
To Queensland.....	381		30	
To Labuan.....	70			
Total passengers.....	12,331	159	482	20

Return of vessels bringing Chinese passengers to the port of Victoria, Hong-Kong, from places out of China, during the year ending December 31, 1870.

Number.	Date arrived.	Ship's name.	Tons.	Colors.	Master's name.	Where from.	Adults.		Children.		Remarks.
							M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Jan. 4	Altagracia.....	420	Spanish.....	Araide.....	Havana.....	123				
2	Jan. 5	Nestor.....	1,414	British.....	Drenning.....	Singapore.....	130				
3	Jan. 7	Kwangtung.....	491	do.....	Pitman.....	do.....	61				
4	Jan. 7	Hoogley.....	1,767	French.....	De Bovis.....	Saigon.....	69				
5	Jan. 7	Japan.....	4,352	American.....	Freeman.....	San Francisco.....	565				A.
6	Jan. 8	Hindostan.....	991	British.....	De Smidt.....	Singapore.....	49				
7	Jan. 11	Sea Shell.....	223	do.....	Bissett.....	Sydney.....	23				
8	Jan. 13	Dolores Ugarte.....	800	San Salvador.....	Saul.....	Havana.....	49				
9	Jan. 15	Hattie C. Besse.....	666	American.....	Berse.....	Portland, Oregon.....	169				
10	Jan. 17	Sin Nanzing.....	722	British.....	Drage.....	Singapore.....	61				
11	Jan. 21	Mars.....	679	American.....	Bennett.....	Manila.....	125				
12	Jan. 24	Albion.....	452	British.....	Dunn.....	Saigon.....	27				
13	Jan. 24	America.....	1,400	San Salvador.....	Perks.....	Callao.....	22				
14	Jan. 26	Ariel.....	1,736	American.....	Limmerman.....	Singapore.....	20				
15	Feb. 3	Achilles.....	1,550	British.....	Russell.....	do.....	30				
16	Feb. 3	Arloff.....	805	Russian.....	Winsor, jr.....	Saigon.....	30				
17	Feb. 4	Glenartney.....	1,087	British.....	Bolton.....	Singapore.....	60				

Return of vessels bringing Chinese passengers to the port of Victoria, Hong-Kong, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Date arrived.	Ship's name.	Tons.	Colors.	Master's name.	Where from.	Adults.		Children.		Remarks.
							M.	F.	M.	F.	
18	Feb. 9	China.....	3,836	American	Cavarley.....	San Francisco.	228				B.
19	Feb. 12	Mars.....	679	do	MacCaslin.....	Manila.....	64	.....	.....	.....	
20	Mar. 1	Penang.....	583	do	White.....	Sydney.....	47	.....	.....	.....	
21	Mar. 3	Prospector.....	235	British	Black.....	Dunedin.....	68	.....	.....	.....	
22	Mar. 3	Arloff.....	805	Russian	Winsor, jr.....	Saigon.....	101	.....	.....	.....	
23	Mar. 5	Clan Alpine.....	943	British	Hutchison.....	Singapore.....	90				B.
24	Mar. 7	America.....	4,454	American	Doane.....	San Francisco	78	.....	.....	.....	
25	Mar. 7	Tigro.....	1,700	French	Baileve.....	Saigon.....	40	.....	.....	.....	
26	Mar. 9	Mars.....	679	American	MacCaslin.....	Manila.....	131	.....	.....	.....	
27	Mar. 17	Ajax.....	1,549	British	Ridd.....	Singapore.....	60	.....	.....	.....	
28	Mar. 19	Fusi-yama.....	710	do	Dandas.....	Saigon.....	70	.....	.....	.....	
29	Mar. 26	Albion.....	591	do	Dunn.....	do.....	25	.....	.....	.....	
30	Mar. 29	Arloff.....	805	Russian	Winsor, jr.....	do.....	130	.....	.....	.....	
31	April 1	Camboge.....	1,682	French	Tourniere.....	do.....	38	.....	.....	.....	
32	April 2	Coleroon.....	760	British	Montgomery.....	Melbourne.....	112	.....	.....	.....	
33	April 6	China.....	978	do	Garden.....	Singapore.....	86				C.
34	April 6	Japan.....	4,352	American	Freeman.....	San Francisco	168	.....	.....	.....	
35	April 6	Glenartney.....	1,087	British	Bolton.....	Singapore.....	80	.....	.....	.....	
36	April 7	Joshua Bates.....	560	do	Sydserrf.....	Melbourne.....	199	.....	.....	.....	
37	April 8	Prim.....	182	Spanish	Bordenave.....	Manila.....	96	.....	.....	.....	
38	April 16	Agamemnon.....	1,550	British	Middleton.....	Singapore.....	155	.....	.....	.....	
39	April 20	Diomed.....	1,201	do	Crompton.....	do.....	30	.....	.....	.....	
40	April 25	Paragon.....	735	Siamese	Wichers.....	Bangkok.....	22	.....	.....	.....	
41	April 25	Fusi-yama.....	710	British	Dundas.....	Saigon.....	36	.....	.....	.....	
42	April 26	Arloff.....	1,013	do	Winsor, jr.....	do.....	100	.....	.....	.....	
43	April 28	Manila.....	447	Spanish	Abaroa.....	Manila.....	303				C.
44	April 30	Dounai.....	1,650	French	Bourdon.....	Saigon.....	46	.....	.....	.....	
45	April 30	Eleanor Dixon.....	405	British	Matthews.....	do.....	24	.....	.....	.....	
46	May 3	Mauritius.....	1,341	do	Correg.....	Singapore.....	47	.....	.....	.....	
47	May 4	Clan Alpine.....	942	do	Hutchison.....	do.....	140	.....	.....	.....	
48	May 4	Shooting Star.....	618	Siamese	Taugheld.....	Bangkok.....	30	.....	.....	.....	
49	May 5	Hindustan.....	991	British	De Smidt.....	Singapore.....	60	.....	.....	.....	
50	May 6	Cruiser.....	465	Siamese	Radenac.....	Bangkok.....	28	.....	.....	.....	
51	May 7	Great Republic.....	3,881	American	Warsaw.....	San Francisco	140	.....	.....	.....	
52	May 16	Mars.....	679	do	MacCaslin.....	Manila.....	125	.....	.....	.....	
53	May 18	Eastern Isles.....	407	British	Knight.....	Singapore.....	36				C.
54	May 20	Omar Pacha.....	398	Siamese	Luders.....	Bangkok.....	30	.....	.....	.....	
55	May 20	Prim.....	182	Spanish	Bordenave.....	Manila.....	75	.....	.....	.....	
56	May 25	Hoogly.....	1,767	French	De Bovis.....	Saigon.....	40	.....	.....	.....	
57	May 26	Nile.....	1,081	British	Wright.....	Singapore.....	84	.....	.....	.....	
58	June 1	China.....	3,836	American	Doane.....	San Francisco	146	.....	.....	.....	
59	June 4	Sawanada.....	505	do	Clarke.....	Saigon.....	425	.....	.....	.....	

60	June	6	Arratoon Apear.	938	British	Miller	Singapore	130
61	June	6	Rapid.	429	Siamese	Carlos	Bangkok	30
62	June	6	Glenartney	1, 087	British	Bolton	Singapore	160
63	June	7	Agua	350	Portuguese	Santos	do	31
64	June	8	Telegraph	302	Siamese	Bloom	Bangkok	40
65	June	10	Moning	2, 006	British	Jayne	Singapore	102
66	June	13	Mary Goddard	312	Dutch	Nouhuys	do	59
67	June	13	Goelands	600	French	Calliet	Saigon	47
68	June	15	Prim	1, 572	British	Butlin	Singapore	250
69	June	15	Resolution	816	Siamese	Garnier	Bangkok	79
70	June	15	Mars	679	American	MacCaslin	Manila	287
71	June	16	Burlington	485	British	Sachozé	Saigon	35
72	June	16	Enterprise	480	Siamese	Hunter	Bangkok	25
73	June	17	Macao	700	San Salvador	Morales	Havana	30
74	June	17	Norseman	711	Siamese	Hansen	Bangkok	35
75	June	18	Gesine Brous	399	North German	Groné Wold	Saigon	30
76	June	20	Fortune	447	Siamese	Lubeck	Bangkok	30
77	June	20	Noranside	601	British	Deas	Singapore	92
78	June	21	Peiho	2, 230	French	Melizan	do	165
79	June	23	Ephrem	389	do	Bauand	Saigon	27
80	June	25	Magdala	549	British	Davidson	Singapore	51
81	June	29	Onward	606	do	Whyte	Sydney	115
82	June	30	Prosperity	475	Siamese	Demsky	Bangkok	23
83	June	30	Canton	779	do	Nuisner	do	160
84	July	2	Kinehong Tai	316	do	Jessen	do	123
85	July	4	Japan	4, 352	American	Freeman	San Francisco	140
86	July	4	Suwanada	505	do	Clarke	Saigon	237
87	July	4	China	978	British	Garden	Singapore	60
88	July	6	Clan Alpine	942	do	Beckett	do	100
89	July	7	Chowsye	462	Siamese	Jargensen	Bangkok	50
90	July	11	Castle	374	do	Nisted	do	50
91	July	11	Amaranth	400	North German	Steinbock	Saigon	60
92	July	14	Ferdinand	415	do	Meyer	do	32
93	July	18	Aurora	295	Siamese	Plettner	Bangkok	40
94	July	19	Imperatrice	1, 551	French	Macaire	Saigon	46
95	July	19	Mars	679	American	MacCaslin	Manila	236
96	July	19	Tay Watt	656	Siamese	Sass	Bangkok	25
97	July	20	Hydra	397	North German	Range	Saigon	35
98	July	27	Daylight	447	Siamese	Rademaker	Bangkok	25
99	July	27	Kun-yung Tye	329	do	Lango	do	35
100	July	29	United Service	600	British	Tough	Singapore	200
101	Aug.	1	Suwanada	505	American	Clarke	do	220
102	Aug.	3	America	4, 454	do	Warsaw	San Francisco	182
103	Aug.	4	Jane	341	British	Le Bas	Saigon	37
104	Aug.	4	Walter	237	Siamese	Wotherspoon	Bangkok	42
105	Aug.	5	Comet	507	do	Schnoor	do	50
106	Aug.	6	Hindostan	991	British	De Smidt	Singapore	100
107	Aug.	8	Glenartney	1, 087	do	Bolton	do	80
108	Aug.	10	Prim	182	Spanish	Acevedo	Manila	35
109	Aug.	10	Mars	679	American	MacCaslin	do	107

Return of vessels bringing Chinese passengers to the port of Victoria, Hong-Kong, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Date arrived.	Ship's name.	Tons.	Colors.	Master's name.	Where from.	Adults.		Children.		Remarks.
							M.	F.	M.	F.	
110	Aug. 20	Queen of England	542	Siamese	Hoffmann	Bangkok	25				
111	Aug. 20	Burra Noorfol	360	do	Young	Singapore	131				
112	Aug. 22	Tien-tsin	109	do	Pioche	Saigon	24				
113	Aug. 22	Nile	163	British	Walker	do	30				
114	Aug. 24	William Miller	566	do	Nyberg	Bangkok	40				
115	Aug. 29	Suwanada	505	American	Clarke	Singapore	312				
116	Sept. 5	Chita	978	British	Gardner	do	78				
117	Sept. 5	Thales	774	do	Lamont	do	80				
118	Sept. 5	Great Republic	3,881	American	Doane	San Francisco	318				D.
119	Sept. 12	Mars	679	do	MacCaslin	Manila	273				
120	Sept. 17	John Worster	611	do	Knowles	Singapore	122				
121	Sept. 19	Cathaya	790	British	Paterson	Sydney	39				
122	Sept. 19	Maria Diederika	720	Dutch	Von Lendern	Singapore	37				
123	Sept. 22	United Service	725	British	Tough	Saigon	300				
124	Sept. 26	Glengairn	894	do	Garriock	Melbourne	205				
125	Sept. 28	Suwanada	505	American	Clarke	Singapore	130				
126	Sept. 30	Whirlwind	868	British	Graham	Melbourne	270				
127	Oct. 1	Cruizer	465	Siamese	Radenac	Bangkok	34				E.
128	Oct. 4	China	3,836	American	Freeman	San Francisco	380				
129	Oct. 8	Glenartney	1,087	British	Bolton	Singapore	200				
130	Oct. 10	Hindustan	991	do	De Smidt	do	128				
131	Oct. 12	Ava	1,092	French	Kasseean	Saigon	22				
132	Oct. 24	Shaftesbury	524	Russian	Aitken	Singapore	42				
133	Oct. 25	Peiho	2,100	French	Melizan	Saigon	28				
134	Oct. 31	Manila	447	Spanish	Abaroa	Manila	128				
135	Nov. 2	Elgin	889	British	Hutton	Singapore	29				
136	Nov. 3	Suwanada	505	American	Clarke	do	235				
137	Nov. 4	Japan	4,352	do	Warsaw	San Francisco	525				
138	Nov. 11	Thales	774	British	Lamont	Singapore	70				
139	Nov. 14	Luzon	517	American	Dunn	Manila	146				
140	Nov. 14	Tigre	1,950	French	Boileve	Saigon	54				
141	Nov. 15	China	978	British	Gardner	Singapore	150				
142	Nov. 18	Henry Miller	408	do	Dickson	Sydney	45				
143	Dec. 1	Manila	447	Spanish	Abaroa	Manila	120				
144	Dec. 6	America	4,454	American	Doane	San Francisco	672				F.
145	Dec. 6	Hindustan	991	British	De Smidt	do	120				
146	Dec. 8	Achilles	1,550	do	Russell	do	139				
147	Dec. 8	Callao	1,004	San Salvador	Lavarello	Callao	21				
148	Dec. 9	Glenartney	1,087	British	Bolton	Singapore	100				
149	Dec. 9	Provence	900	French	Macaire	Saigon	116				
150	Dec. 10	United Service	725	British	Elphick	do	150				
151	Dec. 14	Luzon	591	American	Dunn	Manila	200				

152	Dec. 28	Archer	904	American	Power	Sydney	94
153	Dec. 30	Suwanada	505	do	Clarke	Saigon	170
Total tons			159,904	Total passengers			16,608

SUMMARY.

From—		Adults.		Children.		From—		Adults.		Children.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Singapore		5,182				Havana		202			
San Francisco		3,602				Portland		169			
Saigon		2,681				Dunedin		68			
Manila		2,451				Callao		43			
Bangkok		1,071				Total		16,618			
Melbourne		786									
Sydney		363									
A. Brought				\$532,696 00		E. Brought				\$394,026 00	
B. Brought				390,462 00		F. Brought				421,341 39	
C. Brought				695,460 00		Total				2,863,748 39	
D. Brought				429,763 00							

Return of the arrivals of vessels at this port from places outside the colony for the following years.

Years.		British.		Foreign.		Total.		Years.		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.			No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
1859		560	286,775	598	339,761	1,158	625,536	1867†		1,515	751,678	931	443,148	2,333	2,562,528
1860		737	430,185	797	443,014	1,534	873,199	1868†		1,327	621,545	520,787	1,367,702	2,750	2,501,815
1861		552	318,384	707	339,812	1,259	658,197	1869†		1,372	663,160	525,457	1,510,698	2,525,408	
1862		636	316,706	754	372,123	1,390	688,829	1870†		1,505	824,680	851	464,802	2,781	2,836,436
1863		816	472,125	1,006	422,799	1,822	894,924					523,235	1,397,446		
1864		1,043	549,162	1,221	464,586	2,264	1,013,748					895	503,050		
1865		1,115	636,285	1,091	426,974	2,206	1,063,259					525,491	1,508,706		
1866†		856	522,825	1,040	427,031	1,896	949,856								

* Includes transports during the war.
† Trade with India reduced.

† Includes Canton and Macao steamers.
§ Chinese junks.

Number and tonnage of vessels of each nation entered at the port of Victoria, in the colony of Hong-Kong, in the year 1870.

Flag.	Steamers in cargo.		Steamers in ballast.		Sailing-vessels in cargo.		Sailing-vessels in ballast.		Total cargo.		Total ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British.....	378	327,624	46	13,053	946	411,952	135	72,051	1,324	739,576	181	85,104	1,505	824,680
American.....	75	85,213	4	1,028	65	57,915	16	12,868	140	143,128	20	13,896	160	157,024
French.....	52	59,218	5	4,169	78	45,190	20	7,073	130	104,408	25	11,242	155	115,650
North German.....	25	14,678	1	642	152	49,294	92	35,427	177	63,972	93	36,069	270	100,041
Dutch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	11,952	3	1,184	27	11,952	3	1,184	30	13,136
Danish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8,285	12	3,474	30	8,285	12	3,474	42	11,759
Russian.....	12	6,991	2	1,000	3	1,310	2	815	15	8,301	4	1,815	19	10,116
Spanish.....	15	5,679	3	1,997	51	16,293	3	1,388	66	21,972	6	3,385	72	25,357
Belgian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,088	1	544	2	1,088	1	544	3	1,632
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	350	2	1,067	1	350	2	1,067	3	1,417
Austrian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	575	.....	.....	1	575	1	575
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3,669	7	2,966	11	3,669	7	2,966	18	6,635
Swedish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,701	3	1,197	7	1,701	3	1,197	10	2,898
Hawaiian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	1	380	1	150	1	380	2	530
Siamese.....	3	783	.....	.....	88	40,746	.....	.....	91	41,529	.....	.....	91	41,529
Italian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	897	.....	.....	1	897	1	897
San Salvador.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,881	13	10,321	2	1,881	13	10,321	15	12,202
Columbia, U. S.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,331	.....	.....	1	1,331	.....	.....	1	1,331
Chinese junks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,538	1,234,064	6,953	274,642	18,538	1,234,064	6,953	274,642	25,491	1,508,706
Peruvian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	341	.....	.....	2	341	.....	.....	2	341
Total.....	560	500,186	61	21,889	20,005	1,887,512	7,265	426,869	20,565	2,387,698	7,326	448,758	27,891	2,836,456

Number and tonnage of vessels of each nation cleared at ports in the colony of Hong-Kong in the year 1870.

Flag.	Steamers in cargo.		Steamers in ballast.		Sailing-vessels in cargo.		Sailing-vessels in ballast.		Total cargo.		Total ballast.		Total tonnage.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British	350	314,273	49	13,325	837	339,355	285	157,617	1,187	653,628	334	170,942	1,521	824,570
American	75	85,258	2	248	29	28,358	47	38,063	104	113,616	49	38,311	153	151,927
French	50	57,855	5	4,632	32	28,170	70	27,357	82	86,025	75	31,919	157	118,014
North German	24	14,278	2	1,042	97	31,859	109	39,228	121	46,137	111	40,270	232	86,407
Dutch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4,213	23	9,273	9	4,213	23	9,273	32	13,486
Danish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	6,425	19	5,541	24	6,425	19	5,541	43	11,966
Russian	11	6,341	3	1,350	4	542	2	1,150	15	6,883	5	2,500	20	9,383
Spanish	16	6,734	2	942	32	10,578	26	7,994	48	17,312	28	8,936	76	26,248
Belgian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	544	3	1,891	1	544	3	1,891	4	2,435
Portuguese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	350	3	1,206	1	350	3	1,206	4	1,556
Austrian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	575	.....	.....	1	575	1	575
Norwegian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,141	17	6,499	4	1,141	17	6,499	21	7,640
Swedish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,069	3	1,154	7	2,069	3	1,154	10	3,223
Hawaiian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	380	1	150	1	380	1	150	2	539
Siamese	2	707	.....	.....	46	21,372	38	17,106	48	22,079	38	17,106	86	39,185
Anamese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	355	.....	.....	1	355	.....	.....	1	355
Italian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	897	.....	.....	1	897	1	897
San Salvador .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	12,909	.....	.....	16	12,909	16	12,909
Columbia, U. S. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,311	.....	.....	1	1,311	1	1,311
Chinese junks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,354	1,279,282	5,675	204,777	19,354	1,279,282	5,675	204,777	25,029	1,484,059
Total	528	485,446	63	21,539	20,479	1,754,993	6,340	534,698	21,007	2,240,439	6,403	556,237	27,410	2,796,676

Exports from Hong-Kong to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Whither exported.	Value.	Grand total.
Tea	San Francisco	\$171,786 61	\$1,008,408 52
Do	New York	798,514 53	
Do	Boston	35,112 96	
Do	Manzanilla, in transit	709 50	
Do	Valparaiso, in transit	2,284 92	
Oil	San Francisco	93,061 01	124,065 15
Do	New York	26,577 64	
Do	Portland, Oregon	4,426 50	
Sundries	San Francisco	502,446 86	574,965 54
Do	New York	56,898 02	
Do	Boston	1,237 97	
Do	Cleveland, Ohio	235 05	
Do	Manzanilla, in transit	315 21	
Do	Callao, in transit	206 00	
Do	Victoria, in transit	448 22	
Do	Mexico, in transit	771 48	
Do	Guatemala, in transit	5,535 28	
Do	Portland, Oregon	6,871 45	
Feathers	San Francisco	125 25	125 25
Rice	do	804,460 53	837,008 63
Do	Portland, Oregon	32,628 10	
Chinese clothing	San Francisco	9,161 34	9,161 34
Opium	do	462,004 43	475,495 15
Do	Honolulu, in transit	4,585 90	
Do	Valparaiso, in transit	1,097 50	
Do	Callao, in transit	975 36	
Do	Victoria	5,348 46	
Do	Portland, Oregon	1,483 50	21,765 18
Fire-crackers	San Francisco	6,558 15	
Do	New York	15,207 03	8,352 05
Chinese medicine	San Francisco	8,352 05	
Rattan	do	2,757 71	2,988 81
Do	New York	231 10	
Matting	San Francisco	43,029 76	25,674 69
Do	New York	12,630 33	
Do	Boston	14 60	
Cigars	San Francisco	641 00	1,564 06
Do	New York	923 06	
Coffee	San Francisco	3,843 44	3,843 44
Stones	do	469 00	591 90
Do	Portland, Oregon	122 90	
Pepper	San Francisco	14,913 48	14,913 48
Sundry goods	do	1,871 45	3,393 20
Do	Cleveland	39 25	
Do	Callao, in transit	1,482 50	
Silk	San Francisco	12,175 47	892,349 66
Do	New York	857,075 80	
Do	Boston	571 16	
Do	Mazatlan, in transit	11,117 89	
Do	Relijo, in transit	450 62	
Do	Panama, in transit	1,855 52	
Do	Manzanilla, in transit	2,100 00	
Do	Valparaiso	1,800 81	
Do	Callao, in transit	2,927 42	
Do	Mexico, in transit	704 60	
Do	Guatemala, in transit	1,570 37	
Pickles	San Francisco	4,637 60	6,157 30
Do	New York	1,495 00	
Do	Portland, Oregon	24 70	
Camphor-wood trunks	San Francisco	596 35	596 35
Cassia	do	1,581 54	57,229 85
Do	New York	55,648 31	
Sugar	San Francisco	200,389 15	200,389 15
Saltpeter	do	12,543 37	12,543 37
Root flour	do	789 72	789 72
Star-anise seed and cassia oil	do	3,271 55	12,329 62
Do	New York	9,056 07	
Ginger	San Francisco	483 40	565 90
Do	New York	182 50	
Tobacco, (Chinese)	San Francisco	1,076 64	1,439 64
Do	Honolulu, in transit	363 00	
Pills	San Francisco	35 30	35 30
Nutmegs	do	2,905 02	2,905 02
Shawls	do	495 44	495 44
Quicksilver-flasks, empty	do	2,103 50	2,103 50
Vermilion	do	187 55	10,794 34
Do	New York	10,606 79	
Beans	San Francisco	357 00	357 00
China-ware	do	129 00	2,026 80
Do	New York	1,747 80	
Do	Boston	150 00	

Exports from Hong-Kong to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Whither exported.	Value.	Grand total.
Musk.....	San Francisco.....	\$1,442 50	} \$18,735 80
Do.....	New York.....	17,293 30	
Indigo.....	San Francisco.....	1,763 49	1,763 49
Tin.....	do.....	5,169 00	5,169 00
Portraits.....	do.....	104 50	104 50
Seed-coral.....	New York.....	1,347 50	1,347 50
Hemp-bags.....	do.....	69 50	69 50
Camphor.....	do.....	50,331 41	50,331 41
Piece-goods.....	do.....	5,608 53	} 12,103 96
Do.....	Boston.....	982 67	
Do.....	Mazatlan, in transit.....	4,194 76	
Do.....	Panama, in transit.....	73 50	
Do.....	Guatemala, in transit.....	1,244 50	} 366 18
Galanga.....	New York.....	366 18	
Gamboge.....	do.....	8,711 17	8,711 17
Dunnage-sticks.....	do.....	421 10	421 10
Silver-ware.....	do.....	1,333 87	1,333 87
Carved ivory boxes.....	do.....	141 00	141 00
Satin.....	do.....	44 50	44 50
Chutney.....	do.....	45 50	45 50
Blooms.....	do.....	3,397 85	3,397 85
Coral-beads.....	do.....	1,729 71	1,729 71
Lacquered ware.....	do.....	440 00	440 00
Straw-braid.....	do.....	5,129 53	5,129 53
Nut-galls.....	do.....	330 49	330 49
Japan wood.....	do.....	333 00	333 00
Lithographic paper.....	do.....	1,386 86	1,386 86
Wax.....	do.....	829 00	829 00
Spice.....	do.....	344 00	344 00
Chinese liquor.....	Portland, Oregon.....	98 00	98 00
Total.....			4,430,309 27

Statement of through cargoes taken by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers from February, 1867, to October 31, 1871.

Date.	Matting.	Opium.	Teas.	Raw silk.	Silk piece-goods.	Fire-crackers.	Oils.	Coffee.	General mer- chandise.
1867.....	1,961	593	10,332	246	115	2,395	2,282	609	21,493
1868.....	1,839	499	15,480	277	635	1,113	2,633	616	28,513
1869.....	535	388	16,615	278	587	494	5,915	2,227	31,942
1870.....	120	319	20,522	861	971	144	10,787	77	32,630
January, 1871.....		91	7,355	209	119		615		2,510
February, 1871.....		56	2,937	64	86		80	55	1,341
March, 1871.....		95	2,811	29	104	396	346	1,120	2,001
April, 1871.....		133	1,050	124	92	27	37		1,812
May, 1871.....		91	1,538	37	62	397	10		3,360
June, 1871.....		124	1,031	20	339		100	300	2,510
July, 1871.....		167	12,574	68	578		100		646
August, 1871.....		144	7,281	137	259				1,841
September, 1871.....		139	7,012	142	290		165		3,588
October, 1871.....	21	202	10,443	59	362	25		300	2,798
Total*.....	23	1,242	54,032	889	2,291	845	1,453	1,775	22,407

* From January 1 to October 31, 1871, inclusive.

Statement of through cargoes taken by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers from February, 1867, to October 31, 1871—Continued.

Date.	Rice.	Sugar.	Cassia.	Cloves.	Pepper.	Beans and peas.	Hemp.	Total packages.	Total tons.
1867	28,831	3,828	100	581	1,196	489	600	75,651	4,826
1868	17,160	3,217	620	261	761	993	4,098	78,715	6,158
1869	30,094	13,179	253	30	333	2,728	4,787	110,385	8,241
1870	31,196	4,104	171	20	398	982	4,960	108,262	7,885
January, 1871	3,044	37					800	14,760	1,102
February, 1871	7,516		200			60	1,000	13,397	1,017
March, 1871	1,088					450	1,000	9,440	834
April, 1871	725	61	70		93	344	1,000	5,568	595
May, 1871	1,221	628	26		20	100	1,000	8,490	724
June, 1871	478				100	110	800	6,112	682
July, 1871	640	640				300	400	16,113	1,222
August, 1871	396				348	150	400	10,956	891
September, 1871	1,152	160				300		13,008	914
October, 1871	8,191					365	800	23,566	1,579
Total*	24,451	1,526	296		561	2,179	7,200	121,410	9,560

* From January 1 to October 31, 1871, inclusive.

Census of Hong-Kong, including the military and naval establishment, April 2, 1871.

	POPULATION.				
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans and Americans, resident population	1,381	684	407	264	2,736
British military	709	36	45	31	821
British naval establishment	1,022				1,022
European police	109	8	6	3	126
Europeans and Americans, mercantile shipping in the harbor	1,080	29			1,109
Europeans and Americans, temporary residents	57				57
Europeans and Americans, prisoners	60				60
Total of Europeans and Americans	4,418	757	458	298	5,931
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, resident	470	97	54	64	685
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, crews of mercantile vessels in harbor	697	6			703
Indians, military	1,094	10	9	9	1,122
Indians, police	285	8	3	2	298
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, prisoners	15				15
Total of Indians, &c.	2,561	121	66	75	2,823
Chinese in employ of Europeans, resident	5,436	808	170	195	6,609
Chinese in employ of Europeans, in harbor	548	2			550
Chinese police	223				223
Chinese employed by naval and military establishments	458				458
Chinese residing in Victoria	47,647	14,269	5,299	5,769	72,984
Chinese residing in villages and Kowloon	6,325	2,051	1,296	835	10,507
Boat-population in Victoria	6,021	2,542	2,142	1,604	12,309
Boat-population other than in Victoria	5,136	3,010	1,840	1,414	11,400
Prisoners	391	13			404
Total of Chinese	72,185	22,695	10,747	9,817	115,444
Total population	79,164	23,573	11,271	10,190	124,198

Census of Hong-Kong, &c.—Continued.

	POPULATION.				
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Of European and American fixed residents there are :					
British	524	160	102	83	869
Portuguese	447	467	290	163	1,367
German	152	14	.....	4	170
American	94	17	11	11	133
French	48	9	1	2	60
Danish	22	1	.....	.....	23
Italian	11	13	.....	1	25
Spanish	35	.....	2	.....	37
Swiss	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Austrian	2	1	1	.....	4
Norwegian	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Swedish	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Russian	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Belgian	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Mexican	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Dutch	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Turkish	3	1	.....	.....	4
Hungarian	2	1	.....	.....	3
Grecian	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	1,381	684	407	264	2,736

Table showing the ages of the European and American resident population, April 2, 1871.

Number of persons.	20 years and under.	30 years and under.	40 years and under.	50 years and under.	60 years and under.	70 years and under.	80 years and under.
2,736	906	880	586	240	84	33	7

Table showing the religious denominations of the European and American resident population.

No. of persons.	Church of Eng-land.	Roman Catho-lic.	Episcopalians.	Presbyterians.	Independents.	Methodists.	Unitarians.	Lutherans.	Baptists.	Quakers.	Jews.	Not stated.
2,736	875	1,629	44	62	12	5	4	53	1	2	19	30

Table showing the ages of the Goa, Manila, Indian, &c., resident population, and their religious denominations.

Number of persons.	20 years and under.	30 years and under.	40 years and under.	50 years and under.	60 years and under.	70 years and under.	80 years and under.
685	174	286	151	57	13	3	1

Religious denominations of above :

Roman Catholic	485
Jews	46
Mohammedans, Mussulmans, &c	154
Total	685

Detailed return of the number and description of vessels anchored and plying in the harbor and bays of Hong-Kong and their population.

Description of vessels.	VICTORIA.						ABERDEEN.						SHAUKIWAN, ETC.						STANLEY, ETC.						KOWLOON.						TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Trading-junks	84	1,408	39	44	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

SUMMARY OF RETURN.

Locality.	Number of vessels.	POPULATION.				Total number of persons.
		Adults.		Children.		
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	
Victoria.....	1, 872	6, 021	2, 542	2, 142	1, 604	12, 309
Aberdeen, &c	370	1, 225	716	422	348	2, 711
Shankiwan.....	808	2, 465	1, 338	773	670	5, 446
Stanley, &c.....	136	502	243	203	180	1, 128
Kowloon, &c.....	419	944	513	442	216	2, 115
Total.....	3, 605	11, 157	5, 552	3, 982	3, 018	23, 709

Educational statistics.

Class of school.	No. of schools.	Number of British and foreign scholars.		Total number of British and foreign schol-ars.	Number of Chinese scholars.		Total number of Chinese schol-ars.	Grand total.
		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		
Government.....	24	23	.....	23	1,168	111	1,279	1,302
Roman Catholic, including reformatory.....	6	105	80	185	136	182	318	503
Diocesan orphanage.....	1	12	7	19	3	7	10	29
London mission.....	2	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	60
Private schools.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Berlin mission.....	1	9	9	18	.....	.....	.....	20
Basle mission.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	50
Chinese, general.....	32	.....	.....	.....	685	4	689	689
Chinese, private.....	5	.....	.....	.....	29	6	35	35
Total.....	74	149	96	245	2,081	380	2,461	2,706

Census of Hong-Kong for each year (on December 31) from 1858 to 1869, and census 1870-'71, exclusive of military, naval, and police establishment.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868-'69.	1870-'71.
Europeans and Americans.....	1,109	1,034	1,592	1,557	1,604	1,644	1,963	2,034	2,113	2,151	2,229	2,736
Goa, Manila, Indian, and other mixed blood.....	566	447	784	1,284	1,268	1,336	1,488	1,645	1,231	1,150	997	1,388
Aliens, chiefly seamen and temporary residents.....	82	150	100	100	100	100	100	150	200	250	130	57
Chinese in the employ of Europeans.....	2,618	3,166	3,940	4,111	4,897	4,937	6,239	6,836	6,658	6,441	6,739	7,617
Chinese residing in Victoria.....	42,799	45,053	52,916	61,958	63,380	65,351	67,743	73,803	65,606	75,743	72,959	72,984
Chinese residing in villages.....	4,704	4,574	5,276	11,215	12,297	12,550	11,836	11,371	9,618	9,951	11,164	10,507
Chinese boats; population in Victoria harbor.....	16,277	14,701	17,417	18,871	21,336	20,699	20,991	19,153	13,855	13,030	14,030	12,309
Other than Victoria harbor.....	5,648	16,136	11,142	12,038	10,303	9,838	8,343	7,732	13,099	8,293	8,496	11,400
Vagrants.....	1,500	1,500	1,600	2,508	2,500	2,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Emigrants.....	200	150	150	229	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Street coolies.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prisoners, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	450	626	695	795	780	718	452	478	479
Total.....	75,503	86,911	94,917	119,321	123,511	124,850	121,498	125,504	115,098	117,471	117,285	119,477

Classification and number of public and private buildings in the colony of Hong-Kong, April 2, 1871.

	Victoria.	Villages.	Total.
Public offices, barracks, guard-rooms, police-stations, and other government buildings, exclusive of military and naval buildings.	38	15	53
Churches, chapels, and places of worship, British and foreign	10	3	13
Government schools	7	17	24
Mosques and Chinese temples	12	14	26
Houses and other buildings assessed above £100 per annum value, occupied.	706	8	714
Shops and private buildings at and below £100 per annum value, occupied.	4,426	975	5,401
Houses untenanted and unfinished	402	88	490
MILITARY BUILDINGS.	5,601	1,120	6,721
Barracks, (officers' and soldiers',) offices, and guard-rooms	18	6	24
Hospitals	2	1	3
Buildings hired for troops	5		5
Stores and workshops	28	1	29
Batteries	2		2
NAVAL BUILDINGS.	55	8	63
Store-houses, cooperage, timber-store, rigging-shed	7	1	8
Workshops	3		3
Offices, quarters, dwellings, and guard-room	3	2	5
Total	13	3	16
Grand total	5,669	1,131	6,800

INDIA.

AKYAB.

Statement showing the commerce at Akyab for the year ending March 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Betel-nut maunds*	26,226	\$75,030	Free	Ports in British India.
Cotton twist and yarn†	220,528	171,956		Do.
Crockery-ware†	36,126	16,076		Do.
Cutlery†	12,482	5,554		Do.
Coal tons	1,200	6,408	Free	England.
Gunny-bags number	1,313,600	179,407	Free	Ports in British India.
Do do	10,800	1,161	Re-exported.	Germany.
Hardware†	10,687	4,756		Ports in British India.
Piece-goods, cotton†	153,259	352,258		Do.
silk†	13,363	47,830		Do.
woolen†	2,451	33,075		Do.
Silk, raw†	476	1,595		Do.
Spirituuous liquors†	8,593	25,632		Do.
Sugar†	1,602	8,507		Do.
Timber tons	651	20,049	Free	Do.
Tobacco maunds*	10,521	41,585	Free	Do.
Treasure rupees	3,830,713	1,704,667	Free	Do.
Wines, beer, &c†	6,606	13,444		Do.
Do do	5,941	7,055	\$312	Great Britain.
Opium†	75,540	33,615		Ports in British India.
Oil, &c†	48,566	21,612		Do.
Sundry articles not enumerated above†	791,344	352,148		Do.
Total		3,123,420	312	

* 82.5 pounds.

† These articles are transshipped goods and have paid duty at port where first imported.

Statement showing the commerce at Akyab, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Betel-nut	maunds* 4,480	\$20,526	Ports in British India.
Copper	do 1	18	Do.
Cotton, raw	do 2,591	5,787	Do.
Cutch	do 3,353	13,800	Do.
Hides	number 5,293	3,576	Do.
Horns	do 4,050	821	Do.
Do.	do 10,000	1,749	English Channel for orders.
Ivory	maunds* 1	27	Ports in British India.
Rice and paddy	tons 5,844	79,710	Do.
Do.	do 127,093	2,460,531	English Channel for orders.
Timber	do 269	7,465	Ports in British India.
Tobacco	maunds* 2,561	11,795	Do.
Treasure	rupees 200,330	89,147	Do.
Sundries, articles not enumerated above	do 239,800	106,711	
Total		2,801,663	

* 82.5 pounds.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Akyab for the year ending March 31, 1871.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	English Channel, for orders						
Belgian	Ports in British India			2	1,851	2	1,851
	Belgium			1	1,103	1	1,103
	English Channel, for orders						
British	Ports in British India	81	38,851	51	40,140	132	78,991
	China			3	3,313	3	3,313
	Australia			1	695	1	695
	Brazil			3	1,738	3	1,738
	Belgium			1	298	1	298
	Cape of Good Hope			1	498	1	498
	England			1	833	1	833
	France						
	English Channel, for orders						
Dutch	British India			1	690	1	690
Danish	British India			1	733	1	733
	England						
French	Ports in British India			5	2,990	5	2,990
	France						
North German	Ports in British India			5	4,070	5	4,070
	Ports in China			2	1,995	2	1,995
	Germany			1	650	1	650
	English Channel, for orders						
Italian	Ports in British India			1	601	1	601
	England			1	568	1	568
	English Channel, for orders						
Norwegian	Ports in British India			7	4,092	7	4,092
	Brazil			2	932	2	932
	Holland			1	570	1	570
	Norway			2	1,044	2	1,044
	English Channel, for orders						
Russian	Ports in British India			1	476	1	476
	Australia			1	920	1	920
	English Channel, for orders						
Swedish	Ports in British India			5	2,630	5	2,630
	Cape of Good Hope			2	862	2	862
	English Channel, for orders						
Spanish	British India			2	1,753	2	1,753
United States	Ports in British India			6	6,683	6	6,683
	Brazil			1	1,222	1	1,222
	English Channel, for orders						
		81	38,851	111	83,950	192	122,801

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Akyab, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED.

Flag.	To—	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	English Channel, for orders			1	690	1	690
Belgian	Ports in British India						
	Belgium						
	English Channel, for orders			2	2,399	2	2,399
British	Ports in British India	80	38,000	2	614	82	38,614
	China						
	Australia						
	Brazil						
	Belgium						
	Cape of Good Hope						
	England			4	4,666	4	4,666
	France			1	799	1	799
	English Channel, for orders			53	42,114	53	42,114
Dutch	British India			1	634	1	634
Danish	British India						
	England			1	733	1	733
French	Ports in British India						
	France			5	3,086	5	3,086
North German	Ports in British India						
	Ports in China						
	Germany						
	English Channel, for orders			9	7,502	9	7,502
Italian	Ports in British India						
	England						
	English Channel, for orders			2	1,128	2	1,128
Norwegian	Ports in British India						
	Brazil						
	Holland						
	Norway						
	English Channel, for orders			18	9,764	18	9,764
Russian	Ports in British India						
	Australia						
	English Channel, for orders			7	4,537	7	4,537
Swedish	Ports in British India						
	Cape of Good Hope						
Spanish	English Channel, for orders			7	3,585	7	3,585
	British India			1	723	1	723
United States	Ports in British India						
	Brazil						
	English Channel, for orders			10	10,267	10	10,267
	Total	80	38,000	124	93,241	204	131,241

JAS. DICKIE.

BOMBAY.

Statement showing the commerce at Bombay for the year ending September 30, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence imported.
Coals	kilograms.. 17,494	\$23,000	Liverpool.
Do	do. 35,231		Do.
Do	do. 12,517		Newcastle.
General cargo	do. 30,654		Liverpool.
Ice, oil, and lumber	do. 60,317	40,500	Boston.
Ice and oil	do. 30,234		Do.
Rice and sugar	do. 13,683	18,000	Calcutta.
Rice and grain	do. 17,017	20,000	Rangoon.
Rice and teak	do. 14,311	18,750	Do.
Rice and plank	do. 11,149	6,000	Maulmain.
Railway-iron	do. 10,338		Rio Janeiro.
Total	do. 252,945	126,250	

Statement showing the commerce at Bombay, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Cardamoms kilograms..	5	\$2, 454	New York.
Condiments		311	Do.
Carpet, Hyderabad bales..	21	2, 421	Do.
Coffee, Mocha kilograms..	245	11, 216	Do.
Dates		599	Do.
Furniture, blackwood		511	Do.
Gunny-bags kilograms..	5, 215	17, 889	Do.
Gum-arabic and aloes do.....	56	1, 450	Do.
Linseed	52, 289	32, 416	Do.
Mustard seed do.....	377	2, 546	Do.
Senna-leaves do.....	1, 151	310	Do.
Skin, goat, dry and salted.... cirges..	4, 000	22, 718	Do.
Wool kilograms..	986	40, 875	Do.
Furniture, blackwood		54	Boston.
Gunny-bags kilograms..	953	3, 885	Do.
Linseed do.....	4, 818	29, 767	Do.
Mustard seed do.....	179	771	Do.
Oil-seed do.....	528	3, 215	Do.
Rugs, Hyderabad do.....		2, 222	Do.
Total kilograms..	66, 802	175, 630	
Total bales..	21		
Total cirges..	4, 000		

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Bombay for the year ending September 30, 1870

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Sailing-vessels.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	Akyab			1	1, 305
	Boston	6	5, 772		
	Calcutta.....			3	3, 217
	do.....	1	927		
	Cochin			1	827
	Galle			1	936
	Liverpool	6	6, 531		
	Maulmain	1	957	3	2, 647
	Mahe			1	957
	Newcastle.....	1	928		
	New York.....			1	927
	Rangoon	2	2, 190	2	1, 442
	Rio Janeiro	1	886		
	Singapore	1	936	1	1, 021
	Total	19	19, 127	14	13, 279

B. F. FARNHAM.

SINGAPORE.

AUGUST 1, 1871. (Received October 24.)

The island of Singapore is in latitude 1° 17' north, longitude 103° 51' east, and is close to the extreme southern terminus of the Malayan peninsula; the island is twenty-five miles long, and about fifteen miles broad. Thus located, it is made the half-way place on the great highway between Europe and China, and formerly between America and China.

POPULATION.

The population is mixed, and consists of Malays, Chinese, Javanese, Siamese, Borneoese, Klings, Hindustanese, Persians, Bengalese, Arabs, Europeans, &c., and number about 125,000. The Chinese predominate,

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on an average of 3 to 5. There are, at this time, only three Americans (citizens of the United States) residing in Singapore—the consul and two clerks of Boston firms.

CLIMATE.

“ The climate of Singapore is of course tropical, but there is no extreme of heat; during the past year, the thermometer has not risen above 93° Fahrenheit, in my office, which faces the sea, and is less than one hundred yards from the water. In the rear of the town, within three miles, where the merchants principally reside, and where luxuriant verdure absorbs some of the heat, the temperature does not often exceed 88° Fahrenheit. The lowest range of the thermometer at my office during the year has been 74° Fahrenheit. But the average temperature is about 87° Fahrenheit. Although the heat is not extreme, as it continues nearly the same all the year round, it becomes very depressing and debilitating, producing relaxation, languor, and lassitude. Enlargement of the liver is a common complaint among those who reside here over two years. It rains on an average two hundred and sixty days in the year, and the rain-fall is about 90 inches per year. The rain is in the form of frequent showers. Therefore the climate of Singapore may be looked upon as insidious, but not detrimental to temporary residents. Among the Chinese and native residents eruptive diseases, such as small-pox and terrible ulcers, elephantiasis, and fevers prevail to an alarming extent.

PRODUCTIONS.

This island produces nearly all the tropical fruits, such as oranges, limes, (no lemons,) pumpos, mangos, cocoa-nuts, jack-fruit, sour-sop, durian, dookoe, jamboe, pine-apple, anona, banana, rambutan, paolasan, custard-apple, mangostan, &c. The mangostan and durian are peculiar to this island. There are also produced here coffee, spices, nutmegs, pepper, gamboge, gambier, sago, mace, &c., but only in small quantities, owing to the natural laziness and indolence of the people. All these articles could be produced in large quantities for export by proper management. At one time, a few years since, the nutmeg was produced extensively, and largely exported from here, but because of one bad season it has ceased to be cultivated for export, although it grows and bears profusely, wherever planted on the island. The same may be said of cloves and cinnamon, coffee and pepper; each could be produced in paying quantities for export by exercising proper energy and enterprise. Gutta percha has been obtained from trees grown on the island, but not in large quantities. Gambier and pepper are produced for export on a limited scale, but the quantities increase yearly. Pepper and gambier are grown together, the refuse of the gambier affording an excellent manure for the pepper, and shading the pepper-plants while growing. The cocoa-nut is produced in large quantities, and the oil is largely exported. The yield of cocoa-nuts is about 100 nuts per tree per year. Indian corn (maize) and tobacco are grown here, but on a very small scale. The natives are so indolent that nearly all the labor of the place is performed by imported Chinese coolies, who are generally very industrious. Among the vegetable productions may be found beans, peas, (very small,) cucumbers, (very fine,) onions, lettuce, radishes, egg-plant, yams, and a variety of others, unknown to Europeans or Americans even by name.

MANUFACTURES.

There is very little manufacturing done at Singapore; large quantities of sago-pulp is brought from Borneo and adjacent islands, and manufactured into sago-flour, pearl-sago, medium sago, and large sago. Tapioca is also made in a small way. There is a factory here for the manufacture of cocoa-fiber, making it into mats, cordage, &c., but this industry is languishing for want of proper support. Cocoa-nut oil is made in considerable quantities, and exported. An enterprising British subject has established a factory for the making of essential oils, and now exports oil of citronella, lemon-grass, cloves, orange, kayaputi, (cajeput,) patchoula, nutmeg-oil, cinnamon, and nutmeg-oil paste.

COMMERCE.

As a commercial point, Singapore must increase more and more in importance. The exports to America, Great Britain, and the continent of Europe, during the past year, amounted to over \$8,000,000. More than one-third of the whole of this amount (viz, \$2,783,680.85) was sent to the United States of America. The total commerce of the port during the past year is estimated at \$70,000,000, but this can be only an approximate estimate, as there is no custom-house here, and shippers and consignees are not required by law to report their shipments and consignments. Owing to the slothfulness prevailing in official and commercial circles it is, therefore, utterly impossible to get at the imports or the nationality or tonnage of other than American vessels. The same will apply to exports and imports to and from here and China, Japan, Siam, Australia, and the islands of the archipelago, all of which goes to make up the grand total of \$70,000,000. The number of merchant-vessels, under American colors, during the year ending 30th June, 1871, was thirty-four; the total tonnage of American ships amounted to \$38,715.82. There were also five war-vessels of the United States here during the same period. Much of the commerce to the United States, from this port, is carried in foreign bottoms; and many American ships, doing business with this port, are under British colors.

MERCANTILE.

There is no American mercantile firm here at present, although there have been several at various times; but they generally retired in disgust, after a short and very feeble existence, not being able to compete with the underhand, double-dealing, and little meannesses practiced by the resident British merchants. The fact of British vessels carrying our commerce, American vessels under the British flag, and British merchants running down our mercantile firms, and transacting all our business with this port, is not productive of good to American commerce, or our individual interests, and should be, and could be, remedied. The American trade with this port (imports and exports) will average over \$4,000,000 per annum. As may be seen, the exports alone to the States amount to nearly three millions. It is but fair to suppose that Americans would prefer to do business with Americans, and that if a branch of some well-established and well-known American firm was located here, with large capital, they could and would, in a few years, control the greater part, if not the whole, of this immense American trade, much to the advantage of our country and citizens. At present, and for twenty years past, four-fifths of this trade have been controlled by one British firm here;

and the result, as may be expected, is that they are worth millions, made out of American merchants. The requisites to success, in establishing a branch of an American house here, is large capital, strict integrity, and good business qualifications, to compete with the large means and extensive resources of British firms long established.

In the way of business, excessive commissions are exacted, especially in the trade with America, as our citizens are somewhat reputed for their liberal ideas in business, as well as other matters. Commissions are regularly charged to American merchants that would not be submitted to by a British merchant; of course, our mercantile interests suffer from this state of things. As a sample, I will give the charges on a small invoice now before me, and will remark that the first charge of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission used to cover everything (except insurance and packages) in the days of the old East India merchant. This invoice is for coffee, value \$658.59.

Charges.

Commissions, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	\$18 36
140 mats, (original cost 8 cents each, here charged at $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents).....	36 40
Warehouse rent	2 62
Boat and cooly hire, receiving, weighing, &c	5 56
Insurance in warehouse	82
Stamps	1 65
Marine insurance	26 50
 Total	 91 91

These charges, it will be observed, are for a small invoice of coffee, and amount to nearly one-seventh of the whole purchase; but they are proportionably increased for larger invoices. Another invoice before me charges $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission. The usual price is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and that should include receiving, weighing, putting on board, rent, &c., or the commission should be understood to mean the agent's charges "when the goods are on board." In a vast majority of the purchases, the resident mercantile firm here who act as the agent of the American firm ordering never receive the goods at all into their warehouse; neither do they employ boats or coolies to put the goods on board; neither do they pay for "receiving" or "weighing." All this is done by the party who sells to the firm here, and forms part of the original purchase; that is to say, one hundred piculs of coffee, charged in the invoice at \$12.62 per picul, means that the party who sells to the firm here shall have the same weighed and put on board. For this weighing and putting on board the firm here charges their American correspondents extra, under the heading, "Boat and cooly hire, receiving, weighing, shipping," &c.; thus the American merchant is charged twice for the same service. This is the course pursued by the English merchants here; the German houses operate for a less commission where regular agreements are entered into, and their "extras" are also less. If an American mercantile house were established here on a firm basis, these evils and impositions would soon be abated. Such a house, so established and properly conducted, is almost sure of the American business, and a vast fortune in a few years.

TELEGRAPH AND STEAM.

This port is now in telegraphic communication with China, India, Java, Europe, America, and will be, in a few weeks, with Australia. Regular lines of French and English steamers ply weekly between the

above countries and Singapore. Terms for freight and passage are very high, compared to the same service in America; first-cabin passage on steamers in this vicinity is equal to \$16 per day. A telegraphic message consisting of twenty words can be sent to the United States for \$53.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The articles of export from Singapore come almost entirely from the adjacent islands, and consist of tin, gambia, sago, pepper, gutta-percha, rubber, coffee, sugar, sapan-wood, ratans, hides, horns, pearl-shells, tortoise-shells, gamboge, stick-lac, gum-damar, gum-benjamin, teel-seed, camphor, cinnamon, cloves, tea, cutch, cocoa-nut oil, dragon's blood, rice, cubebs, tapioca, Malacca canes, vegetable tallow, nutmegs, mace, and essential oils.

The imports from Europe are anchors, chains, canvas, cordage, oils, paints, tar, pitch, beer, guns, powder, coal, piece-goods, gray shirtings, cottons, yarns, turkey red, yellow metal, copper sheathing, and pig-lead.

The imports from America are brown sheetings and drillings, brown jeans, flour, ship-bread, mess pork and beef, tar, pitch, rosin, oils, anthracite coals, and kerosene. The demand for American productions is very moderate, but would be much increased had we an American firm here.

J. G. JEWELL.

Statement showing the exports from Singapore for the year ending June 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Camphor piculs*	876	\$12,702	All the exports herein reported were sent to Great Britain, the United States of America, and the continent of Europe.
Cassia do.	2,430	51,030	
Cloves do.	44	352	
Coffee do.	38,909	466,908	
Cubebs do.	1,241	6,825	
Cutch do.	10,943	44,772	
Canes do.	1,271	5,084	
Dragon's blood do.	120	3,000	
Gambier do.	568,612	1,535,353	
Gamboge do.	232	13,456	
Gum-damar do.	6,647	66,470	
Gum-benjamin do.	1,196	35,880	
Gutta-percha do.	33,998	23,798	
Hides, buffalo do.	29,998	298,880	
cow do.	3,898	50,674	
Horns do.	3,877	34,893	
India-rubber do.	5,554	222,160	
Mace do.	100	7,000	
Nutmegs do.	1,698	95,088	
Oil, cocoa-nut do.	116	1,044	
Pepper, black do.	138,463	1,646,657	
white do.	19,088	229,056	
Ratans do.	78,880	394,400	
Rice do.	59,511	119,022	
Sago, flour do.	161,097	483,291	
pearl do.	108,216	324,648	
Sapan-wood do.	5,041	8,750	
Sugar do.	1,153	6,919	
Stick-lac do.	957	16,269	
Tea chests.	2,211	44,220	
Shells, tortoise piculs.	35	1,654,442	
mother of pearl do.	319	17,545	
Tapioca do.	8,431	17,500	
Teel-seed do.	8,936	25,808	
Tin do.	54,244	29,508	
Vegetable tallow do.	1,182	10,047	
Total		8,003,451	

* The Singapore picul is 133½ pounds weight.

MALTA.

I.

JULY 25, 1871. (Received August 21.)

I forward by this mail samples of *Macrochloa tenacissima*, (the *Stipa tenacissima* of Linnæus,) a coarse grass or fine reed, which grows wild in various parts of Barbary, where it is called “*alka*,” (weed,) known here as “*esparto*,” and in Italy as “*sparteo*” or “*giunco di Spania*,” (Spanish rush.) The same plant, or a coarser variety, has been known for many years in the Mediterranean, coming mostly from Almeria and elsewhere in Southern Spain, the fiber having been used in making a coarse cordage for cables and hawsers of boats and small vessels, and ropes for various mechanical purposes, and for filling under mattresses, for which last purpose it is well fitted by its coolness and freedom from vermin. Since the partial failure of the ordinary materials, it has been largely used in the north of England in paper-making, and also for coarse sacking and bagging. A considerable trade has sprung up within the last few months, and three or four small steamers now run regularly between Barbary and Malta, mainly for the transport of the grass. It is reshipped here by steamers to London, Liverpool, and Newcastle. Several Maltese vessels of large burden have loaded at Tripoli directly for England, and several are now loading here. Freights are from 30s. to 35s. sterling, and the price here at present is from £4 10s. to £5 10s. per ton. An agent in Malta for a chemical house in Scotland is said to have been the first to introduce the article into England for the manufacture of paper.

I am informed that the esparto is the same plant long known in India as “*rhea*” or “*China grass*,” where it has been made into a coarse cloth. Owing to the great difficulty in preparing the fiber, the manufacture has never been profitable, and, as the plant is very abundant, the Indian government has offered a prize of £5,000 for the invention of adequate machinery.

II.

OCTOBER 20. (Received December 1.)

Report for the year 1870.

The statements contained in Tables A and B herewith are chiefly valuable for the light they throw upon the commerce of the Mediterranean in general, nearly all the articles enumerated, and all the most important ones, coming to Malta for storage, transshipment, and distribution to the various countries of the neighboring continents. The quantities released for home consumption, or produced here for exportation, are so trifling that no attempt at exact estimates of them has ever been made, and the returns of imports and exports are, therefore, mainly the statistics of so much of the general traffic of the Mediterranean as touches Malta *en passant*.

The total value of imports paying duty in 1870 was \$19,830,781, against \$23,467,964 in 1869, and of exports \$17,558,038, against \$20,265,922 in 1869. This decided decrease is almost entirely accounted for, so far as imports are concerned, by the decline in the shipments of grain, and especially of

wheat. To illustrate the movement of grain, I have given in Table E a statement of the values of imports and exports from and to each country for 1869 and 1870, followed by a statement of the total quantities of different kinds imported and exported, and the average price fixed for the exports by the custom-house. It will be seen that in 1870 the imports have fallen off from every quarter, (notably from Austria, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt,) except from Russia and Tunis, which show a large increase, Russia sending in 1869 more than a third, and in 1870 more than a half of the grand total from all countries. On the other hand, however, the values of grain exported in 1869 and 1870 are nearly equal, which is to be explained by the fact that a portion of the exports of 1870 was imported in 1869, and stowed here waiting for a market. It is to be observed that the distribution of the exports changed in 1870, Great Britain, Gibraltar, and Spain receiving less than in 1869, while France and the neighboring countries, Belgium and Italy, received far more, a disturbance no doubt due to the Franco-German war. The imports from Greece fell from \$821,159 to \$58,147; the exports to Spain from \$1,348,264 to \$353,392. America is charged in 1870 with Indian corn to the value of \$55,292. Where it went to, whether Canada, the United States, or South America, I do not know.

The general decline in quantity was greater than the decline in value, for in 1870 the average price of wheat had advanced from \$9.20 per quarter to \$11.37; of Indian corn, from \$5.57 to \$6.05; and of barley, from \$3.87 to 4.36. This shows that the demand had not lessened, but that the supply was insufficient. Twice during the year the grain in store here was reduced, by heavy shipments to England and France, to one or two days' supply for the home consumption, and only the timely arrival of cargoes from the Black Sea saved the island from serious inconvenience.

A large portion of the grain and oil actually in bonded stores here is represented by custom-house warrants or certificates of deposit, which are used as collateral securities in raising money for advance to the shippers of these articles at the places of growth, chiefly in Barbary, where money commands a high rate of interest. Large consignments indeed are made here for no other purpose than to be put in pawn, and the heaviest transactions of many local banking-houses are in advances on these securities.

The custom-house returns include only articles which pay duty, and of course cover only a portion, although by far the most important portion of the general commerce of the colony. The principal articles not enumerated are the following:

Coal, from England only, for the use of steamships. The amount received during the year was about 200,000 tons; value about \$1,400,000; an increase of 50,000 tons.

Coffee, sugar, rice, &c., for Sicily and Barbary.

Domestics, from England mainly, for Barbary.

Esparto, a reed which grows wild in abundance in Barbary, and which has lately been applied to paper-making in England. This is a new article added to Mediterranean commerce during the year. Besides shipments made from Tunis and Tripoli direct, large quantities were sent here for reshipment by steamers and sailing-vessels to England.

Gunpowder, for Barbary.

Petroleum, from the United States, for Sicily and the Levant. In the first half of the year the demand was active at 15s. per case of 10 gallons, but later the market grew weaker, owing to a lessening demand from

Sicily and the East, the price falling to 14s. per case. The business was greatly overdone throughout the Mediterranean.

Tobacco, from the United States, West Indies, the continent, and the Levant, for the Italian market. All that is certainly known of this trade will be found in Table F, showing the direct traffic with the United States. The shipments were in excess of the demand, and toward the end of the year the market was weak, the average price of American leaf-tobacco at auction being 44s. 9d. per cwt.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

A proposition was recently made in the government council to procure and publish the statistics of all imports and exports, which was voted down from the fear, so it is said here, of exposing the details of the contraband trade between Malta and Italy on the one hand, and Barbary on the other. As compared with the high tariffs of both these countries, Malta, like Gibraltar, is really a free port, and with a long exposed coast-line on either side, and within easy reach, the opportunities and temptations for smuggling are no doubt irresistible. The trade is now mainly confined to tobacco for the Italian market, and to gunpowder for Barbary. It is carried on in a fleet of light luggers and feluccas, sailed by Maltese and Italians, which easily penetrate the bays and estuaries of Sicily, Italy, and Barbary, and seems to be a very safe and profitable pursuit.

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE COLONY EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Cotton.—Quantity produced, about 8,750,000 pounds; value \$1,400,000, of which the larger portion was manufactured into cotton-yarn, and, by hand-loom, into a coarse cloth, for the home demand. There was a small exportation of raw cotton to Spain and England.

Cummin and anise-seed.—Quantity, 525,000 pounds; value, \$35,000. Nearly the whole of this was exported, mostly to Germany.

Flag-stones and building-stones.—Yield of the quarries during the year, \$170,000. The exportation is confined to flag-stones, which are coming into extensive use in Constantinople and Alexandria for flooring of houses. Value exported, about \$65,000.

Gold and silver filigree work and laces.—Very little exported.

Lemons and oranges.—About 2,000 boxes, containing 20 dozen each, were exported; value about \$4,000.

There was also a small exportation of hides, salt, straw-matting, and vegetables.

NAVIGATION.

I have added to Table C a statement showing the number and tonnage of merchant-steamers and sailing-vessels which have arrived each year, from 1864 to 1870, from which it appears that the navigation of Malta is slowly increasing, and that steam is superseding sail. In 1864 the tonnage of sailing-vessels was half that of steamers, in 1870 less than a third. The number and tonnage of sailing-vessels in 1870 had slightly decreased as compared with 1864. The increase in the steam-trade is accounted for since 1869 by the opening of the Suez Canal. I have already reported the monthly arrivals to September 30, 1870. The following completes the record for the year:

Date of arrival.	Bound east.	Bound west.	Whole number.	Tonnage.
October	9	11	20	18,159
November	13	7	20	18,621
December	13	5	18	16,567
Total	35	23	58	53,347

The whole number of merchant-steamers via the canal touching here during the year was 196; bound east, 110; bound west, 86. Of these 192 were British, 2 French, 1 Dutch, and 1 Belgian, having an aggregate tonnage of 170,768. In addition there were 14 men-of-war, of which 10 were British, 1 French, 1 Danish, 1 Dutch, and 1 Spanish. This is more than half of the whole movement of the canal for the year.

The following are the principal steamship-lines that regularly called at Malta: Peninsula and Oriental Company, from Southampton to Alexandria and the East; Marc Fraissinet & Sons, Marseilles to Alexandria; I. & V. Florio, Genoa, Naples, and Palermo to Malta; Royal Netherland Steamship Company, Rotterdam to the Levant; Belgian Steamship Company, Antwerp to the Levant; Russia Steam Navigation and Trading Company, London to the Black Sea; Turkish line to Tripoli; Malta Company to the several ports of Barbary; and many other lines from Liverpool and London to the Levant, Egypt, and Pacific. The first three lines carry the British, French, and Italian mails, respectively.

The tonnage of the port of Malta was as follows: 9 ships, 6,796 tons; 46 barks, 17,195 tons; 22 brigs, 3,379 tons; 26 schooner brigs, 2,372 tons; 7 steamers, 1,742 tons; total, 110 vessels, 31,484 tons.

LYELL T. ADAMS.

Statement showing the commerce at Malta for the year ending December 31, 1870.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Beer .....gallons..	259,588	\$198,381 92	\$12,448 48	Great Britain.
Cattle:				
Bullocks ..number..	10,578	256,718 44	25,598 76	Barbary, Italy, Algiers, Russia, Turkey, Greece.
Horses .....do....	166	9,394 44	803 44	Barbary, Great Britain, Greece, Italy.
Mules .....do....	8	493 68	24 20	Algiers, Barbary.
Grain:				
Wheat ...quarters..	1,198,273	13,323,213 20	245,494 48	Russia, Turkey, Austria, Egypt, Barbary, Greece, Italy.
Indian corn ...do....	451,768	2,742,014 88	2,531 32	Turkey, Russia, Austria, Greece, Italy, Barbary.
Barley .....do....	215,054	953,707 48	3,281 52	Turkey, Russia, Barbary, Greece, Italy, Egypt.
Saggina .....do....	2,211	13,992 44	1,839 20	Turkey, Barbary, Austria.
Inferior .....do....	147,436	331,486 76	4 84	Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Austria.
Damaged .....do....	5,528	13,590 72	2,962 08	Italy, Russia, Turkey.
Manufactured.cwt..	2,805	12,119 36	1,902 12	Great Britain, Italy, France.
Manufactured,damaged .....cwt..	663	924 44	154 88	Great Britain, Italy.
Oil.....gallons..	599,130	481,671 96	7,458 44	Barbary, Italy, Greece, France.
Potatoes .....cwt..	45,278	50,118 20	4,346 32	Great Britain, Italy, Austria, Belgium, Barbary.
Pulse .....quarters..	101,075	662,533 08	9,457 36	Egypt, Italy, Turkey, Barbary.
Seeds .....cwt..	121,909	118,812 32	9,278 28	Italy, Turkey, Greece.
Spirits.....gallons..	134,093	111,542 64	50,006 88	Great Britain, France, Italy, Turkey, America.
Vinegar .....do....	2,632	866 36	174 24	Italy, Algiers, Tunis.
Wine:				
Superior .....do....	15,286	52,301 04	3,044 36	Great Britain, France, Italy.
Inferior .....do....	1,938,931	496,898 60	88,814 00	Italy, France, Greece, Turkey, Egypt.
Total.....		19,830,781 96	469,625 20	

Statement showing the commerce at Malta, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Beer gallons..	12, 436	\$9, 505 76	Great Britain, Barbary, Turkey, Italy.
Cattle:			
Bullocks... number..	12	290 40	Great Britain, Italy, Barbary.
Horses do.....	45	3, 929 40	Barbary, Italy.
Mules do.....	48	2, 904 00	Egypt.
Grain:			
Wheat.... quarters..	1, 101, 782	12, 722, 501 44	Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Gibraltar, Spain.
Indian corn ... do....	453, 396	2, 784, 819 84	Great Britain, Gibraltar, France, America, Italy.
Barley do.....	201, 362	890, 487 40	Great Britain, France, Belgium, Barbary, Gibraltar, Italy.
Inferior do....	147, 432	325, 998 20	Belgium, Great Britain, France.
Manufactured cwt..	463	2, 003 76	Barbary, Great Britain.
Oil gallons..	201, 186	178, 518 56	Great Britain, Barbary.
Potatoes cwt..	11, 106	12, 041 92	Turkey, Egypt, Barbary, Italy.
Pulse quarters..	19, 139	524, 965 76	Great Britain, Gibraltar, Spain, Barbary.
Seeds cwt..	461	425 92	Algiers, Barbary.
Spirits gallons..	68, 824	52, 809 24	Italy, Barbary, Great Britain.
Vinegar do.....	19	4 84	Turkey.
Wine:			
Superior do....	2, 993	7, 240 64	Great Britain, Turkey, Barbary, Egypt.
Inferior do....	140, 192	39, 600 88	Barbary, Great Britain, Turkey.
Total.....		17, 558, 038 96	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Malta for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	Remarks.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
I.									
Austrian				79	27,039			77	27,389
Belgian				1	356			1	356
British	Including Malta.			533	97,243			511	93,777
Danish				1	107			2	296
Dutch				10	1,296			11	1,452
French				38	2,315			36	2,079
German				24	6,898			19	5,453
Greek				321	59,293			329	60,524
Italian	Including Roman States.			1,291	120,799			1,311	121,935
Norwegian				27	9,120			26	8,684
Russian				45	13,313			45	12,902
Spanish				8	943			8	943
Swedish				5	2,545			4	1,795
Turkish	Including Tunis, Jerusalem, *Samos, and Wallachia.			137	11,820			136	11,764
United States				9	2,949			8	2,700
Total		1,399	1,139,120	2,519	356,036	1,397	1,137,088	2,524	352,049
II.									
FROM OR TO—									
Austria				31	4,650			19	3,473
Belgium				4	1,112			5	1,415
France	Including Algiers.			88	16,202			270	62,691
German States				1	150			1	115
Great Britain	Including British dominions			232	86,002			184	66,113
Greece				98	8,556			123	12,493
Holland				5	904			4	1,200
Italy	Including Roman States.			1,237	57,147			1,252	63,745
Mexico								1	1,065
Norway				2	267				
Portugal									
Russia				388	112,138			32	9,818

Spain.....	11	2,489	.....	.....	.....	30	6,907	.....
Sweden.....	1	155	.....	.....	.....	599	121,618	.....
Turkey.....	397	60,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Including Barbary States, Egypt, Morocco, and Samos.	18	5,046	.....	.....	.....	3	1,220	.....
United States.....	6	868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,399	1,139,120	2,519	356,036	3,918	1,495,156	1,397	1,137,088
						2,524	352,049	3,921
								1,489,137

* Some Syrian vessels owned by Christians sail under this flag.

Number and tonnage of merchant-steamers and sailing-vessels that arrived at the port of Malta from 1864 to 1870, inclusive.

	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers.....	901	753,250	951	871,914	881	841,549	1,019	926,617	1,314	1,045,403	1,298	1,014,717	1,399	1,139,120
Sailing-vessels.....	2,776	365,087	2,128	308,708	2,769	350,391	2,751	399,193	3,087	477,176	2,361	349,431	2,519	356,036
Total.....	3,667	1,118,337	3,079	1,180,622	3,650	1,191,940	3,770	1,325,800	4,401	1,522,579	3,659	1,364,148	3,918	1,495,156

D.—Total value of the imports and exports of the colony of Malta from and to each country for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	\$318, 104 16	\$10, 117, 371 44
British possessions—		
Gibraltar	750 20	947, 197 68
Foreign countries—		
Austrian dominions	1, 012, 426 36	53 24
Belgium and Holland	11, 795 08	946, 907 28
France	65, 693 32	3, 627, 163 76
Algiers	12, 429 12	87, 695 96
German States		
Greece	70, 218 72	556 60
Italy	831, 134 48	822, 398 28
Russia	9, 089, 505 48	1, 195 48
Spain	24 20	375, 433 96
Turkey	6, 635, 819 08	49, 101 80
Barbary	725, 317 56	298, 023 00
Tunis	156, 922 48	199, 533 84
Egypt	900, 641 72	29, 887 00
America		55, 519 64
Total	19, 830, 781 96	17, 558, 038 96

E¹.—Total values of grain imported and exported from and to each country for the years 1869 and 1870.

Countries.	Imported therefrom.		Exported thereto.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
America				\$55, 292 16
Austrian dominions	\$1, 320, 685 96	\$998, 951 80		
Belgium and Holland			\$769, 187 32	946, 902 44
France	3, 547 72	2, 981 44	2, 965, 308 28	3, 626, 016 68
Algiers	266 20	764 72	204, 746 52	81, 084 52
Great Britain	1, 098 68		9, 869, 819 96	9, 470, 684 52
Gibraltar			1, 229, 766 56	924, 938 52
Greece	821, 159 24	58, 147 76	11, 451 44	
Italy	100, 091 20	46, 662 44	212, 858 36	795, 671 80
Russia	7, 806, 571 52	9, 083, 450 64		19 36
Spain			1, 348, 264 28	353, 392 60
Turkey	8, 806, 452 60	6, 573, 736 40	14 52	33, 236 28
Barbary	190, 575 00	89, 631 96	213, 768 28	255, 198 68
Egypt	1, 485, 081 40	409, 163 92	62 92	7, 632 68
Tunis	813 12	123, 749 12	167, 667 28	170, 900 40
Total	20, 536, 342 64	17, 387, 240 20	16, 992, 915 72	16, 720, 970 64

E².—Total quantities of grain imported and exported, with the average price fixed for exports per quarter and hundred-weight, for the years 1869 and 1870.

Articles.	Imported.		Exported.			
	1869.	1870.	1869.	Average price.	1870.	Average price.
Wheat quarters..	1, 837, 673	1, 198, 273	1, 753, 465	\$9 20	1, 101, 782	\$11 37
Indian corn do....	370, 179	451, 768	373, 319	5 57	453, 396	6 05
Barley do....	154, 437	215, 054	171, 894	3 87	201, 362	4 36
Saggina do....	5, 516	2, 211	4, 642	6 05		6 29
Inferior do....	96, 154	152, 964	91, 049	3 15	147, 432	2 18
Manufactured cwt..	3, 148	3, 468	506	4 84	463	6 78

F.—*Trade of the United States with the colony of Malta for the year ending December 31, 1870.*

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	Values.
Carved work, antiquities.....	\$143 03
Oranges and lemons	1, 594 49
Total	1, 737 52

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	American vessels.		Foreign vessels.		Total Quantities.	Total Values.
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.		
Lignum-vitæ tons..	109	\$1, 669	.....	.....	109	\$1, 669
Logwood tons..	44	1, 242	55	\$1, 870	99	3, 112
Mackerel barrels..	70	700	.....	.....	70	700
Mahogany logs..	76	1, 000	44	760	120	1, 760
Petroleum..... cases..	5, 413	21, 920	25, 466	96, 684	30, 879	118, 604
Rosin barrels..	150	548	200	800	350	1, 348
Staves number..	4, 500	700	3, 000	385	7, 500	1, 085
Sundries.....	.....	357	.....	.....	.....	357
Tobacco, leaf..... hogsheads..	451	64, 628	284	39, 660	735	104, 288
Do manufactured pkgs..	543	10, 336	359	9, 939	902	20, 275
Total .....	.....	103, 100	.....	150, 098	.....	253, 198

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND, *October 31, 1871.* (Received December 14.)

CONFINES OF THE COLONY.

The colony of New Zealand is deemed to comprise all territories, islands, and countries lying between the one hundred and sixty-second degree of east longitude and the one hundred and seventy-third degree of west longitude, and between the thirty-third and fifty-third parallels of south latitude.

POPULATION.

The European population as per census of February, 1871, was, males, 150,356; females, 106,037; total, 256,393; making an increase in twelve months of 18,124, or 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. The immigration into New Zealand in 1869 was 6,302 males, and 2,601 females; total, 8,903. The number of births registered in the same year was 4,875 males, and 4,843 females; total, 9,718, or 41.90 ratio for 1,000 living. The number of deaths registered for the same period was 1,683 males, and 1,038 females; total, 2,721, showing an increase of births over deaths of 6,997, the total excess of registered births over deaths during the past fifteen years being 52,003, or 24,248 males, and 27,755 females.

The Maori or native population is not definitely known, but is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 in the North Island, and is decreasing rapidly. The greater portion are friendly with the Europeans, yet the Hau-Hau tribe, with their chief Te Kooti, are still hostile and not unfrequently make depredatory incursions among the outside settlers.

No official publication being made by the colonial authorities of the imports in detail, this table is gleaned from the most reliable sources attainable.

Statement showing the description and value of the imports into New Zealand during the year 1870.

Agricultural implements	\$52,460	100,514 bushels malt, 1,606	
Slops.....	648,105	bushels oats, 19,127 rice, and	
Arrowroot	1,490	183,256 bushels wheat.....	\$810,550
Empty bags and sacks	359,500	Guano	27,000
Basket-ware	5,350	Hats and caps	325,575
Ale and beer	355,065	Hops.....	154,715
Bones and bone-dust ..	22,540	Leather and leather-ware ...	118,655
Boots and shoes.....	1,042,145	Opium	23,165
Butter	42,495	Soaps	89,755
Candles	352,910	Spirits	1,151,530
Coals, (94,586 tons)	699,705	Timber, sawn.....	241,975
Chicory	12,300	Tobacco and snuff	465,890
Drapery.....	2,934,355	Vegetables	28,090
Eggs	25,015	Wines.....	457,220
Flour	498,275		
Furniture	166,145		
Grain, including 16,000 bushels barley, 107,425 bushels maize,			<u>11,111,975</u>

Statement showing the description and value of the exports from New Zealand, during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Barley, 147,411 bushels	\$124,410	Gold, 619,862 ounces.....	12,083,870
Malt, 12,790 bushels.....	19,335	Silver, 20,604 ounces	32,875
Oats, 480,660 bushels	303,675	Tallow, 35,915½ cwt	301,795
Wheat, 304,770 bushels.....	329,830		
Flax, 4,638½ tons	493,620		<u>21,772,605</u>
Kauri-gum, 4,000 tons	700,000		
Wool, 35,964,271 pounds.....	7,383,195		

Quantity and value of wool exported from July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, 34,337,453 pounds, \$7,981,450.

SHIPPING.

Whole number of ships entered, 724, of 261,100 tons; cleared, 743, of 254,175 tons. On the 31st of December there were on the register of the colony 329 sailing-vessels, of 21,339 tons, and 52 steam-vessels, of 4,651 tons; belonging to the several ports as follows: Auckland, 165; Napier, 8; Wellington, 17; Nelson, 8; Lyttleton, 58; Dunedin, 55; Invercav-gill, 8.

Steam-vessels: Auckland, 17; Wellington, 7; Nelson, 7; Lyttleton, 7; Dunedin, 14.

Table C shows the navigation of the ports of Auckland and Russell, Bay of Islands, respectively.

A large proportion of the gold exported is sent to Australia to the owners of claims and mining shares in the New Zealand gold-fields.

J. G. WHITE.

BAY OF ISLANDS.

Statement showing the commerce at Russell, Bay of Islands, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Apparel and slops.....pkgs..	3	\$242 00	\$9 92	Great Britain.
Cotton goods.....do..	1	145 20	7 26	United States.
Cordage.....cwt..	6	150 04	3 96	Do.
Hardware.....pkgs..	3	140 36	2 88	Great Britain.
Iron fencing-wire.....cwt..	40	338 80	10 16	Do.
Instruments, musical.....No..	1	48 40	2 88	United States.
Do.....do..	1	290 40	14 52	Great Britain.
Oils, kerosene.....galls..	411	363 00	49 72	United States.
cocoa-nut.....do..	455	290 00	Free.....	Whale-fishery.
sperm.....do..	6,619	9,588 00	Free.....	Do.
whale.....do..	378	435 00	Free.....	Do.
Pumps.....No..	2	96 80	Free.....	United States.
Saddlery.....pkgs..	2	96 80	9 00	Great Britain.
Tobacco.....do..	12	1,568 16	Import'd for warehouse.	United States.
Tools.....do..	1	121 00	38 72	Great Britain.
Total.....		13,913 96	149 02	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Beer, bottled.....galls..	8	\$9 68	South Seas.
Biscuits.....tons..	17	1,582 68	Do.
Butter.....cwt..	6	169 40	Do.
Coals.....tons..	1,500	6,974 44	New South Wales.
Coffee.....lbs..	140	24 20	South Seas.
Flour.....tons..	15	1,089 00	Do.
Potatoes.....do..	87	1,969 88	Do.
Provisions, salt beef.....cwt..	382	2,345 84	Do.
fresh beef and mutton.....do..	112	1,185 80	Do.
Sheep, live stock.....No..	60	290 40	Feejee Islands.
Spirits, brandy.....galls..	45	198 44	South Seas.
Geneva.....do..	16	53 24	Do.
whisky.....do..	2	4 84	Do.
rum.....do..	64	121 00	Do.
Tea.....lbs..	414	237 16	Do.
Tobacco.....do..	2,761	1,292 28	Do.
Vegetables.....tons..	3	237 16	Do.
Wine.....galls..	31	140 36	Do.
Total.....		18,125 80	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Russell, Bay of Islands, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Sailing-vessels.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	Feejee.....	4	379	.....	.....
	Norfolk Island.....	1	58	.....	.....
	Whale-fishery.....	2	775	2	526
American.....	Whale-fishery.....	24	7,837	22	6,608
	United States.....	.....	.....	2	615
Total.....		31	9,049	26	7,749

J. G. WHITE.

ST. HELENA.

OCTOBER 27, 1871. (Received December 7.)

St. Helena is situated in $15^{\circ} 55' 26''$ south latitude, and in $5^{\circ} 42' 30''$ west longitude. It is one thousand one hundred and forty miles from the west coast of Africa, one thousand eight hundred miles from the east coast of South America, and six hundred and ninety-eight miles from the neighboring island of Ascension. The island, for a mile or more all round the coast, is barren and rugged, and, to a stranger, has a dreary and forbidding aspect; but the interior, with this exception, is covered during the year with a luxuriant verdure, the crops of grass and grain, oats and barley, being fair, but not sufficient to supply the wants of the island, as you will see from my report of the importation of those cereals from the Cape of Good Hope. The same may be said of common (Irish) and sweet potatoes, which always command a high figure from ships in this harbor; the former varies from \$3.75 to \$6.25 per cwt., and frequently, when scarce, still higher. Vegetables and poultry are at all times plentiful, and range in the market nearly at the following average rates: Fresh beef, 9*d.* and 10*d.* per pound; mutton, 10*d.* per pound; pork, 9*d.* and 10*d.* per pound; cabbages, 5*s.* per dozen; carrots and turnips, 5*s.* per dozen bunches; potatoes, (Irish,) 16*s.* to 21*s.* per cwt.; potatoes, (sweet,) 10*s.* per cwt.; pumpkins, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per pound; hay, 3*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.; pigs, (alive,) 6*d.* to 7*d.* per pound; fowls, 27*s.* to 36*s.* per dozen; ducks, 40*s.* to 48*s.* per dozen; sheep, (alive,) 35*s.* to 40*s.* each; geese, 10*s.* to 12*s.* each; turkeys, 15*s.* to 20*s.* each. Fruits, such as pears, apples, and peaches, are not abundant, and cannot, therefore, be taken into any estimate of island supplies for shipping.

St. Helena seems to have been designed by Providence as a place of refuge for the maritime trade to and from India, Japan, and China, on the homeward-bound passage, after the customary stormy and tempestuous weather while doubling the Cape of Good Hope, being unable to enter Table Bay against head winds and rough weather. Ships thus situated, and in a crippled condition, run before the "trades" for this island, and find everything they may want in the way of repairs and supplies at the shortest notice.

There are no manufactures of any kind here, and, consequently, the supply of fabrics, iron-ware, &c., comes mostly from England.

James Town Harbor is at all times so easy of access from a southeast course that there is no need of a light-house, and, consequently, we have none. The shipping and even small-boats lie as undisturbed by seas in front of the town, for two or three miles along shore, as they are at the wharves of New York and Boston, and this, too, in an open-sea roadstead.

The anchorage is safe and good, averaging from 15 to 25 fathoms, as you will see from the chart which I herewith transmit.

The water is good and abundant, of the purest springs, having their rise in the hills, from 1,400 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. This is a government monopoly, at whose expense it is conveyed to the landing in iron pipes, a long distance above the head of James Valley. The government charge to all, whether residents or others, is 3*s.* 7*d.*, or about 86 cents, per tun of 252 gallons, if taken by ships directly from the shore; but, if supplied by merchants' tanks alongside, the charge is 7*s.* 6*d.*, or about \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$.

IMPORTS.

Every vessel which wants supplies here, whether she anchor or not,

cannot get even the water nor anything else, from government, except letters, &c., from the post-office, if she do not pay one penny, or two cents, per ton upon her measurement. The duties, wharfages, and permits, stated in table No. 2, are additional, and tend, in the opinion of the people of the island, to repel two-thirds of the homeward-bound ships from calling, as it is said they would if those imposts were repealed. When I first arrived here, in 1867, I found a constructive charge of 4s. per cask of oil imposed on whalers for landing, whereas no landing whatever took place, as the oil was transshipped from one vessel to another at anchor in harbor. I represented the unfairness of this construction to his excellency Sir Charles Elliot, then governor, who at once ordered the reduction of the impost to one-half.

Much of the trade which found its way to Europe from the East around the Cape of Good Hope has found new channels through the Suez Canal and our direct trade over the Pacific to San Francisco; the consequence is that business here is drooping, and property has gone down one-half in value, while the number of ships calling is yearly diminishing; the American whaling-trade, however, holds its own, and it will always do so, as this island is a most agreeable and safe rendezvous for its conductors and commanders.

The port and quarantine regulations will be found at length in the printed forms inclosed, numbered 3.

The sanitary state of the island was never better than it has been last year, during the preceding ten years, showing only seventy-five deaths in a population of 6,241. I herewith inclose two copies of the census taken this year, which contain some valuable information upon the statistics of the island.

These tables, which have been furnished me from the engineers' department, speak favorably of the climatic agencies of the place upon the health of the people; but by going up the country, 1,200 or 1,400 feet above the level of the sea, to James Town, the difference in temperature falls some 14° below what it is herein set down; I have marked them No. 4.

METEOROLOGY.

There has not been an observatory here for fifteen years, and, therefore, there is no *data* to be got upon the subject.

I also send tables of the rise and fall of the tides, height of the principal eminences, and rain-fall for 1861, which may form a basis for similar phenomena during each succeeding year till now.

THOMAS FITNAM.

No. 1.

Statement showing the commerce at St. Helena for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Animals, living, pigs number..	5	\$48 40	No duties..	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
Arms and ammunition kegs..	3	72 60	do	Do.
Asphalt and lava tons..	2	48 40	do	Do.
Bags bales..	2	67 76	do	Do.
Bedding packages..	3	145 20	do	Do.
Beef and pork casks..	262	6, 635 64	do	Do.
Do do...	102	H. M. S.	do	Do.
Beans and peas packages..	38	\$324 28	do	Do.
Beer hogsheads..	112	2, 652 32	do	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at St. Helena, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Beer, (duty paid).....hogsheads..	146	\$4, 873 88	a \$353 38	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
Do.....do.....doz. gallons..	1, 639½	4, 152 72	b 198 38	Do.
Biscuit.....do.....packages..	178	2, 598 08	No duties..	Do.
Blacking.....do.....do.....	1	19 36	do.....	Do.
Boats.....do.....number..	1	24 20	do.....	Do.
Books.....do.....cases..	10	284 92	do.....	Do.
Do., (governor).....do.....	4	193 60	do.....	Do.
Do.....do.....do.....	3	H. M. S.	do.....	Do.
Bricks, bath.....do.....casks..	2	\$9 68	do.....	Do.
Brooms and brushes.....do.....packages..	2	24 20	do.....	Do.
Buckets.....do.....do.....	2	24 20	do.....	Do.
Butter.....do.....kegs..	297	6, 471 24	do.....	Do.
Carriages.....do.....number..	1	580 80	do.....	Do.
Candles.....do.....cases..	130	2, 530 32	do.....	Do.
Cement and lime.....do.....packages..	17	193 60	do.....	Do.
Clothing.....do.....do.....	123	672 76	do.....	Do.
Coal.....do.....tons..	289½	H. M. S.	do.....	Do.
Coffee.....do.....bags..	10	\$242 00	do.....	Do.
Corks.....do.....bales..	1	38 72	do.....	Do.
Confectionery.....do.....cases..	37	1, 761 76	do.....	Do.
Cricketing materials.....do.....do.....	3	125 84	do.....	Do.
Drain-pipe.....do.....packages..	4	72 60	do.....	Do.
Earthen and glass ware.....do.....do.....	74	1, 282 60	do.....	Do.
Do.....do.....do.....	12	672 76	do.....	Do.
Felt.....do.....cases..	5	126 68	do.....	Do.
Fish.....do.....do.....	12	261 36	do.....	Do.
Flour and meal.....do.....packages..	1, 091	11, 495 00	do.....	Do.
Fruit, green.....do.....do.....	22	208 12	do.....	Do.
dried.....do.....do.....	2	29 04	do.....	Do.
Furniture.....do.....cases..	26	479 16	do.....	Do.
Do., (governor).....do.....do.....	12	1, 180 96	do.....	Do.
Glass.....do.....do.....	20	130 82	do.....	Do.
Grain.....do.....bags..	6	19 36	do.....	Do.
Groceries.....do.....packages..	278	6, 955 08	do.....	Do.
Do., (governor).....do.....cases..	7	do.....	do.....	Do.
Grease.....do.....barrels..	111	1, 529 28	do.....	Do.
Haberdashery and drapery.....do.....pkgs..	136	27, 186 28	do.....	Do.
Do., (governor).....do.....do.....	6	677 60	do.....	Do.
Harness.....do.....cases..	1	28 72	do.....	Do.
Hanging-paper.....do.....packages..	1	19 36	do.....	Do.
Hops.....do.....do.....	1	4 84	do.....	Do.
Instruments, musical.....do.....cases..	7	740 52	do.....	Do.
agricultural.....do.....packages..	1	96 80	do.....	Do.
Iron.....do.....hundred-weight..	89	851 80	do.....	Do.
Iron-ware and hardware.....do.....packages..	24	1, 229 36	do.....	Do.
Jewelry.....do.....cases..	1	48 40	do.....	Do.
Lead and pipe.....do.....hundred-weight..	8	58 08	do.....	Do.
Do.....do.....casks..	1	14 52	do.....	Do.
Leather.....do.....packages..	13	653 40	do.....	Do.
Matches.....do.....cases..	16	314 60	do.....	Do.
Matting.....do.....bundles..	2	87 12	do.....	Do.
Do., (governor).....do.....do.....	7	261 36	do.....	Do.
Medicines.....do.....packages..	40	1, 776 28	do.....	Do.
Do., (colonial gov't).....do.....do.....	8	do.....	do.....	Do.
Machinery.....do.....do.....	1	38 72	do.....	Do.
Do., (governor).....do.....do.....	1	58 08	do.....	Do.
Malt.....do.....barrels..	2	33 88	do.....	Do.
Nails.....do.....packages..	18	357 76	do.....	Do.
Nuts.....do.....do.....	4	43 56	do.....	Do.
Oil.....do.....do.....	59	1, 384 24	do.....	Do.
Oilman's stores.....do.....do.....	143	3, 356 96	do.....	Do.
Onions.....do.....bags..	10	24 20	do.....	Do.
Ordnance stores.....do.....tons..	154½	H. M. S.	do.....	Do.
Paints and colors.....do.....packages..	17	\$546 92	do.....	Do.
Perfumery.....do.....cases..	12	542 08	do.....	Do.
Plants.....do.....packages..	4	14 52	do.....	Do.
Potatoes.....do.....bags..	217	411 40	do.....	Do.
Printing-material.....do.....packages..	1	9 68	do.....	Do.
Rice.....do.....bags..	28	159 72	do.....	Do.
Saddlery.....do.....packages..	2	111 00	do.....	Do.
Salt.....do.....casks..	20	290 40	do.....	Do.
Shoes and boots.....do.....packages..	78	6, 537 20	do.....	Do.
Shot.....do.....do.....	2	58 08	do.....	Do.
Soap, starch, &c.....do.....cases..	373	3, 975 28	do.....	Do.

a 10s. per hogshead, or £73. b 6d. per dozen gallons, or £40 19s. 9d.

Statement showing the commerce at St. Helena, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Soda-water and lemonade...cases..	57	\$556 60	No duties..	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
Specie.....do.....	1	2, 420 00	do.....	Do.
Spirits, (warehoused,) salts gallons	1, 930 3-32	3, 036 32	do.....	Do.
Do., (duty paid).....do.....	37½	105 48	a\$110 12	Do.
Stationery.....cases.....	23	1, 045 44	No duties..	Do.
Stamps, (colonial gov't).....do.....	1	.....	....do.....	Do.
Stones, tomb.....do.....	4	145 20	do.....	Do.
Sugar.....packages.....	38	1, 145 44	do.....	Do.
Tanks.....number.....	11	82 28	do.....	Do.
Table-stores.....packages.....	111	2, 197 36	do.....	Do.
Do., (governor).....do.....	11	183 92	do.....	Do.
Tea.....boxes.....	115	2, 879 80	do.....	Do.
Timber.....cubic feet.....	541	218 16	do.....	Do.
Turnery.....packages.....	10	290 40	do.....	Do.
Do., (governor).....cases.....	1	.....	....do.....	Do.
Vinegar and lime-juice.....casks.....	12	240 00	do.....	Do.
Wine, (warehoused).....gallons.....	526	1, 142 24	do.....	Do.
Do., (duty paid).....do.....	342½	1, 063 20	do.....	Do.
Do., (free of duty, gov'r) cases	42	839 32	do.....	Do.
Do.....do.....do.....	1	24 20	do.....	Do.
Do., (officers' mess).....gallons.....	28	.....	....do.....	Do.
Woolen apparel.....cases.....	36	1, 572 00	do.....	Do.
Lime-juice, fortified.....gallons.....	44½	62 72	do.....	Do.
Tobacco.....barrels.....	525	290 40	b\$1, 427 80	Do.
Do., (duty paid).....do.....	8, 217	2, 047 32	b1, 988 66	Do.
Beer.....hogsheads.....	48	(c).....	d116 16	} From warehouse for home consumption.
Spirits.....gallons.....	2, 348	(c).....	a 5, 683 41	
Tobacco.....barrels.....	11, 795½	(c).....	b 2, 850 76	
Wine.....gallons.....	787½	(c).....	e 428 46	
Flour and meal.....packages.....	550	4, 167 24	No duties	Australia.
Potatoes.....bags.....	8	38 72	do.....	Do.
Beef and pork.....casks.....	21	484 00	do.....	Calcutta.
Cigars, (duty paid).....barrels.....	137½	91 96	b33 29	Do.
Furniture.....cases.....	16	14 52	No duties.	Do.
Grain.....bags.....	352	1, 292 28	do.....	Do.
Rice.....do.....	3, 188	14, 326 40	do.....	Do.
Animals, living:				
Cows and calves.....number.....	5	401 72	do.....	Cape of Good Hop
Oxen.....do.....	106	5, 904 80	do.....	Do.
Pigs.....do.....	2	29 88	do.....	Do.
Sheep.....do.....	2, 429	13, 603 76	do.....	Do.
Horses.....do.....	3	411 40	do.....	Do.
Do., (governor).....do.....	2	242 00	do.....	Do.
Goats.....do.....	1	4 84	do.....	Do.
Beef and pork.....casks.....	794	26, 437 08	do.....	Do.
Beans and peas.....packages.....	98	522 72	do.....	Do.
Biscuit.....bags.....	476	237 16	do.....	Do.
Beer, (duty paid).....hogsheads.....	20	774 40	d\$48 40	Do.
Butter.....kegs.....	32	658 24	No duties.	Do.
Candles.....cases.....	18	H. M. S. ....	.....	Do.
Carriages.....do.....	1	\$242 00	No duties.	Do.
Coffee and chocolate.....packages.....	66	1, 365 52	do.....	Do.
Cigars, (duty paid).....barrels.....	44	968 80	b\$10 64	Do.
Dates.....bags.....	19	130 18	No duties.	Do.
Earthen and glass ware packages	2	19 36	do.....	Do.
Fish.....do.....	170	508 20	do.....	Do.
Flour and meal.....do.....	2, 300	15, 018 52	do.....	Do.
Do.....do.....	450	H. M. S.	do.....	Do.
Forage.....bales.....	239	\$1, 863 40	do.....	Do.
Fruit, green.....packages.....	184	484 00	do.....	Do.
dried.....cases.....	147	747 20	do.....	Do.
Grain.....bags.....	1, 927	6, 292 00	do.....	Do.
Do.....do.....	694	H. M. S.	do.....	Do.
Do., (governor).....do.....	9	\$29 04	do.....	Do.
Groceries.....packages.....	58	658 24	do.....	Do.
Grease.....barrels.....	11	58 08	do.....	Do.
Harness.....cases.....	1	4 84	do.....	Do.
Medicines.....packages.....	3	43 56	do.....	Do.
Machinery.....do.....	3	24 20	do.....	Do.
Malt.....barrels.....	2	19 36	do.....	Do.
Mealies.....bags.....	200	484 00	do.....	Do.
Naval stores.....packages.....	1	19 36	do.....	Do.
Nuts.....do.....	2	43 56	do.....	Do.
Oil.....do.....	1	9 68	do.....	Do.

a 10s. per gallon.
d 10s. per hogshead.b 1s. per barrel.
e 2s. 3d. per gallon.

c No values entered.

Statement showing the commerce at Saint Helena, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Oilman's stores.....packages..	17	\$396 88	No duties.	Cape of Good Hope.
Onions.....bags..	500	1,686 60	do	Do.
Pepper and spices.....packages..	9	130 68	do	Do.
Perfumery.....cases..	12	14 52	do	Do.
Plants.....packages..	2	9 68	do	Do.
Do., (colonial gov't).....do..	1	.....	do	Do.
Potatoes.....bags..	668	2,056 00	do	Do.
Saddlery.....packages..	2	24 20	do	Do.
Seed.....do..	4	29 04	do	Do.
Soda-water and lemonade.....casks..	53	406 56	do	Do.
Spirits, (warehoused).....gallons..	391 6-32	813 12	a \$946 30	Do.
(duty paid).....do..	391 6-30	813 12	a 946 30	Do.
Sugar.....bags..	1,418	15,488 00	No duties.	Do.
Tanks.....number..	2	242 00	do	Do.
Table-stores.....packages..	1	9 68	do	Do.
Teas.....boxes..	20	72 60	do	Do.
Turnery and tin-ware.....packages..	3	19 36	do	Do.
Tobacco, (warehoused).....barrels..	500	193 60	b \$1 08	Do.
(duty paid).....do..	5½	4 84	No duties	Do.
Wine, (warehoused).....gallons..	31,663	21,397 00	c \$242 78	Do.
(duty paid).....do..	2,237	401 72	No duties	Do.
Wooleus and apparel.....cases..	4	145 98	do	Do.
Spirits.....gallons..	2,317	 (d)	a \$559 80	} From warehouse for home consumption.
Wine.....do..	29,500	 (d)	c 16,062 75	
Tobacco.....barrels..	728	 (d)	b \$176 20	
Sugar.....bags..	1,340	10,047 84	No duties.	Mauritius.
Cigars.....barrels..	8	24 20	b \$1 93	Do.
Timber.....cubic feet..	2,351	2,521 64	No duties	Maulmein.
Rice.....bags..	1,368	3,348 64	do	Rangoon.
Butter.....kegs..	19	145 20	do	Natal.
Beef and pork.....casks..	7	183 92	do	Tristan d'Achuna.
Butter.....kegs..	6	72 60	do	Do.
Fruit, green.....packages..	1	4 84	do	West coast of Africa.
Nuts.....bags..	106	1,035 76	do	Do.
cocoa.....number..	1,000	19 36	do	Do.
Oil.....packages..	2	261 36	do	Do.
Rice.....bags..	4	19 36	do	Do.
Matting.....packages..	2	14 52	do	China.
Preserves.....cases..	7	29 04	do	Do.
Tea.....boxes..	3	82 28	do	Do.
Beef and pork.....casks..	8	96 80	do	France.
Flour and meal.....packages..	1	4 84	do	Do.
Wine.....gallons..	87	293,793 42	\$47 37	From warehouse for home consumption.
Beef and pork.....casks..	27	353 32	No duties.	Holland.
Beans and peas.....packages..	2	9 68	do	Do.
Biscuit.....bags..	10	48 40	do	Do.
Butter.....kegs..	4	58 08	do	Do.
Spirits, (warehoused).....gallons..	87	106 48	do	Do.
Spirits.....do..	24½	.....	a \$59 88	From warehouse for home consumption.
Cigars, (duty paid).....barrels..	196	193 60	b 47 11	Manila.
Coffee and chocolate.....bags..	3	38 72	No duties.	Java.
Spirits, (warehoused).....gallons..	121	96 80	do	Do.
Dates.....bags..	19	130 68	do	Persia.
Nuts.....packages..	2	24 20	do	Do.
Sugar.....bags..	1,100	5,592 32	do	Réunion.
Beef and pork.....casks..	20	556 60	do	United States of America.
Biscuit.....packages..	18	329 12	do	Do.
Boats.....number..	2	24 20	do	Do.
Bricks, bath.....casks..	1	14 52	do	Do.
Butter.....kegs..	4	33 88	do	Do.
Candles.....cases..	14	121 00	do	Do.
Casks and shooks.....number..	26	338 80	do	Do.
Coals.....tons..	2	9 68	do	Do.
Flour and meal.....packages..	31	343 64	do	Do.
Groceries.....do..	4	33 88	do	Do.
Grease.....casks..	41	735 68	do	Do.
Iron.....hundred-weight..	7	38 72	do	Do.
Naval stores.....packages..	4	67 76	do	Do.
Oars.....number..	19	29 04	do	Do.
Oil.....kegs..	78	435 60	do	Do.
Shoes and boots.....packages..	2	58 08	do	Do.
Soap, starch, &c.....cases..	7	19 36	do	Do.
Timber.....cubic feet..	30	9 68	do	Do.
Tallow.....casks..	2	29 04	do	Do.

a 10s. per gallon.

b 1s. per barrel.

c 2s. 3d. per gallon.

d No value entered.

Statement showing the commerce at St. Helena, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Tobacco barrels..	116	\$29 20	No duties.	United States of America.
Turnery and tin-ware... packages..	4	14 52	do	Do.
Woolens and apparel do.....	2	242 00	do	Do.
Tobacco barrels..	1,972	.....	a\$477 28	From warehouse for home consumption.
Wine gallons..	265	.....	b144 36	Portugal.
Bone cwt..	50½	3,847 80	No duties.	} Transshipped from American whalers from southern whale-fishery for the United States.
Oil casks..	410	312,457 24	do	
Total .....	.....	620,258 74	\$32,962 60	

a 1s. per barrel.

b 2s. 3d. per gallon.

NOTE.—In addition to the imports there were, viz: 2 masts, 14 bundles of mats, 1,920 bundles of ratans, 14,116 bags of rice, and 6,365 bags of sugar landed from vessels in distress to effect repairs. Discharged from American whalers for reshipment on return voyage: 29 casks of bread, 7 casks of flour, 7 casks of shooks, 1 cask of heads, and 1 try-pot.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Aloes bales..	4	\$121 00	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
Bones bags..	419	198 60	Do.
Copper and composition... packages..	66	2,686 20	Do.
Furniture cases..	11	484 00	Do.
Guano tons..	184½	3,107 28	Do.
Horns bags..	9	29 04	Do.
Hides number..	441	1,877 92	Do.
Lead packages..	26	193 60	Do.
Iron-drums number..	21	101 64	Do.
Oil, nut casks..	24	968 00	Do.
Old plate packages..	1	9 68	Do.
Spice bags..	1	9 68	Do.
Sugar do.....	100	726 00	Do.
Tallow casks..	2	9 68	Do.
Tanks number..	111	730 84	Do.
Tapioca bags..	4	24 20	Do.
Bags, empty bales..	1	19 36	Cape of Good Hope.
Do do.....	49	H. M. S.	Do.
Bottles, empty casks..	6	\$24 20	Do.
Casks and shooks number..	719	1,882 76	Do.
Furniture cases..	16	242 00	Do.
Junk tons..	3¾	193 60	Do.
Machinery packages..	13	193 60	Do.
Tanks number..	2	9 68	Do.
Wine hogsheads..	25	1,210 00	Do.
Grain bags..	4	9 68	Africa, (west coast.)
Forage bales..	18	48 40	Do.
Horses number..	3	290 40	Do.
Plants cases..	6	4 84	Do.
Saddlery do.....	3	24 20	Do.
Bottles, empty dozen..	100	24 20	United States of America.
Iron, old tons..	133	2,420 00	Do.
Total .....	.....	17,874 28	

NOTE.—In addition to the exports there were 1,920 bundles of ratans, 12,758 bags of rice, and 5,265 bags of sugar landed from vessels in distress to effect repairs and be reshipped.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of St. Helena for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
VESSELS OF WAR.						
English	16					
French	3					
American	3					
Austrian	1					
Brazilian	1					
MAIL AND MERCHANT.						
	24				24	
English	44	44, 430			44	44, 430
Do			416	315, 084	416	315, 084
French			51	17, 949	51	17, 949
Dutch	1	1, 983	101	75, 288	102	77, 271
American			16	25, 360	16	25, 360
American, (whalers)			66	12, 819	66	12, 819
North German			36	17, 563	36	17, 563
Spanish			17	8, 990	17	8, 990
Russian			8	5, 413	8	5, 413
Swedish			10	4, 466	10	4, 466
Norwegian			11	5, 072	11	5, 072
Austrian			2	1, 418	2	1, 418
South American			1	490	1	490
Italian			2	1, 151	2	1, 151
Portuguese			1	439	1	439
Total	69	46, 413	738	491, 502	807	537, 915

Flag.	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
VESSELS OF WAR.						
English						
French						
American						
Austrian						
Brazilian						
MAIL AND MERCHANT.						
English			35	30, 414	35	30, 414
Do						
French			1	305	1	305
Dutch			1	237	1	237
American			6	1, 728	6	1, 728
American, (whalers)						
North German						
Spanish						
Russian						
Swedish						
Norwegian						
Austrian						
South American						
Italian						
Portuguese						
Total			43	32, 684	43	32, 684

There are no entries on the custom-house books as to where ships are from or bound to on arriving or departing from this port, but simply their nationalities as hereto prefixed.

All vessels departing from this port, with the exception of the 43 herein enumerated as having "cleared," touched here either for supplies or repairs, and consequently have no manifests upon which a clearance from the custom-house should be required.

No. 2.

Table of duties.

	s.	d.
Tobacco, not manufactured, per pound	0	6
Tobacco, manufactured, cigars and snuff.....	1	0
(Excepting when cleared from bond as cargo and borne on the ship's manifest.)		
Spirits, per gallon.....	10	0
Beer in bottles, the dozen quart bottles.....	0	6
Beer, all other sort, the hogshead	10	0
Wine, per gallon	2	3

Table of wharfages, &c.

Every pipe, puncheon, butt, cask, jar, keg, carboy, and can, of whatever description, of the size and measure of—		
80 gallons and upward.....	4	0
40 gallons and under 80 gallons	3	0
10 gallons and under 40 gallons	2	0
(Except half barrels flour.)		
Less than 10 gallons, and half-barrels flour.....	1	0
Every case, box, chest, trunk, bale, crate, basket, or other package measuring—		
60 cubic feet and upward.....	12	0
40 cubic feet and under 60 cubic feet	8	0
20 cubic feet and under 40 cubic feet	6	0
10 cubic feet and under 20 cubic feet	4	0
3 cubic feet and under 10 cubic feet	2	0
Under 3 cubic feet.....	1	0
Every bag of whatever description.....	1	0
Bricks, slates, tiles, shingles, laths, and staves, per 1,000.....	4	0
Cocoa-nuts, per 1,000	5	0
Timber, per cubic foot	0	2
Oil-cake, stones, guano, anchors, chains, in bulk, per ton, or boats, per ton measurement	2	6
Coals and patent fuel, per ton	3	0
Horned cattle, horses, mules, and asses, each.....	5	0
Sheep, goats, pigs, and calves, each.....	1	0
Heavy articles, and goods not enumerated, per hundred-weight.....	0	3
Condemned vessels for demolition, with their tackle, apparel, and furniture, per ton measurement	1	3
All articles of every description not included in the above, each	0	6

One-half of the foregoing wharfage dues to be charged on goods landed from ships or vessels discharging for repairs; and on empty casks and tanks, landed from vessels which are to be broken up.

Oil cake, guano, copper ore, patent fuel, and sand may, for convenience, be landed in bags or other packages, paying wharfage on the bulk, if so stored on board the importing vessels.

Exceptions.

Trees, plants, shrubs, coin, empty cases, casks, or tins, for the purpose of being filled for immediate reshipment on board of the same vessels from which they were landed, stores and clothing for Her Majesty's service, natural curiosities, and green fruits.

Permits.

	s.	d.
All permits for goods being landed.....	1	0
All permits for wines and spirits, or either of them.....	5	0
All permits for packing, repacking, or transferring goods in bond	5	0
All permits for exporting goods from the warehouse, or otherwise.....	1	0

No. 3.

Fees and charges.

Tonnage fee : 1*d.* per ton. Sick seamen received gratis in hospital.*

Quarantine fee : 5*s.* a day, 15*s.* a night.

Water.—Price of water per tun, (252 imperial gallons,) 3*s.* 7*d.*

ISLAND ST. HELENA, PORT AND QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

[Extracted from Her Majesty's orders in council, and the laws of the island.]

1. The masters of all ships or vessels are to deliver to the collector of customs a manifest of all goods shipped for St. Helena, and to exhibit the register of the vessels, with a list of the passengers and crew, and to deposit the cockets of cargoes of goods, from Great Britain and Ireland, at the custom-house; and to report their vessels there before bulk be broken, under penalty of £100.

2. No boat whatever, except the health-boat, is permitted to board or go alongside any ship coming in, before such ship shall have been admitted to intercourse, which shall be indicated by a white flag at the maintop-gallant mast-head.

3. Any ship or vessel having a yellow flag hoisted at the foretop-gallant mast-head is declared to be under quarantine.

4. Masters of vessels arriving at the port are not to leave, or permit any other person to leave their vessel, either to come on shore or to go on board another vessel in the harbor, before receiving pratique from the health-officer.

5. No boat shall remain or be at either stairs longer than is necessary for the purpose of loading, or receiving passengers or baggage.

6. No boat to remain at either crane, landing, or watering-place longer than absolutely necessary for loading, unloading, or watering, and boats loading or unloading at either landing-place to keep at a sufficient distance to allow other boats to approach for the purpose of landing or taking off passengers.

7. No gunpowder to be landed without four hours' previous notice being given to the commanding officer of artillery and the harbor-master.

8. No boat whatever to land any person or cargo from any ship or vessel, except Her Majesty's ships or vessels, at any other place than James Valley, without permission.

9. Masters of ships to give twenty-four hours' notice to the colonial secretary of any person about to leave the island; provided that if it shall not be such master's intention to remain twenty-four hours after application for a passage, then immediately after such application from any person about to leave, he is forthwith to give such notice as aforesaid, and which last-mentioned notice must be given within three hours before his departure, and not to take any person from the island against the order of his excellency the governor, or the colonial secretary.

10. Every person being on board, or having been on board, any ship or vessel wherein any contagious disease or sickness shall prevail, to remain on board the same ship or vessel, or to go to such place as shall be appointed by his excellency the governor, until such disease or sickness shall have ceased.

11. No fish to be landed at the lower stairs, nor any offal to be left on

* In the year ending 30th November, 1857, three hundred and fourteen seamen were received in this hospital, and provided for without expense to the ship.

the landing-places, nor any persons to bathe in the harbor, nor any carcass or portion thereof thrown into the sea in the harbor, or within one mile distance from the shore.

12. Rate of boat-hire:	s.	d.
For one person or passenger going or returning, the sum of.....	1	0
For every additional person.....	0	6
For a letter, message, or parcel, under the weight of 25 pounds, going or returning	1	0
For all parcels or baggage above 25 pounds, and under 100 pounds	1	6
For every additional 100 pounds	0	6
For every hour detained alongside a vessel	1	0

13. Licensed passage boats not to refuse to take a passenger between sunrise and sunset to any ship at anchor in the harbor, nor to wait alongside, if required.

14. All vessels placed in quarantine to be moored to the westward of the harbor, under the direction of the harbor-master.

15. Masters of vessels arriving at this port requiring water, are to make application at the custom-house for the quantity required.

 Masters of vessels are hereby cautioned against the transshipment of goods in these roads, which subject them to the penalties set forth in Her Majesty's order in council of the 11th July, 1839.

H. R. JANISCH,
Colonial Secretary.

The time-ball at James Town drops at 12, island mean time, and again at 1 o'clock, Greenwich mean time. Latitude of St. Helena $15^{\circ} 55' 26''$ south, and longitude $5^{\circ} 42' 30''$ west, or in time 0h. 22m. 56s.

The town-gates are closed at half past 9 o'clock p. m., until 5 o'clock on the following morning.

By order of his excellency the governor.

(Signed)

H. R. JANISCH,
Receiver General, Customs Branch.

No. 4.

Average rate of thermometer and barometer for the year 1870.

Month.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
	°	In.
January.....	77.00	30.06
February.....	80.50	30.07
March.....	81.50	30.05
April.....	81.00	30.10
May.....	76.00	30.14
June.....	76.00	30.20
July.....	73.00	30.21
August.....	74.00	30.15
September.....	72.00	30.12
October.....	73.00	30.08
November.....	73.00	30.00
December.....	77.00	30.00

Tide at St. Helena.

Height of the tide at new and full moon, 2 feet 10 inches; height of the tide at the quarters, 1 foot 8 inches; establishment of the port, 3 hours 9 minutes.

To find the time of high water upon any day.

To the time of the moon's meridian passage add the establishment of the port, and correct the result for the semi-menstrual inequality by the following table:

M. M. P.	Corr'n.	M. M. P.	Corr'n.	M. M. P.	Corr'n.	M. M. P.	Corr'n.
<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>
0 30	Sub. 0 6	3 30	Sub. 0 49	6 30	Sub. 0 56	9 30 ..	Add 0 15
1 0	0 13	4 0	0 55	7 0	0 44	10 0 ..	0 16
1 30	0 20	4 30	1 0	7 30	0 30	10 30 ..	0 15
2 0	0 28	5 0	1 3	8 0	0 15	11 0 ..	0 11
2 30	0 36	5 30	1 5	8 30	0 1	11 30 ..	0 6
3 0	0 43	6 0	1 3	9 0	Add 0 9	12 0 ..	0 0

The above rule for finding the time of high water will answer for any place, the establishment of which is known.

Comparative temperature of Longwood and James Town in 1848.

Month.	James Town.	Longwood.	Diff.	Month.	James Town.	Longwood.	Diff.
January	79.0	69.0	9.4	July	71.9	62.9	9.0
February	80.5	73.9	6.6	August	70.8	62.0	8.8
March	82.6	74.0	8.6	September	72.8	63.1	9.7
April	80.4	71.0	9.4	October	77.2	65.6	11.6
May	76.0	67.1	8.9	November	77.4	67.0	10.4
June	72.2	54.2	8.0	December	79.0	66.2	9.1

These quantities being the greatest temperature at each of the places, from which it will appear that the greatest temperature at Longwood is less than at James Town on the average of the year by 9.125.

The mean temperature derived from the five years' observation at Longwood is 64.4. A maximum is attained about the middle of March, and a minimum early in September.

The lowest recorded height of the thermometer in the five years was 52°, on the 5th September, 1845, and the highest 77°, on 3d March, 1842. Extreme range in the five years, 25°.

Latitude and longitude of the observatory, Ladder Hill.

Latitude 15° 55' 26'' south.

Longitude 5° 42' 30'' west, or in time 0h. 22m. 50s.

St. Helena is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad; its area 47 square miles.

Table of semi-diurnal arcs, for the latitude of St. Helena.

Declina- tion.	Arc.	Declina- tion.	Arc.	Declina- tion.	Arc.	Declina- tion.	Arc.
°	<i>h. m.</i>	°	<i>h. m.</i>	°	<i>h. m.</i>	°	<i>h. m.</i>
N. 1.....	5 59	N. 17.....	5 40	S. 1.....	6 1	S. 17.....	6 20
2.....	5 58	18.....	5 39	2.....	6 2	18.....	6 21
3.....	5 56	19.....	5 37	3.....	6 4	19.....	6 23
4.....	5 55	20.....	5 36	4.....	6 5	20.....	6 24
5.....	5 54	21.....	5 35	5.....	6 6	21.....	6 25
6.....	5 53	22.....	5 33	6.....	6 7	22.....	6 27
7.....	5 52	23.....	5 32	7.....	6 8	23.....	6 28
8.....	5 51	24.....	5 31	8.....	6 9	24.....	6 29
9.....	5 50	25.....	5 29	9.....	6 10	25.....	6 31
10.....	5 48	26.....	5 28	10.....	6 12	26.....	6 32
11.....	5 47	27.....	5 27	11.....	6 13	27.....	6 33
12.....	5 46	28.....	5 25	12.....	6 14	28.....	6 35
13.....	5 45	29.....	5 24	13.....	6 15	29.....	6 36
14.....	5 44	30.....	5 22	14.....	6 16	30.....	6 38
15.....	5 42	31.....	5 21	15.....	6 18	31.....	6 39
16.....	5 41	32.....	5 19	16.....	6 19	32.....	6 41

CENSUS.

Return showing the total population of the island of St. Helena, including inhabitants, garrison, and shipping, on the night of the 7th April, 1851.

	Males.	Females.	Total of both sexes.
Inhabitants	2,610	2,886	5,496
Garrison	760	188	948
Shipping	404	12	416
Total	3,774	3,086	6,860

Height of the principal eminences in St. Helena.

	Feet.
Diana's Peak.....	2,697
Cuckold's Point	2,677
Halley's Mount.....	2,467
Flagstaff Hill	2,272
Barn Hill	2,215
Sandy Bay Ridge, Gate E	2,200
Long Range.....	2,000
Alarm House.....	1,960
High Knoll	1,903
Longwood New House.....	1,730
Columnar pile called "Lot"	1,444
Columnar pile called "Lot's Wife"	1,424
Turk's Cap	750
Ladder Hill.....	600

RAIN-FALL.

The total amount of rain which fell at Longwood in the year 1848 was 45.63 inches, being rather more than the average of eight years previous, which amounts only to 43.8 inches.

Upon comparing the registers kept at Longwood and Plantation, for

1847, it appears that the fall of rain was the greatest at Plantation, it there being 45.892 inches and at Longwood 42.364 inches January and December, being the driest two months of the year, June and September being the two wettest months, when the sum of the two months are taken. At Plantation the two wettest months were June and July, at Longwood the wettest months being June and September.

The amount of rain which fell for the undermentioned years is—

	Inches.		Inches.
1841	68.925	1845	19.509
1842	90.458	1846	26.556
1843	37.189	1847	42.411
1844	20.026	1848	45.630

giving the mean annual fall, 43.813 inches.

Upon examining the monthly register for these eight years it appears that October, November, December, and January give the mean driest months, the four wettest being March, May, June, and July, the December of 1846 being the driest month of the whole 96 months, and the February of 1842 being the wettest month of the whole period.

The springs in the island are 212 in number.

WEST INDIES.

BAHAMAS.

EAST HARBOR.

Statement showing the commerce at East Harbor for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ale	dozen.. 7½	\$14 40	\$1 12	St. Thomas, (Danish.)
Bread	pounds.. 570	44 80	2 28	United States, via Windward Islands.
Beans	bushels.. 5	11 50	1 90	Do.
Butter	pounds.. 101	37 98	2 02	Do.
Bran and oats	bags and barrels.. 15	72 00	Free	Do.
Corn	bushels.. 82	112 56	3 76	Do.
Candles	pounds.. 80	15 24	1 40	Do.
Canvas	bolts.. 2	19 20	2 40	Do.
Clocks	number.. 5	19 20	2 40	Do.
Flour	pounds.. 9,996	399 72	55 62	Do.
Fruit	A lot ..	20 40	Free	San Domingo.
Hams	pounds.. 40	8 00	50	United States, via Windward Islands.
Lumber	feet.. 8,283	} 294 00	21 16	Do.
Shingles	M .. 20			
Lard	pounds.. 570	96 48	7 12	Do.
Molasses	gallons.. 593	197 35	29 58	West India Islands.
Meal, (corn)	pounds.. 1,568	44 64	3 60	United States.
Oars	Lot	26 40	3 30	Do.
Nails	kegs.. 2	9 60	1 20	Do.
Pork and beef	pounds.. 1,900	230 86	23 74	Do.
Pepper	parcel.. 1	2 40	30	Do.
Rice	pounds.. 3,560	155 76	10 68	Do.
Spirits, (rum and gin)	gallons.. 58	47 96	57 78	St. Thomas, (Danish island.)
Sugar	pounds.. 2,914	176 76	35 02	West India Islands.
Starch	do.. 272	17 68	2 20	United States.
Soap	do.. 450	42 72	3 84	Do.
Shovels	dozen.. 3	17 28	Free	Do.
Total .....	.....	2,134 91	272 92	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of East Harbor for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.			
		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	Canary Islands for United States.....	2	630	2	630
	French West Indies for United States ..	2	628	2	628
	British West Indies for United States...	6	1, 133	6	1, 133
British.....	British West Indies for United States...	8	1, 450	8	1, 450
	Danish West Indies for United States...	4	750	4	750
	Spanish West Indies for United States..	1	170	1	170
German.....	Georgia, United States, for United States.	1	196	1	196
Total .....	.....	24	4, 957	24	4, 957

E. JONES.

HARBOR ISLAND.

OCTOBER 30, 1871. (Received January 29, 1872.)

IMPORTS.

The importation of breadstuffs, provisions, and other necessities during the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1871, amounts to \$48,784.36. Dry-goods, clothing, crockery, and hardware are mostly imported from England via Nassau, New Providence, where the duties are paid; there are no vessels trading direct from England to this port.

The inhabitants are principally dependent upon the United States for their supplies of provisions for their own consumption.

EXPORTS.

The exports are pine-apples, oranges, bananas, limes, and other small quantities of tropical fruits, which are shipped to the United States principally in American schooners, owing to their speed and being better adapted for carrying fruit.

During the past year 32 American and 18 British schooners have taken cargoes of pine-apples, oranges, &c., to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other southern ports of the United States.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The population of Dunmore Town, Harbor Island, by the last census, taken on the 3d of April, 1871, numbered 2,271 inhabitants. They are principally engaged in the cultivation of pine-apples, oranges, bananas, limes, &c., for exportation, which they grow on the northwestern end of Eleuthera, fronting Dunmore Town in a westerly direction, and forms the beautiful and extensive harbor of Harbor Island.

There was an abundant crop of pine-apples the past season; it is expected the ensuing crop will be greater.

In the fiscal year 1869 there were 45 cargoes of pine-apples, oranges, &c., shipped from this agency to the United States, 19 in American and 26 in British vessels. In 1870 there were 35 cargoes shipped, 20 in American and 15 in British vessels. In 1871 there were 50 cargoes shipped, 32 in American and 18 in British vessels.

Statement showing the commerce at Harbor Island for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Apples.....barrels..	18	\$66 92	\$5 40	United States.
Axes.....dozen..	1	13 50	2 52	Do.
Butter.....cwt..	66 2 11	2, 249 32	252 62	Do.
Boots.....packages..	85	4, 506 72	833 25	Do.
Bread.....cwt..	57 0 5	378 74	34 07	Do.
Bitters.....cases..	3	23 86	4 50	Do.
Brooms.....dozen..	27	52 14	9 50	Do.
Baskets.....do..	2	10 04	1 87	Do.
Blocks.....bundle..	1	4 88	1 92	Do.
Blacking.....box..	1	4 02	1 75	Do.
Bricks.....number..	12, 000	117 10	21 67	Do.
Candles.....cwt..	33 1 26	573 78	88 82	Do.
Covers.....barrel..	1	1 12	88 20	Do.
Corn.....bags..	85	178 52	.....	Do.
Cabbages.....number..	200	34 94	.....	Do.
Confectionery.....boxes..	2	11 58	2 17	Do.
Carriages.....number..	2	24 48	4 60	Do.
Clothing.....packages..	4	175 24	32 87	Do.
Cheese.....cwt..	15 1 7	184 42	36 55	Do.
Cans.....number..	2	6 30	1 17	Do.
Chocolate.....boxes..	14	114 06	21 42	Do.
Coffee.....bags..	6	96 58	9 42	San Domingo.
Do.....cwt..	7 3 10			
Clocks.....number..	1	6 30	1 17	United States.
Cages.....number..	1	2 24	1 42	Do.
Canvas.....pieces..	2	62 02	11 65	Do.
Drugs.....cases..	39	606 50	113 87	Do.
Dry goods.....packages..	30	2, 473 64	463 90	Do.
Furniture.....	.....	754 94	141 57	Do.
Fireworks.....packages..	5	12 86	2 42	Do.
Fish, pickled.....barrels..	55	490 02	52 03	Do.
Do.....half barrels..	8			
Do.....kit..	1			
Fruit, dried.....cwt..	1 1 7	15 64	2 57	Do.
Flour.....barrels..	2, 496	18, 075 20	2, 461 50	Do.
Do.....half barrels..	203			
Do.....bags..	550			
Fish-pots.....number..	6	14 40	2 70	San Domingo.
Hardware.....cases..	1	34 10	6 40	United States.
Hats.....do..	3	71 02	13 47	Do.
Hominy.....barrels..	84	506 70	25 20	Do.
Do.....half barrel..	1			
Hoopskirts.....package..	1	11 16	2 10	Do.
Ink.....boxes..	2	4 70	2 87	Do.
Knives.....packages..	6	65 86	12 35	Do.
Lard.....cwt..	26 3 13	381 94	48 27	Do.
Lumber.....feet..	90, 803	1, 628 32	193 90	Do.
Lamps and fixtures.....packages..	14	106 50	13 97	Do.
Laths.....bundles..	250	68 76	6 25	Do.
Leather.....sides..	3	19 20	3 60	Do.
Meat, pickled.....cwt..	384 1 4	3, 642 86	455 30	Do.
dried.....do..	68 3 8	959 64	105 27	Do.
preserved.....cases..	10	46 56	8 57	Do.
Machine, sewing.....number..	1	58 92	11 05	Do.
Meal.....barrels..	99	518 18	30 90	Do.
Do.....half barrels..	28			
Do.....bags..	20			
Matches.....cases..	11	162 36	30 47	Do.
Marmalade.....box..	1	9 60	1 80	Cuba.
Molasses.....barrels..	30	147 12	45 45	Do.
Do.....gallons..	909			
Machetes.....cases..	5	168 86	24 92	United States.
Marble-dust.....barrel..	1	1 80	24 35	Do.
Marble.....case..	1	50 22	9 42	Do.
Milk.....cases..	4	53 50	10 05	Do.
Mattresses.....number..	2	21 48	4 02	Do.
Matting.....rolls..	2	26 66	5 00	Do.
Nails.....kegs..	34	155 86	27 20	Do.
Do.....cwt..	31 1 18			
Nuts.....packages..	1	3 54	27 67	Do.
Needles.....bundle..	1	4 00	27 75	Do.
Nutmegs.....packages..	3	7 58	1 05	Do.
Notions.....case..	1	162 50	30 47	Do.
Onions.....barrels..	10	32 48	.....	Do.
Oil, kerosene.....gallons..	1, 265	445 48	176 42	Do.
linseed.....do..	495	532 28	74 25	Do.
whale.....do..	36	28 02	5 40	Do.
naphtha.....do..	25	6 00	7 50	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Harbor Island, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Oars number..	48	\$43 32	\$8 12	United States.
Oysters boxes..	5	18 06	3 40	Do.
Potatoes barrels..	83	183 92	.....	Do.
Pease do.....	2	148 30	.....	Do.
Do bags.....	48		.....	Do.
Pails dozen.....	23	75 44	13 25	Do.
Paint packages..	154	435 08	93 70	Do.
Peg-cutter number..	1	435 44	93 07	Do.
Paper packages..	32	61 24	11 50	Do.
Pepper do.....	2	9 06	.....	Do.
Pipes box.....	1	1 12	11 20	Do.
Pickles do.....	1	1 18	11 22	Do.
Rice cwt.....	125 0 13	481 62	55 97	Do.
Rope piece.....	1	20 36	3 83	Do.
Soap cwt.....	111 3 4	858 82	134 40	Do.
Scales number.....	6	27 34	6 27	Do.
Sashes cases.....	2	29 24	5 50	Do.
Sieves dozen.....	2	6 70	1 25	Do.
Stationery packages..	4	7 50	1 15	Do.
Shingles number.....	98,000	657 72	52 20	Do.
Starch boxes.....	14	72 14	18 97	Do.
Samp barrels.....	9	52 36	.....	Do.
Spars number.....	31	79 88	14 92	Do.
Salt fish cwt.....	50 1 27	223 54	31 07	Do.
Sardines case.....	1	9 00	1 70	Do.
Sugar boxes.....	50	1,084 12	294 65	Cuba.
Do cwt.....	196 1 20		.....	.....
Sugar, refined barrels..	6	176 32	38 12	United States.
Do half barrel.....	1		.....	.....
Do cwt.....	12 2 24	11 58	2 15	Do.
Sheaths and belts packages..	4		.....	Do.
Soda do.....	4	9 84	1 85	Do.
Stoves number.....	3	34 60	6 55	Do.
Stools do.....	2	34 96	6 17	Do.
Tobacco cwt.....	83 3 8	1,866 88	258 52	Do.
Twine packages.....	15	255 56	48 00	Do.
Tin-ware cases.....	12	113 56	21 30	Do.
Tubs nests.....	10	54 20	10 17	Do.
Trunks do.....	9	50 88	9 57	Do.
Tar barrels.....	4	11 68	1 20	Do.
Tea chest.....	1	34 68	12 37	Do.
Vinegar barrels.....	3	37 64	6 07	Do.
Washboards dozen.....	8	12 72	2 40	Do.
Wine barrels.....	1	39 98	17 00	Do.
Do gallons.....	30		.....	.....
Total.....	.....	48,784 36	7,298 56	.....

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Apples, pine dozen..	133,250	\$51,124 93	United States.
Bananas bunches..	1,700	368 64	Do.
Brass, old pounds..	3,400	198 40	Do.
Canes, sugar number..	800	16 00	Do.
Cocoa-nuts do.....	100	1 00	Do.
Grape-fruit tons.....	26,000	119 40	Do.
Iron, old tons.....	14½	148 20	Do.
Lead, old pounds..	500	10 00	Do.
Limes barrels.....	25	100 00	Do.
Oranges number.....	800,000	6,177 60	Do.
Rope, old pounds..	280	5 60	Do.
Shells, conch number..	3,700	25 92	Do.
Salt barrels.....	44	18 48	Do.
Total.....	.....	58,314 17	.....

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Harbor Island for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United States			19	1, 218	19	1, 218			20	1, 282	20	1, 282
	Cuba			1	32	1	32			1	32	1	32
	St. Domingo			1	33	1	33						
United States .	United States			32	1, 515	32	1, 515			32	1, 515	32	1, 515
	Total			53	2, 798	53	2, 798			53	2, 829	53	2, 829

W. H. SEARS.

GRAND TRUNK.

Statement showing the commerce at Grand Turk for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ale	galls.. 3, 295	\$7, 859 38	\$256 08	London, St. Thomas, Bremen, Hayti, and United States.
Alcohol	do... 25½	53 04	24 48	St. Thomas.
Bay-rum	do... 25	27 32	6 00	Do.
Beans and pease	bush.. 412	1, 034 20	24 72	Bahamas, San Domingo, St. Thomas, Hayti, and United States.
Bread	lbs.. 33, 150	1, 824 46	106 06	Bahamas, Bremen, Cuba, St. Thomas, and United States.
Bulls, cows, &c	No.. 92	1, 450 80	129 84	St. Domingo.
Butter	lbs.. 9, 301	2, 633 56	172 78	Bremen, Wales, Hayti, St. Thomas, and United States.
Barley, sago, &c	pkgs.. 23	115 86	11 60	London, Bahamas, Barbados, St. Thomas, and United States.
Blacking	do... 3	5 50	55	St. Thomas and United States.
Boats	No.. 12	430 42	43 04	Bahamas, St. Thomas, Bremen, Porto Rico, and United States.
Boards, cedar	No.. 388	43 82	4 38	Bahamas.
Bricks	No.. 2, 000	18 00	1 80	United States.
Bird-seed	pkgs.. 1	2 40	24	St. Thomas.
Bottles, empty		101 00	10 10	Bremen.
Candles	lbs.. 4, 003	659 14	60 18	Bahamas, Hayti, St. Thomas, and United States.
Cheese	do... 3, 780	450 10	56 70	Bahamas, Bermuda, St. Thomas, and United States.
Chocolate	do... 760	161 80	10 44	Hayti and United States.
Cigars	15, 450	479 60	37 08	Bahamas, Bremen, St. Thomas, and San Domingo.
Cocoa	lbs.. 808	45 12	1 96	South America and San Domingo.
Coffee	do... 3, 149	714 60	37 86	Hayti.
Cordage	do... 630	72 42	6 78	Barbados, Wales, and United States.
Cordials	galls.. 28	71 50	33 60	St. Thomas.
Corn	bush.. 6, 176	3, 530 58	247 04	South America, Bahamas, Hayti, San Domingo, St. Thomas, and United States.
Corks	pkgs.. 4	13 84	1 88	St. Thomas and United States.
Confectionery	do... 4	47 00	4 70	Do.
Cement	bbls.. 20	37 20	3 72	United States.
Cotton, linen, &c	pkgs.. 250	13, 403 96	1, 306 32	London, Bahamas, Barbados, St. Thomas, and United States.
Drugs	do... 75	403 96	42 40	London, Bahamas, Barbados, St. Thomas, and United States.
Earthenware	do... 39	928 04	92 88	London, Bahamas, Barbados, St. Thomas, and United States.
Fish	lbs. and bbls.. 23, 889½	1, 982 88	177 26	Bahamas, Bermuda, Halifax, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and United States.
Flour, meal, &c	bbls.. 1, 827	13, 769 98	1, 526 74	Bahamas, Bermuda, St. Thomas, Barbados, Bremen, and United States.
Fruit, dried	lbs.. 1, 486	283 76	29 72	Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and United States.
Furniture	pkgs.. 54	726 72	72 67	Bahamas, Barbados, St. Thomas, and United States.
Fish, smoked	do... 683	135 34	13 53	Barbados, Bahamas, Porto Rico, and United States.
Hardware	do... 101	1, 193 96	105 98	London, St. Thomas, and United States.

Statement showing the commerce at Grand Turk, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Hominy .....bbls..	17	\$64 12	\$6 41	United States.
Lard .....lbs..	21,862	3,289 82	218 62	Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, San Domingo, and United States.
Lumber, shingles, &c.....	176,468	2,427 04	221 98	Nova Scotia, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Trinidad, and United States.
Leather, manufactured.pkgs..	85	2,855 08	285 74	London, St. Thomas, and United States.
Meat.....lbs..	74,614	9,161 78	746 22	London, Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba, Hayti, St. Thomas, and United States.
Molasses, &c.....galls..	6,217	2,306 02	248 71	Barbados, Bermuda, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and San Domingo.
Meats, preserved.....pkgs..	117	577 30	57 72	Barbados, Bermuda, St. Thomas, and United States.
Matches.....do...	20	157 06	15 72	St. Thomas and United States.
Nuts.....do...	7	33 24	3 32	United States.
Oars.....number..	73	81 12	8 11	Do.
Oils.....galls..	2,420½	1,022 96	195 00	London, Bremen, Bahamas, Wales, St. Thomas, and United States.
Paints.....lbs..	1,442	216 56	14 18	Bahamas, Bremen, and St. Thomas.
Perfumery.....pkgs..	32	148 50	14 85	Bahamas, Barbados, St. Thomas, and United States.
Pipes.....do...	4	6 38	64	St. Thomas and United States.
Pitch and tar.....bbls..	12	44 54	5 76	United States.
Pepper, &c.....pkgs..	37	142 80	14 28	Barbados, St. Thomas, Bermuda, and United States.
Rice.....lbs..	54,302	3,624 02	255 14	London, Barbados, St. Thomas, and United States.
Rum, brandy, and gin.galls..	2,967½	3,551 08	3,543 78	London, Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Hayti, and St. Thomas.
Sheep, goats, &c.....No..	63	206 00	15 12	Bahamas and San Domingo.
Shrub.....galls..	41	64 44	29 52	Barbados and Bermuda.
Shooks.....lot...	1	247 50	24 75	United States.
Silver and plated ware.pkgs..	2	63 00	6 30	St. Thomas.
Soap.....lbs..	28,089	1,420 68	157 54	London, Bahamas, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and United States.
Soda-water.....pkgs..	1	4 32	43	St. Thomas.
Spices.....do...	1	1 00	10	Do.
Starch.....do...	103	387 78	38 78	Bahamas, Barbados, St. Thomas, and United States.
Stationery.....do...	8	70 82	7 08	London, St. Thomas, and United States.
Sugar.....lbs..	88,932	5,816 68	943 34	Barbados, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and United States.
Swine.....do...	2,950	144 08	29 50	San Domingo.
Tea.....do...	608½	430 60	59 34	Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and United States.
Tobacco.....do...	10,266	1,613 00	115 78	Bahamas, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas.
Tombstones.....pkgs..	1	18 00	1 80	United States.
Tripe.....do...	1	7 68	77	St. Thomas.
Varnish.....do...	1	13 00	1 30	Bremen.
Vermicelli.....do...	3	5 00	50	Bremen and St. Thomas.
Willow-ware.....do...	58	102 42	10 24	Bremen, St. Thomas, and United States.
Wine.....galls..	194½	421 00	84 70	London, Bermuda, Bremen, Hayti, San Domingo, and St. Thomas.
Total.....		95,462 68	12,059 18	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Ale.....dozen..	99½	\$158 08	Hayti, San Domingo, United States.
Beans and pease.....bushels..	60	153 60	San Domingo, United States.
Boats.....number..	1	60 00	San Domingo.
Coffee.....pounds..	8,150	650 54	Bahamas, St. Thomas, United States.
Cordage.....do...	6,512	787 68	Bermuda, Jamaica.
Corn.....bushels..	160	123 60	Yarmouth, N. S.
Cotton and linen goods..packages..	3	98 40	San Domingo, United States.
Donkeys.....number..	3	30 00	Bermuda.
Empty demijohns.....number..	480	115 20	Do.
Fish, pickled.....barrels..	6½	40 00	Bahamas.
Flour.....do...	24	165 22	Bahamas, Hayti, San Domingo.
Fruit, dried.....pounds..	1,800	144 00	Do.
Lard.....do...	300	43 20	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Grand Turk, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Lumber and shingles.....	3,000	\$80 00	San Domingo.
Meats.....pounds..	329	68 00	Do.
Mahogany.....	452	1,239 80	United States.
Metal, old.....pounds..	4,417	155 60	Do.
Pepper.....packages..	1	1 00	San Domingo.
Rum, brandy, and gin.....gallon...	156½	171 44	Nova Scotia, Hayti, San Domingo, United States.
Sponge.....pounds..	109	14 40	Do.
Soaps.....do.....	1,484	95 76	San Domingo.
Perfumery.....packages..	16	61 20	Bahamas, Hayti.
Sugar.....pounds..	636	50 88	United States.
Tea.....do.....	231	68 16	Bahamas.
Tobacco.....do.....	249	25 00	San Domingo.
Wax, bees'.....packages..	1	36 00	United States.
Whisky.....gallons..	4	8 76	United States, Bahamas.
Wine.....do.....	3	7 68	San Domingo.
Wood, Braziletto.....tons..	13	100 00	United States
Salt.....bushels..	657,960	23,899 40	Nova Scotia, Barbados, Bahamas, San Domingo, St. Thomas, Hayti, Jamaica, Truxillo, United States.
		28,662 60	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Grand Turk for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Sailing-vessels.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Bahamas	24	491	24	675
	Barbados	2	296		
	Bermuda.....	3	291	1	43
	Bremen.....	1	843		
	Cayenne.....	1	97		
	Cape Hayti	15	312	15	497
	Jamaica.....	1	45	3	282
	Canary Islands.....	1	206		
	Trinidad.....	1	330		
	Guadeloupe.....	1	331		
	Cuba.....	3	211	3	293
	Porto Rico	17	1,639	1	45
	St. Thomas.....	20	2,067	14	646
	San Domingo	61	1,047	59	966
	Nova Scotia	3	351	13	1,208
	United States.....	7	1,331	16	4,084
Danish	Honduras.....			1	133
	St. Croix.....	1	233		
Dominican	United States.....			1	233
	San Domingo	4	102	8	122
North German	United States.....	2	517	2	517
United States	Barbados	2	208	1	59
	Demerara.....	1	338		
	St. Kitts.....	1	110		
	St. Croix.....	2	479		
	Granada.....	1	171		
	Spanish Main	1	64		
	Cuba.....	1	547		
	Porto Rico.....	4	886		
	St. Thomas.....	4	1,192	1	64
	San Domingo	1	379		
	St. Andrews			1	45
	Grand Cayman.....			1	89
	Honduras.....			3	363
	United States.....	20	4,275	30	7,871
	Total	206	19,389	198	18,237

GEO. W. DRIGGS.

NASSAU.

DECEMBER 30, 1871. (Received January 29, 1872.)

The commercial report of this consulate, for the year ending September 30, 1871, comprises Nassau, New Providence, and the consular agencies at Dunmore Town, Harbor Island, Green Turtle Cay and Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera, and embraces the commerce of the Bahama Islands, which have an aggregate area of 4,424 square miles, and by the census of this year a population of 39,162.

The following is the total value of imports and exports, viz:

Imports	\$1,470,149 36
Exports	987,827 59

IMPORTS.

From the United States are imported all breadstuffs, provisions, candles, soap, Manila rope, kerosene oil, boots and shoes. From England are imported all manufactured goods, silk, woolen, and cotton; wines, liquors, paints, oils, hardware, earthen and glass ware.

The importations from the United States are chiefly from New York and Baltimore. During the last year trade has opened with Savannah and Key West.

The expenses of running American vessels are greater than British, and freights being too low (50 cents in gold per barrel, or 5 cents per cubic foot) to admit of profitable charters to the former, a great amount of the regular carrying trade is consequently done by the latter.

This colony depends almost entirely upon the United States for breadstuffs. Last year 24,000 barrels of flour and 9,000 bushels of corn were imported. In some of the "out-islands" a small quantity of corn is raised.

WRECKS.

By this means a large quantity of merchandise is brought into the colony otherwise than by direct importation.

In former years, valuable cargoes were disposed of with considerable loss to the owners; and so great became this abuse, owing to collusion between the masters of vessels and wreckers, that the colonial legislature in 1870, for the protection of absent interests, enacted that all merchandise wrecked in the Bahamas, except goods of a highly perishable character, should be brought to Nassau and sold. Goods cannot be disposed of, except by authority of absent owners or underwriters, unless derelict.

All wrecked goods are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* and 25 per cent. additional upon this duty; while upon regular importations a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* is collected, and 25 per cent. additional upon the same.

Formerly nearly all wrecked merchandise, whether sound or damaged, was sold at public auction; but at present the larger portion is reshipped to its original port of destination.

This change has proved beneficial, not only to absent interests, but to the mercantile community, as regular importations are less interfered with, and business is conducted upon a more substantial basis.

There are about five hundred licensed vessels and four thousand men engaged in wrecking; which number is much less than in former years. There is considerable wrecking; but with the improved methods of navigation, and a more perfect knowledge of meteorological science pos-

sessed by ship-masters, with the numerous light-houses built by the British government among these islands, and under the existing restraints imposed by law wrecks are annually decreasing, and the people are directing their attention to the cultivation of the soil and legitimate commercial enterprises.

EXPORTS.

The principal exports are fruit, sponge, salt, shells, and woods.

Fruit is grown upon the islands of New Providence, Eleuthera, San Salvador, and Abaco. Salt is made at Inagua, Long Cay, Long Island, Rum Cay, Watling and Ragged Islands, and Exuma. Sponge is found throughout the Bahamas; and woods of various kinds, principally mahogany, satin-wood, braziletto, ebony, and lignum-vitæ, abound in Andros and Acklin Islands.

The most valuable export is the

PINE-APPLE.

This fruit is shipped from the ports of Nassau, Harbor Island, Governor's Harbor, Green Turtle Cay, San Salvador, Tarpum Bay, Rock Sound, and Spanish Wells, principally to New York, Baltimore, and London.

The shipping-season commences in April and continues until August, and for this trade vessels of the American fishing-fleet are preferred, on account of their speed; they usually come, in ballast, direct to the ports of shipment.

The variety of pines raised are the scarlet and sugar-loaf; the former is chiefly produced; the latter is the finer fruit, but is only grown at San Salvador. The cultivation of this fruit is increasing, and the crop the coming year promises to be the largest ever grown in the colony.

Statement of the quantity and value of pine-apples shipped from the Bahamas during the years 1860, 1864, 1869, 1870, and 1871, showing the comparative growth of the trade.

Years.	Quantities.	Value.
	<i>Dozen.</i>	
1860	130,000	\$68,000
1864	277,000	136,000
1869	295,000	148,000
1870	291,000	146,000
1871	483,200	226,125

SPONGE.

This article is exported from Nassau to the United States, England, and France. Five years ago a very large proportion of the sponge shipped went to France, but within the last two years the greater portion has been taken to the United States.

There are about five hundred vessels engaged in "sponging," and four thousand men find employment, and a large amount of money is annually distributed through this trade.

The following are the various qualities of sponge shipped: Sheep-wool, glove, fine reef, velvet, yellow, and grass. The sponging-grounds lie to the east, west, and south of Nassau. From Williams's Cay, Andros Island, the fine qualities of glove-sponges are obtained. They are used for surgical purposes, and are exported to the United States, as the Mediterranean supplies Europe. From the eastern extremity of Andros Island, and over the Exuma banks, the large sheep-wool is found.

The sponge obtained at Abaco is exported to France, as the same quality is found at Key West, and, consequently, cannot bear competition in the American market.

SALT.

This has been an article of production and exportation for a long period, and the quality is the same as at Turk's Island.

Two-thirds of the salt is exported to the United States. During the last year large quantities have been shipped to the British North American provinces.

There are over a million and a half bushels of salt on hand; the production during the last few years has considerably exceeded the exportation, the duties imposed in the United States preventing a profitable shipment.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

In December, 1867, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company of New York made a contract with the Bahama government to carry the mails, for which service the company received a subsidy of \$36,000 annually, part of which sum was paid by the home government. Since that time the steamers have stopped at Nassau, once every four weeks, on their way to Havana, and also upon their return.

In 1870 an arrangement was made by which during each year from November 1 to June 1 the steamers stop once a fortnight each way. The contract of 1867 having expired, it was renewed last year for an annual subsidy of \$30,000.

M. CHANCE.

Statement showing the commerce at Nassau, New Providence, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ale and porter, bottled ...dozen..	4, 760	\$9, 835	\$610	England, United States, British West Indies.
in wood. gallons..	24, 251	12, 500	2, 355	England, United States.
Apples .....barrels..	172	550	Free	United States.
Books, (printed)		2, 595	Free	England, United States.
Brandy .....gallons..	2, 568	6, 490	2, 320	England, British North America.
Bread, (pilot) .....cwt..	1, 025	5, 990	500	United States, England.
Butter.....do....	717	24, 495	6, 330	United States, Nova Scotia, West Indies.
Candles, tallow .....do....	168	2, 650	260	United States.
not tallow .....do....	385	7, 455	1, 175	United States, England.
Cattle .....head..	379	9, 690	547	United States, Cuba, Hayti.
Cheese .....cwt..	193	3, 075	542	United States, England.
Coal .....tons..	215	725	Free	England, United States.
Cocoa .....cwt..	1, 658	5, 970	Exported in bond.	Hayti, wrecks.
Cocoa-nuts .....number..	14, 000	200	Free	Cuba, Jamaica.
Coffee .....cwt..	6, 803	49, 985	1, 675	United States, Jamaica, Hayti, wrecks.
Copper and composition ...do....	302	5, 605	1, 200	United States, England.

Statement showing the commerce at Nassau, New Providence, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Copper and composition, (old).....	.....	\$200	Free	Wrecks.
Cordials .....gallons..	7	55	\$20	England, St. Thomas.
Corn .....bushels..	9, 623	9, 675	Free	United States, British West Indies.
Corn-meal .....barrels..	3, 972	20, 190	1, 150	United States, and by vessels in distress.
Cotton, (raw) .....bales..	2, 212	122, 600	Exported	United States, wrecked, and by vessels in distress.
Currants, raisins, &c.....cwt..	52	910	140	England, United States, Nova Scotia.
Figs. ....do....	9	160	15	United States.
Fish, dried and salted .....do....	729	3, 475	475	United States, Nova Scotia.
pickled .....barrels..	139	1, 590	90	Do.
Flour.....do....	23, 437	134, 660	24, 135	Do.
Fruit .....do....	.....	330	Free	Jamaica, Hayti.
Gin and whisky .....gallons..	8, 510	6, 030	5, 230	England, West Indies.
Hides .....number..	2, 183	10, 565	Free	Hayti, wrecked.
Horses .....number..	2	165	10	Hayti, Jamaica.
Ice .....tons..	688	1, 500	Free	United States.
Iron, (old) .....do....	208	2, 080	Free	Wrecked.
Lard .....cwt..	1, 060	16, 585	1, 975	United States, Nova Scotia.
Lumber .....feet..	756, 000	14, 615	2, 025	United States, Nova Scotia, wrecked.
Meat, (salted) .....cwt..	2, 931	43, 985	4, 035	England, United States, wrecked.
Molasses.....gallons..	69, 239	33, 810	790	Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti, wrecked.
Mules .....number..	8	805	22	Jamaica, Hayti.
Nails, composition .....cwt..	22	450	35	England.
iron.....do....	800	11, 240	440	United States, England, Nova Scotia.
Oats and bran.....bushels..	1, 060	635	85	United States, Nova Scotia.
Oils.....gallons..	22, 250	11, 935	2, 675	England, United States.
Peas and beans.....bags..	314	730	Free	Do.
Pitch and tar .....barrels..	301	805	95	Do.
Rice .....cwt..	7, 730	22, 310	3, 500	Do.
Rum.....gallons..	20, 194	16, 770	9, 605	England, Jamaica, United States Nova Scotia.
Salt .....bushels..	1, 243	115	Free	Hayti.
Seeds, (for planting).....do....	.....	890	Free	Jamaica, United States, Hayti.
Shingles .....number..	502, 000	4, 890	255	Nova Scotia, United States.
Ships' materials.....do....	.....	8, 335	1, 100	Wrecks.
Soap .....cwt..	1, 004	7, 885	1, 130	United States, England, wrecks.
Sponge .....do....	5	40	Free	Cuba.
Segars .....number..	82, 000	2, 455	555	Cuba, Hayti.
Sugar, refined .....cwt..	496	5, 435	1, 500	England, United States.
unrefined.....do....	44, 364	252, 310	6, 105	Jamaica, Cuba, Hayti, wrecked.
Tallow .....do....	2, 664	9, 780	Exported	Wrecks.
Tea.....pounds..	4, 909	2, 605	1, 040	England, United States.
Tobacco, manufactured .....cwt..	932	20, 330	3, 970	United States, Nova Scotia, wrecked.
unmanufactured.....do....	300	3, 210	285	United States, Hayti, wrecked.
Turpentine .....gallons..	256	165	15	United States, England.
Vegetables .....do....	.....	4, 480	Free	United States, Nova Scotia, West Indies, Hayti, Jamaica.
Wax .....cwt..	151	3, 435	Free	Cuba, Hayti.
Wheat .....bushels..	5, 000	5, 000	Free	Wrecks.
Wine .....gallons..	4, 180	7, 045	2, 015	British West Indies, United States, England, Cuba, Nova Scotia.
Wool .....bales..	37	1, 750	Free	Wrecks.
Woods, (furniture and dye). tons..	1, 244	10, 115	Free	British West Indies, United States, Hayti, wrecks, San Domingo.
Woolen, cotton, and linen goods, furniture, hardware, earthen and glass-ware, paints, &c., comprising all imports paying an ad valorem duty .....	.....	434, 425	57, 255	England, United States, Nova Scotia, Jamaica, Cuba, wrecks,
Total.....	.....	1, 421, 365	149, 286	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Ale and porter, (in bottles).....dozen..	938	\$2, 174 40	United States.
Bark, (canela alba).....sacks..	1, 479	4, 370 00	England, United States.
Brandy .....gallons..	583	1, 550 00	United States, Hayti.
Bread .....cwt..	2	15 00	Hayti.
Butter.....do....	1	25 00	Do.
Coal .....tons..	10	75 00	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Nassau, New Providence, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cocoa cwt..	909	\$5,435 00	England, United States, Cuba.
Coffee do..	6,054	40,660 00	England, United States.
Copper, &c., (old)		4,510 00	Do.
Cotton, raw bales..	2,362	130,590 00	Do.
seed bags..	215	145 00	Do.
linen, woolen goods		1,400 00	United States, Hayti.
Earthenware, glass, and hardware		47,935 00	England, United States, Hayti.
Fish, dried cwt..	78	345 00	Hayti.
pickled barrels..	26	260 00	Do.
Flour do..	1,800	12,905 00	Cuba, Hayti.
Fruit, viz :			
Bananas bunches..	6,019	1,295 00	United States.
Cocoa-nuts thousand..	4	40 00	Do.
Oranges and grape-fruit do..	2,705	21,655 00	England, British North America, United States.
Lemons do..	6	20 00	United States.
Limes barrels..	68	260 00	Do.
Mangoes do..	8	25 00	Do.
Melons thousand..	2	120 00	Do.
Pears, avocada do..	6	35 00	Do.
Pine-apples thousand dozen..	350	175,000 00	United States, England.
Plantains bunches..	14	5 00	United States.
Sapodillas thousand..	1	5 00	Do.
Sugar-canes do..	8	125 00	Do.
Tamarinds barrels..	4	5 00	Do.
Gin and whisky gallons..	17	20 00	Do.
Gunpowder packages..	3,896	12,965 00	Do.
Guano tons..	700	3,095 00	Do.
Hides number..	9,804	14,930 00	United States, England.
Iron, (scrap) tons..	487	4,825 00	United States.
Lard cwt..	1	15 00	Hayti.
Leather, (manufactured)		130 00	Do.
Lumber thousand feet..	81	1,580 00	Do.
Meats, salted cwt..	193	2,330 00	United States, Hayti.
Molasses gallons..	78,731	29,830 00	United States.
Miscellaneous articles		60,000 00	United States, England, San Domingo, Hayti.
Oil gallons..	8,914	4,140 00	United States, Hayti.
Palm-leaf bales..	334	165 00	United States.
Rags do..	13	85 00	Do.
Rum gallons..	295	295 00	United States, Hayti.
Salt bushels..	493,118	52,600 00	United States, British North America, West Indies, Cuba, Hayti.
Shell do..		1,365 00	England, United States.
Shell-work do..		80 00	Do.
Shingles thousand..	12	95 00	Hayti.
Ship-materials, old		2,755 00	United States.
Soap cwt..	399	3,020 00	Hayti.
Sponge, various qualities	2,836	14,104 00	United States, England.
Sugar, unrefined do..	43,720	222,710 00	United States, England, Hayti.
Tallow do..	1,658	9,750 00	United States.
Tobacco, (unmanufactured) do..	55	760 00	United States, England.
Turtle head..	289	915 00	Do.
Turtle-shell lbs..	3,068	3,640 00	Do.
Wax cwt..	204	5,425 00	Do.
Wheat bushels..	5,000	5,000 00	England.
Wine gallons..	58	95 00	United States, Hayti.
Woods of various kinds, viz :			
Braziletto tons..	188	1,255 00	England, United States.
Cedar pieces..	1,290	680 00	England, United States, Hayti.
Ebony tons..	2	15 00	England.
Fustic do..	92	1,415 00	Do.
Lignum-vitæ do..	144	1,600 00	Do.
Logwood do..	796	9,715 00	England, United States.
Mahogany pieces..	396	3,140 00	England.
Satin-wood do..	1,391	2,115 00	England, United States.
Yellow wood do..	229	170 00	England.
Wool, (in bales) bales..	37	1,750 00	United States.
Total		929,558 40	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Nassau, New Providence, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	San Domingo.....			10	428	10	428
	Canada.....			6	918	6	918
	England.....			14	3,184	14	3,184
	Bermuda.....			2	152	2	152
	United States.....			47	4,380	47	4,380
	Cuba.....			15	858	15	858
	Jamaica.....			14	900	14	900
	Mexico.....			1	385	1	385
	Hayti.....			5	213	5	213
	Canary Islands.....			1	152	1	152
	Honduras.....			1	72	1	72
	Turk's Island.....			2	63	2	63
	United States.....			1	230	1	230
	San Domingo.....			5	306	5	306
Buenos Ayres.....	Hayti.....			1	36	1	36
Dominican.....	Hayti.....			1	532	1	532
Haytian.....	Hayti.....			1	532	1	532
French.....	Hayti.....			1	532	1	532
Spanish.....	Cuba.....			1	155	1	155
United States.....	England.....						
	United States.....	20	26,874	61	7,340	81	34,214
	Mexico.....			2	324	2	324
	Barbados.....			1	92	1	92
	Cuba.....	19	26,259	1	95	20	26,354
	San Domingo.....						
	France.....						
	Honduras.....						
	Total.....	39	53,133	192	20,915	231	73,948
Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	San Domingo.....			9	573	9	573
	Canada.....			3	257	3	257
	England.....			12	2,613	12	2,613
	Bermuda.....						
	United States.....			60	4,966	60	4,966
	Cuba.....			17	1,219	17	1,219
	Jamaica.....			5	328	5	328
	Mexico.....						
	Hayti.....			3	138	3	138
	Canary Islands.....						
	Honduras.....						
	Turk's Island.....						
	United States.....			1	230	1	230
	San Domingo.....			3	178	3	178
Buenos Ayres.....	Hayti.....			1	36	1	36
Dominican.....	Hayti.....						
Haytian.....	Hayti.....						
French.....	Hayti.....						
Spanish.....	Cuba.....						
United States.....	England.....			2	286	2	286
	United States.....	19	26,175	50	6,007	69	32,182
	Mexico.....	1	615			1	615
	Barbados.....						
	Cuba.....	19	26,175	8	747	27	26,922
	San Domingo.....			1	15	1	15
	France.....			1	502	1	502
	Honduras.....			1	38	1	38
	Total.....	39	52,965	177	18,133	216	71,098

SALT CAY.

Statement showing the commerce at Salt Cay, Turk's Islands, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ale	galls.. 152	\$51 81	\$3 76	St. Thomas.
Bay-water	do.. 4	6 79	1 06	Do.
Beef, pork, and hams	lbs.. 2,300	276 87	26 44	San Domingo, St. Thomas, United States.
Biscuit and bread	do.. 690	23 37	2 44	St. Thomas, United States.
Boats	number.. 1	15 00	1 88	St. Thomas.
Brandy, gin, and rum	galls.. 344	259 68	278 02	St. Thomas, Surinam, Trinidad.
Butter	lbs.. 150	52 08	3 30	United States.
Candles	do.. 160	25 00	2 02	Do.
Cart-grease	do.. 25	1 00	12	Do.
Cattle	head.. 4	95 00	7 28	San Domingo.
Charcoal	bbls.. 3	3 00	Free.	Do.
Cheese	lbs.. 50	8 31	94	United States.
Chocolate	do.. 50	20 81	90	Do.
Corn	bush.. 386	464 08	20 44	Barbados, Hayti, San Domingo, St. Thomas, United States.
Corn-meal	bbls.. 5	20 52	2 24	United States.
Drugs	pkgs.. 2	10 37	1 74	Do.
Dry-goods	do.. 9	116 30	6 04	St. Thomas, United States.
Do	do.. 2	427 50	Bonded.	St. Thomas.
Fish, (dried and pickled)	lbs.. 500	18 62	2 54	San Domingo, United States.
Flour	bbls.. 146	1,032 62	161 40	Barbados, St. Croix, St. Martins, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Trinidad, United States.
Fruit and vegetables	do.. 172	275 00	Free.	Hayti, San Domingo.
Glass & earthenware	pkgs.. 2	6 77	80	St. Thomas.
Goats	head.. 2	4 00	56	Hayti, San Domingo.
Hogs	lbs.. 500	25 00	5 50	San Domingo.
Lard	do.. 300	42 00	3 74	United States.
Lumber	feet.. 368	6 80	66	St. Thomas.
Oars	number.. 50	53 68	6 44	United States.
Oil, paint	galls.. 30	31 25	3 00	Do.
Pease	bush.. 13	26 00	96	Do.
Soap	lbs.. 300	26 00	2 70	Do.
Starch	do.. 120	8 33	1 00	Do.
Sugar	do.. 8,616	490 50	100 24	Bermuda, St. Croix, St. Thomas, Trinidad.
Sirup	galls.. 20	10 00	1 00	San Domingo.
Tea	lbs.. 65	65 00	9 74	St. Thomas.
Tobacco and cigars	do.. 270	72 50	12 72	San Domingo, United States.
Vinegar	galls.. 16	8 00	84	San Domingo.
Wine	do.. 5	8 12	1 32	St. Thomas.
Total		4,087 68	673 78	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Anchors and chains	2	\$27 20	Nova Scotia.
Dry-goods	pkgs.. 2	427 50	Hayti.
Whale-oil	galls.. 570	257 00	United States.
Salt	bush.. 449,795	37,446 49	Cuba, Nova Scotia, San Domingo, United States.
Total		38,158 19	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Salt Cay, Turk's Islands, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Bermuda	1	103	1	103				
	Cuba	1	357	1	357	1	103	1	103
	Grand Turk	6	475	6	475	2	36	2	36
	Hayti	1	12	1	12				
	East Harbor					1	49	1	49
	Nova Scotia					2	248	2	248
	Porto Rico	2	255	2	255				
	San Domingo	4	64	4	64	7	113	7	113
	St. Croix	1	235	1	235				
	St. Martin's	1	310	1	310				
	St. Thomas	13	3,202	13	3,202				
	Trinidad	1	168	1	168				
	United States	1	445	1	445	17	4,915	17	4,915
Danish	St. Croix	1	262	1	262				
	United States					1	262	1	262
Dominican	Grand Turk	1	54	1	54	4	88	4	88
	San Domingo	4	88	4	88	1	54	1	54
German	United States	1	323	1	323	1	323	1	323
Hayti	Hayti	1	14	1	14				
	Grand Turk					1	14	1	14
United States	Barbadoes	2	438	2	438				
	Grand Turk	4	1,431	4	1,431				
	St. Croix	3	478	3	478				
	St. Kitts	1	269	1	269				
	St. Thomas	1	184	1	184				
	Trinidad	3	951	3	951				
	United States	4	1,724	4	1,724	18	5,475	18	5,475
		58	11,842	58	11,842	56	11,680	56	11,680

ALEXIS W. HARRIOTT.

TURK'S ISLANDS.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received January 20, 1872.)

I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report on the trade and navigation of this consular district for the year ending September 30, 1871:

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Navigation.			
	Value.	Value.	Entered.		Cleared.	
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Grand Turk	\$95,462 68	\$28,662 60	206	19,389	198	18,237
Salt Cay	4,087 68	38,158 19	58	11,842	56	11,680
East Harbor	2,134 91	16,985 62	24	4,957	24	4,957
Total	101,685 27	83,806 41	288	36,188	278	34,874

In a commercial and financial point of view, the situation at these islands, at the present time, is rather an unenviable one. The general complaint among the inhabitants is what they deem the excessive duty on their staple commodity, salt, their principal export, as exacted by our Government. The entire population of this island are watching with intense interest, yet with almost hopeless anxiety, every movement of Congress toward the abolition of the salt-duties, and I will venture the opinion that, if there is not some immediate relief afforded them in this

respect, there will be much suffering and distress among the inhabitants here. Isolated as they are from the "outer world," thrown almost entirely upon their own resources, and relying wholly on the revival of trade in their only staple, with a market that at present affords them but slight remuneration over the expense of its manufacture, with a debt hanging over them, and insufficient revenue to meet or liquidate it, there seems but little hope of their being able to extricate themselves from their embarrassments. There is a general stagnation in trade here, a scarcity of provisions, and many of the laboring and poorer classes are actually reduced to want.

My consular agent at East Harbor, Mr. Eugenius Jones, a gentleman of intelligence, experience, and reliability, reports to me that, unless the excessive duty on salt, which amounts to almost prohibition, is abolished or greatly reduced by Congress, salt-making will be abandoned at that place.

At Salt Cay the same complaint is made, and the general distress is shared.*

GEO. W. DRIGGS.

BERMUDA.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received October 12.)

AGRICULTURE.

This being strictly a military and naval station, with no manufactories, the exports are limited to the products of the soil; about one-tenth only of the islands, or two square miles, are susceptible of cultivation. The principal crops, consisting of onions, Irish potatoes, and tomatoes, are grown in the winter months in the sheltered valleys, the higher ground being too much exposed to the gales of that season of the year to be of any use for agricultural purposes. A great impetus has been given to the agricultural interest, during the past year, by having a regular steamer, every three weeks, to and from New York, for which the colonial government pay a subsidy of \$24,000 per annum.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The whole exports of the islands during the year 1870 amounted to \$175,945.28, of which amount nearly five-sixths, or \$145,041.60, consisting mostly of vegetables, were shipped to the United States during the early spring months. Of the imports during the same year, amounting to \$1,115,137.51, more than one-half, or \$585,086.40, were from the United States, consisting mostly of the products of the soil.

COMMERCE.

The arrivals at the two ports, Hamilton and St. George's, during the year 1870 were 232, (71,690 tons;) of which number 57 (27,801 tons) were under the United States flag. The tonnage of all vessels entered at the two ports was divided nearly equal, the less number but greater tonnage entering St. George's. In the official statistics to which I have been permitted access, no separate accounts are kept of the commerce of the two ports, and steamers are not designated from sailing-vessels, all

* For statements of commerce and navigation at Grand Turk, see page 738.

vessels not under the British flag being designated foreign, without nationality. No commercial changes have taken place since my last report.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

During the present month a causeway about two miles in length has been completed and opened, connecting the island of St. George's with the principal island. The work was commenced five years ago, and has been completed at an expense of over £30,000, paid wholly by the colony.

C. M. ALLEN.

Statement showing the commerce at Bermuda for the year 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Agricultural implem'ts .pkg.	50	\$337 72	-----	United States.
Beef .bbls.	1, 198	26, 266 40	\$1, 313 32	United States, British North America.
Butter .tons.	32 12 0 24	{ 19, 567 68 5, 296 84	} 1, 243 22	Do.
Baskets .pkgs.	14	133 12	6 65	British North America.
Bricks .M.	21	141 60	7 08	United States.
Brooms .pkgs.	303	984 24	49 21	Do.
Bran .bush.	24, 645	5, 203 92	260 19	Do.
Bread .bbls.	2, 252	5, 097 28	254 86	Do.
Barley .pkgs.	316	1, 688 64	84 43	United Kingdom, British North America, United States.
Books .do.	31	439 68	-----	-----
Cement .bbls.	583	1, 038 72	51 93	United Kingdom, United States.
Candles .boxes.	1, 300	4, 825 20	241 26	Do.
Cheese .tons.	37 16 1 12	12, 537 84	626 89	United Kingdom, British North America.
Carriages .No.	3	2, 016 00	100 80	United Kingdom.
Confectionery .pks.	280	3, 083 76	154 18	United Kingdom, United States, British North America.
Corks .gross.	3, 140	{ 1, 133 76 58 56	} 59 61	United Kingdom, United States.
Cigars .M.	1, 147½	4, 845 44	879 20	United Kingdom, Demerara, St. Thomas, British N'th America.
Coffee .tons.	19 12 0 06	4, 440 48	-----	{ Barbados, Demerara, Turk Islands, Porto Rico, United States.
Do .do.	1 04 0 00	235 04	233 77	St. Thomas.
Cordials .galls.	8	36 96	5 56	Do.
Coal .tons.	43	-----	-----	Demerara, United States.
Do .bbls.	288	{ 7, 344 40	-----	-----
Corn .bush.	3, 018	28, 170 00	1, 408 50	United States.
Chocolate .pkgs.	5	27 60	1 38	Do.
Cabs, (children's) .do.	6	56 16	2 80	Do.
Clocks .do.	8	478 80	23 94	Do.
China .do.	1	58 08	2 90	Do.
Drugs .do.	231	3, 301 68	165 08	United States, United Kingdom.
Demijohns, (empty) .No.	478	115 60	5 78	Turk's Island.
Earthenware .pkgs.	85	1, 517 04	75 85	United Kingdom, British North America.
Fruit, preserved .do.	316	4, 156 80	207 84	Do.
dried .do.	1, 338	-----	-----	-----
Do .tons.	11 02 0 03	{ 4, 969 60	248 48	{ United Kingdom, British North America, United States.
fresh .lots.	2	-----	-----	{ United States, Barbados, Trini- dad, Demerara, British North America.
Do .bbls.	1, 003	{ 4, 162 32	-----	{ United Kingdom, United States, British North America, Turk Islands.
Furniture .pkgs.	853	6, 088 08	309 90	-----
Do .lot.	1	109 92	-----	-----
Fish, dried .tons.	94 11 0 00	8, 256 24	412 81	British North America, United States.
smoked .boxes.	2, 832	1, 302 56	65 12	Do.
pickled .bbls.	281	2, 216 16	110 80	Do.
preserved .pkgs.	229	2, 001 60	100 08	Do.
Flour .bbls.	24, 659	137, 551 20	6, 877 56	Do.
Glass .pkgs.	261	3, 769 20	188 46	British North America, United States, United Kingdom.

Statement showing the commerce at Bermuda for the year 1870—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ginger.....bbls.	53	\$210 43	\$10 52	British North America, Barbados, Trinidad, Porto Rico.
Guano.....pkgs.	268	1,379 28	-----	Barbados.
Hardware.....do.	217	9,449 60	472 48	United Kingdom, British North America, United States.
Hams and bacon.....tons.	68 12 3 00	25,242 48	1,262 12	Do.
Hay.....bales.	3,899	14,707 68	735 38	British North America, United States.
Horses.....No.	20	2,654 40	132 72	Do.
Hops and malt.....pkgs.	8	90 48	-----	United States.
Ice.....tons.	175	{ 345 36 1,070 84	{ -----	Do.
Instruments, (musical)....No.	1	192 00	9 60	Do.
Jewelry, plate, &c.....	-----	14 60	73	Do.
Leather.....pkgs.	400	30,697 20	1,534 86	United Kingdom, British North America, United States.
Lumber.....M.	456	6,738 24	336 91	British North America, United States.
Lathes.....M.	590	1,732 80	86 64	Do.
Lard.....tins.	1,125	{ 2,010 00	100 50	Do.
Do.....pkgs.	5	-----	-----	Do.
Lemonade.....doz.	129	123 64	6 19	Martinique.
Mdse., (dry goods, &c)....pkgs.	2,230	235,277 76	-----	{ United Kingdom, British North America, Saint Thomas, Porto Rico, United States.
Do.....do.	32	405 04	-----	Demerara.
Meal, corn.....bbls.	4,130	16,512 72	825 63	United States.
Metal.....cases.	21	3,252 48	162 62	United States, United Kingdom.
Meats, (preserved).....pkgs.	289	3,057 36	152 86	Do.
Matches.....cases.	20	{ 1,465 20	73 26	United States, British North America.
Do.....gross.	1,492	-----	-----	Do.
Molasses.....galls.	40,424	2,909 52	145 47	Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, Porto Rico, Cuba, Martinique.
Manure.....pkgs.	106	345 36	-----	United States.
Nails.....do.	443	2,170 32	108 51	United States, United Kingdom, British North America.
Naval stores.....bbls.	63	157 68	7 88	Do.
Oil, (paint).....galls.	566	422 16	21 10	United States, United Kingdom.
Oil, (lamp).....do.	23,208	7,554 48	377 72	Do.
Oil, (olive).....cases.	37	1,890 24	94 51	Do.
Oats.....bush.	11,996	5,178 48	268 92	British North America, United States.
Oysters.....pkgs.	439	2,070 88	103 54	United States.
Oak.....	53	34 80	1 74	Do.
Oars.....	576	408 24	20 41	Do.
Oxen and cows.....No.	1,090	135,716 16	1,046 40	British North America, United States.
Poultry.....lots.	2	113 52	5 57	British North America.
Paper.....pkgs.	6	180 00	9 00	United Kingdom.
Perfumery.....do.	572	2,524 80	126 24	United Kingdom, United States.
Paint.....do.	277	2,016 00	100 80	Do.
Pipes.....gross.	10	10 08	50	United States.
Pork.....bbls.	436	10,906 76	545 33	Do.
Potatoes.....do.	9,997	26,456 16	-----	British North America, United States.
Preserves.....cases.	11	80 84	4 04	St. Thomas, Demerara.
Rice.....tons.	59 00 0 08	{ 3,689 76	279 62	{ United Kingdom, United States.
Do.....do.	23 18 0 00	-----	-----	-----
Do.....bags.	4	1,902 72	-----	{ British N'h America, Demerara.
Rope.....tons.	16 10 1 00	5,333 70	266 68	United Kingdom, United States, British North America.
Stationery.....pkgs.	101	4,004 08	200 20	Do.
Sugars.....tons.	67 06 0 07	{ 51,181 68	2,559 08	{ United Kingdom, Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, Porto Rico, Cuba, Martinique.
Do.....bbls.	1,800	-----	-----	-----
Do.....hhds.	174	-----	-----	-----
Do.....pkgs.	618	-----	-----	-----
Spices.....do.	6	51 12	2 55	United States.
Salt.....do.	27	{ 843 34	42 16	{ United States, United Kingdom, Turk Islands.
Do.....bush.	1,000	-----	-----	-----
Do.....bbls.	218	-----	-----	-----
Starch.....boxs.	948	3,051 36	152 56	United States, United Kingdom.
Soda.....bbls.	99	362 40	18 12	Do.
Stoves.....No.	46	692 64	34 63	United States.
Sauces.....pkgs.	147	1,669 68	83 48	United Kingdom.
Sewing-machines.....No.	48	1,244 40	62 22	United States.
Sirup.....galls.	470	963 04	48 15	United States, United Kingdom.
Spar.....No.	1	110 40	5 52	United States.
Soap.....pkgs.	1,981	7,195 20	359 76	United States, United Kingdom.

Statement showing the commerce at Bermuda for the year 1870—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ship-chandlery pkgs..	29	\$122 40	\$6 12	United States.
Sheep, pigs, &c No.	1, 795	{ 5, 107 20	{ 681 01	{ United States, British North America.
Shooks pkgs.	265	{ 8, 513 04		
Do boxes.	6, 495	{ 6, 222 00	311 10	Do.
Sardines pkgs.	161	1, 617 60	80 88	United Kingdom.
Seeds do..	11	209 52	.....	United States.
Spirits and malt liquor:				
Alcohol galls.	190	205 24	136 80	United Kingdom.
Brandy do..	8, 866	15, 955 20	6, 383 52	United Kingdom, British North America.
Gin do..	9, 740	{ 5, 937 84	{ 7, 012 80	{ United Kingdom, Demerara, St. Thomas, British North America.
Ale doz. bot.	6, 966	{ 148 80		
Do hhds.	2, 436	{ 54, 462 96	10, 369 08	United Kingdom, British North America, United States.
Do bbls.	96			
Rum galls.	31, 027	16, 037 28	22, 339 40	United Kingdom, Demerara, St. Thomas.
Whisky do..	495	808 84	356 40	United Kingdom, United States.
Wine do..	8, 995	15, 033 60	3, 006 72	United Kingdom, British North America, Demerara, St. Thomas, United States.
Tea tons	16 14 2 24	12, 351 60	617 58	United Kingdom, British North America, United States.
Turpentine galls.	108	52 34	2 61	United States.
Tobacco tons.	14 10 0 00	7, 065 60	1, 299 20	British North America, United States.
Tiles number..	240	105 60	5 28	United States.
Vegetables bbls.	251	583 68	29 17	Barbados.
Vinegar do..	109	1, 415 84	7, 078 00	United States.
Wood-work pkgs.	281	1, 718 28	85 91	Do.
Wrapping-paper rms.	14, 102	1, 886 16	90 30	Do.
Wrecked material do..		4, 443 20	222 16	
Total		1, 115, 137 51	93, 669 87	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Arrowroot tons.	3 19 2 20	\$1, 987 60	British North America, United States.
Cedar posts do..	16	19 20	United States.
Casks, (empty) No.	724	631 20	United States, Barbados.
Fish boxes.	330	792 48	Demerara.
Flour bbls.	310	1, 560 00	Do.
Fruit bags.	30		
Do lot.	1	{ 271 44	Demerara, British North America.
Furniture do..	1	480 00	British North America.
Gin galls.	241	120 00	United States.
Hides lots.	6	2, 044 80	British North America.
Iron, (old) tons.	150	1, 344 00	United States.
Meal, (old) bbls.	5	36 00	British North America.
Nails kegs.	45	140 40	Demerara.
Oil, (sperm) galls.	650	960 00	British North America.
Onions lbs.	5, 327, 000	92, 528 60	Barbados, British North America, Trinidad, Demerara, Turk's Island, United States, Porto Rico.
Potatoes bbls.	11, 794	44, 414 40	British North America, Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara, Turk Islands, United States, Porto Rico.
Sugar hhds.	8	364 80	British North America.
Rum galls.	495	288 00	Do.
Wine do..	206	672 00	United States.
Tallow bbls.	25	224 60	British North America.
Tomatoes boxes.	49, 245	27, 065 76	British North America, United States.
Total		175, 945 28	

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Bermuda for the year 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Great Britain					35	11, 694
	British possessions					45	10, 301
	Spanish possessions					10	1, 139
	Spain					2	902
	French possessions					2	830
	Italian possessions					1	430
	East Indies					1	436
	Danish possessions					14	5, 716
	United States					57	8, 111
French	French possessions	1	2, 595			1	2, 595
Spanish	Unknown					7	1, 726
United States.....	United States	19	15, 132. 69	21	6, 839. 29	40	21, 971. 98
	British possessions			1	311	1	311
	Whaling			11	1, 125. 76	11	1, 125. 76
	Porto Rico			1	160	1	160
	United Kingdom.....	1	2, 596	2	1, 347	3	3, 943
	Surinam			1	299	1	299
	France						
	Hayti						
	Total	21	20, 323. 69	37	10, 082. 05	232	71, 690. 64
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Great Britain					3	1, 171
	British possessions					61	12, 267
	Spanish possessions					24	4, 086
	Spain						
	French possessions					5	2, 219
	Italian possessions						
	East Indies						
	Danish possessions					14	5, 441
	United States					72	14, 224
French	French possessions			1	250	1	250
Spanish	Unknown						
United States.....	United States	20	17, 728. 69	16	4, 882. 49	36	22, 611. 18
	British possessions			3	365		
	Whaling			10	1, 041. 67	10	1, 041. 67
	Porto Rico						
	United Kingdom.....			1	458	1	458
	Surinam						
	France			1	205	1	205
	Hayti			1	428	1	428
	Total	20	17, 728. 69	33	7, 630. 16	229	64, 401. 85

JAMAICA.

IMPORTS.

Statement showing the imports into Jamaica for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Agricultural implements packages..	4	£ 21 4 0	Free	Great Britain, United States.
Do. pieces..	18			Great Britain, Hanse Towns, British North American colonies, foreign states,
Ale and beer gallons..	283, 519	31, 784 9 1	4, 992 12 0	South America, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Almonds pounds..	914	61 1 1	7 12 6	Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies.
Apothecary's wares packages..	764	6, 252 15 9	781 12 0	Great Britain, United States.
Apparel, wearing cases..	2	63 16 9	1 19 7	Great Britain.
Arms and ammunition pounds..	12, 265	619 9 0	751 14 0	Do.
Asses	31	62 0 0	Free	Spanish West Indies.
Bagging bags..	24, 237	830 1 0	103 15 2	Great Britain, British West Indies.
Barley casks..	3			Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies.
Do kegs..	5	8 5 9	1 0 9	
Do pounds..	528			
Beef, smoked do..	301	8 17 0	1 5 1	Great Britain.
wet and salted barrels..	1, 521	4, 267 5 3	1, 552 10 5	Great Britain, North American colonies, United States, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Bitters cases..	8	70 14 4	26 5 11	Great Britain, British West Indies.
Lo gallons..	49			
Do cases..	7	18 8 0	Free	Great Britain.
Do gallons..	10			
Blacking gross..	548	339 17 0	42 9 8	United States.
Do barrels..	5			
Blue packages..	319	413 12 1	51 9 6	Great Britain, United States.
Do pounds..	1, 777			
Boats and canoes	13	47 16 0	Free	Great Britain, British West Indies, foreign states.
Books packages..	499	4, 999 2 2	Free	Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies.
Boots and shoes dozen packages..	6, 658 11-12	16, 155 16 6	2, 019 9 7	Great Britain, France, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Do cases..	2			United States.
Bran bags..	50	5 17 1	14 8	Hayti.
Brass, old pounds..	676			Great Britain, United States, Hayti.
Bread do..	539, 401	7, 646 6 1	1, 618 4 1	Great Britain.
Bricks	376, 283, 000	2, 214 10 10	Free	Foreign states.
Brooms dozen..	90	4 10 0	11 3	Great Britain, France, Calcutta, East Indies, British North American colonies, United States.
Butter pounds..	361, 168	16, 924 12 1	3, 009 4 8	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, British North American colonies, United States, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Candles, composition do..	67, 939	95, 128 10 0	15, 589 6 10	Great Britain, Hayti.
sperm do..	3, 115	105 6 0	25 19 2	Great Britain, Hayti.
tallow do..	233, 870	5, 888 7 0	730 16 11	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States.

WAX	do.	80	7 14 0	13 4	Great Britain.	United States, Spanish West Indies.
Carts and carriages, (in 57 packages) number	11	3,069 19 1	383 14 11	Free	Great Britain, United States.	
Do.	6	56 11 6	25 15 9	Free	Great Britain, United States.	
Cassia	3,199	206 5 11	55 10 0	Free	Great Britain, United States.	
Casks, empty	54	63 8 0	769 5 3	Free	Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.	
Cattle, meat	111	443 0 0	9 8 11	Free	Great Britain, France.	
Cheese	91,311 1/4	438 15 0	16 1 7	Free	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies.	
China-ware	22	75 11 1	2 13 6	Free	Great Britain, United States.	
Do.	126	128 13 8	11 3 8	Free	Great Britain, France, United States, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.	
Chocolate	2,898	14 3 7	1,155 18 5	Free	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies.	
Cider and perry	107	89 9 1	210 17 8	Free	Great Britain, United States.	
Cinnamon	702	9 247 7 7	41 1 11	Free	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, United States.	
Clothing	96	50 0 0	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	4,138 8-12	1,687 1 5	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Clothing, army and navy	14	329 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Cloth for coats	12,055	28,573 17 4	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Clocks and watches, (in one case) number	39	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Coals	44,470	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Cocoa, (warehoused)	1	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	76,287	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Coffee, (warehoused)	2,031	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	700	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	697,261	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Coffins, metallic	5	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Confectionery	192	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	17	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	2,001	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Copper	1	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Cordage	4	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Corks	5,030	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Corn	9,574	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Corn-meal	32,785	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Corn-starch	13,124	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Cotton checks and manufactures	128	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	10,163,972	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	27,224	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	800	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	130,010	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Currents	33	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	5	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	572	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	494	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Dates	1	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	5	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Dental instruments	229	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Drugs	2,029	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	518	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Earthenware	18	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	
Do.	18	6 5 6	Free	Free	Great Britain, Hayti.	

Statement showing the imports into Jamaica for the year ending December 31, 1870—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Enameled cloth yards.	120	£ 19 18 2	£ 2 9 8	United States.
Figs pounds.	1,467	57 16 5	7 4 7	Great Britain, British North American colonies.
Do drums.	30	15 1 2	1 17 8	United States.
Fireworks packages.	2	40 0 0	5 0 0	Great Britain.
Fire-engine	1			
Fish dozen.	75,565			{ British North American colonies, Hayti, Great Britain, United States, Spanish
Do cases.	64	230,039 19 7	20,391 15 9	{ West Indies, France.
Do barrels.	48,628			
Do pounds.	7,437,000			
Flag-stones	500	21 2 6	Free	Hanse Towns.
Florida water boxes.	1,938	363 18 11	45 9 10	United States, Hayti.
Do packages.	2,231	1,196 15 2	Free	Great Britain.
Flour, rice barrels.	44	35 0 0	4 7 6	British North American colonies.
wheat do	98,842	146,537 7 2	34,058 8 0	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States, foreign states, South America, Hayti.
Fruit, apples bushels.	47½	9 0 0	Free	United States.
preserved cases.	6	6 10 8	16 4	Do.
Fuel, patent tons.	22½	52 10 0	Free	Great Britain.
Furniture packages.	312	2,240 13 1	280 1 8	Great Britain, France, United States, foreign states, South America, Spanish West Indies, Hayti, French West Indies.
Garlic pounds.	759	87 19 6	Free	Calcutta, East Indies, Spanish West Indies.
Glass-ware packages.	823	1,994 5 2	249 5 8	{ Great Britain, France, Hanse Towns, British North American colonies, United States, Spanish West Indies.
Do dozen.	183	440 4 10	43 18 10	{ Great Britain, France, Hanse Towns, British North American colonies, United States, Spanish West Indies, British West Indies, Hayti.
Goods, non-enumerated packages.	34,974		Free	Great Britain, British West Indies.
Government stores cases.	9	806 16 3	Free	Great Britain, United States.
Grease cwt.	394	947 4 9	Free	
Do gross.	3			
Do packages.	246			
Groceries	1,600	58,163 15 1	7,270 9 5	{ Great Britain, United States, France, British North American colonies, Spanish West Indies.
Do pounds.	1,190			{ Great Britain, United States, France, Spanish West Indies, British West Indies, Calcutta, Hayti.
Haberdashery packages.	1,564	88,366 0 1	11,045 15 0	{ Great Britain, United States, British North American colonies, Hanse Towns, British West Indies, Hayti.
Do dozen.	405	4,572 13 6	820 9 4	{ Great Britain, United States, France, British North American colonies, Hanse Towns, America.
Hams and bacon pounds.	98,456			{ Great Britain, United States, France, British North American colonies, Hanse Towns, Spanish West Indies, British West Indies, Hayti.
Hardware packages.	20,986	43,689 6 8	5,461 15 10	{ Great Britain, United States, France, British North American colonies, Hanse Towns, Spanish West Indies, British West Indies, Hayti.
Do pounds.	3,550	3,268 10 8	408 2 7	{ Great Britain, France, British North American colonies, foreign states, South America.
Hats dozen.	1,981			Great Britain.
Hemp pounds.	200	5 4 0	Free	
Hides packages.	2			
Do pounds.	1,200	887 12 1	Free	Great Britain, United States, British West Indies, foreign states, South America.
Do dozen.	1			

Hops	1,556	119	10	11	14	18	10	Great Britain, United States.
Do.	2				23	0	0	Hayti, Spanish West Indies, foreign states, South America.
Horses	56				Free			United States.
Ice	2,385	2,385	0	0	2	6	9	Great Britain.
India-rubber manufactures	2	43	17	5	11	2	9	{ Great Britain, United States, Great Britain, Foreign West Indies, British North American colonies, French West Indies.
Indigo	891	116	10	7	157	6	7	United States, foreign states, South America.
Iron manufactures	83	6,333	10	6	153	2	5	Great Britain.
Do.	3,560	1,243	19	5	92	9	9	Great Britain, United States, British North American colonies, Hayti.
Jewelry	34	739	17	11	980	6	8	Great Britain, United States, France, Spanish West Indies.
Do.	9	12,195	13	10	2,349	5	11	Great Britain, United States, France, Spanish West Indies.
Lard	313,707	18,793	17	4	Free			Great Britain.
Leather manufactures	415	11	12	0	20	9	3	Do.
Do.	314	163	13	9				
Lemonade	66							
Lime, temper	66							
Linen manufactures	141							
Do.	243,147	13,840	1	5	1,729	19	2	Great Britain, France, Hanse Towns, Spanish West Indies.
Do.	3							
Do.	125							
Lucifer matches	640	1,917	0	6	1,600	0	0	Great Britain, United States.
Maccaroni	880	48	19	9	6	2	6	Great Britain, foreign states, South America.
Machinery	1,475	7,125	0	1	Free			Great Britain, United States.
Do.	219							Do.
Do.	1	13	19	6	1	14	11	United States.
Malt, dust	3	2	7	10				
Manure	21,507	10,799	15	9	Free			Great Britain.
Do.	1							
Do.	15							
Marble manufactures	70	566	7	9	41	8	3	Great Britain, France, United States, foreign states, South America, Hayti.
Machetes	90	319	0	0	39	17	6	Hanse Towns.
Mats of straw	5	13	3	9	1	8	0	Foreign states, South America, British North American colonies.
Do.	34							
Meats, preserved	23	24	17	0	1	14	8	Great Britain, British North American colonies.
Do.	1	13	0	0	1	12	6	Hanse Towns, foreign states, South America.
Merchandise	4	191	3	10	24	8	0	Great Britain, United States, British North American colonies.
Milk, condensed	351							United States.
Do.	1	2	13	6	Free			United States, Great Britain.
Do.	4	3,434	4	10	Free			France.
Mills for grinding	529							Great Britain.
Do.	6							Do.
Mineral water	2	1	4	0				Great Britain, United States, foreign states, South America, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Muslin, printed	694,201	4,716	17	9	539	12	3	Great Britain.
Music	180	9	2	9	Free			
Musical instruments	42	1,602	11	0	200	6	5	Great Britain, United States, foreign states, South America, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Negro caps	795	220	15	10	27	12	0	Great Britain.
Nuts of all kinds	7	33	10	6	4	3	10	Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Do.	62							
Nutmegs	1,511	81	12	11	10	4	1	Great Britain.
Do.	1							
Oats	1,398	185	3	8	23	6	0	Great Britain, British North American colonies.
Oat-meal	38	162	4	9	3	14	10	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States.

Statement showing the imports into Jamaica for the year ending December 31, 1870—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Oil-cake'.....cwt.	1,597	£ 971 4 4	Free	Great Britain, United States.
Do.....pounds.	7			
Oils of various kinds.....gallons.	162,592	23,172 7 9	6,123 11 1	Great Britain, British North American colonies, United States, Calcutta, Hayti, France, Spanish West Indies, foreign states, South America.
Olives.....kegs.	213½	53 3 0	6 12 11	Spanish West Indies.
Onions.....pounds.	19,993	219 15 2	Free	Great Britain, United States, British West Indies.
Opium.....case.	1			
Do.....pounds.	343	542 9 11	67 16 3	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies.
Osnaburghs.....yards.	1,319,287	25,833 17 0	3,229 4 8	Great Britain, British West Indies.
Do.....pieces.	1,919			
Paintings and photographs.....packages.	1,407	2,730 15 8	341 7 0	Great Britain, United States.
Pans for boiling sugar.....do.	1,002	4,675 11 3	Free	Great Britain.
Paper.....reams and pieces.	5,511	397 11 3	55 19 5	Great Britain, France, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Pease.....bushels.	3,919	1,477 3 0	167 7 5	Great Britain, United States, British West Indies, North American colonies, Hayti, foreign states, Calcutta.
Pepper, black.....packages.	26			
Do.....pounds.	5,047	222 17 4	27 17 2	Great Britain, British North American colonies, Spanish West Indies.
Perfumery.....packages.	256			
Do.....dozen.	1,523	2,711 8 4	339 3 7	Great Britain, United States, France, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Personal effects.....packages.	47	887 13 2	110 19 2	Great Britain, United States, Hayti.
Photograph materials.....do.	4	51 0 6	6 7 7	Great Britain, United States.
Pickles.....cases.	3			
Do.....dozen.	6	6 5 0	Free	Great Britain, United States, British North American colonies.
Do.....barrels.	2			
Pipes, of clay.....gross.	250	18 15 0	2 6 11	Hayti.
Pipes, for fluids.....pieces.	1,664	1,501 19 9	Free	Great Britain.
Pitch.....barrels.	98	48 2 7	6 0 4	United States.
Plated ware.....packages.	13	905 1 9	113 2 9	United States, Great Britain, Spanish West Indies.
Plants.....do.	8	28 9 0	Free	Great Britain.
Plaster of Paris.....hogshead.	1	3 5 0	8 2	United States.
Plows.....number.	43	325 0 2	Free	Great Britain.
Pork, wet, salted.....barrels.	5,659	20,577 7 6	3,086 12 2	United States, Great Britain, British West Indies, North American colonies.
Potatoes.....hampers.	96	422 12 3	Free	United States, Great Britain, British North American colonies.
Do.....bushels.	2,039	223 0 10	Free	United States, Great Britain.
Printing materials.....packages.	2			
Prunes.....cases.	10	73 5 11	9 3 3	Great Britain.
Do.....pounds.	420			
Pumps.....packages.	115	990 16 11	Free	United States, Great Britain, British North American colonies.
Railway-truck wheels.....do.	54	242 13 0	Free	Great Britain.
Raisins.....pounds.	8,812	311 5 0	38 18 2	United States, Great Britain, British North American colonies, foreign states, South America, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Do.....boxes.	298			
Rice.....pounds.	12,445,728	25,906 16 1	5,329 12 0	United States, Great Britain, Calcutta, British North American colonies, Hanse Towns, Hayti.
Rosin.....do.	1,374	5 15 5	Free	Great Britain.

	2	5	0	0	12	6	Spanish West Indies.
Saddles, old.....number..	16						
Sago.....casks..	2	138	7	2	17	5	Spanish West Indies, Great Britain.
Do.....cases..	88						
Do.....cwt..	95						
Sardines.....cases..	391	812	17	8	Free		France, Great Britain.
Do.....dozen..	1,271						
Do.....do..	2,684						
Salt, table and rock.....cwt..	5,073,045	5,638	8	10	2,520	13	{ Calcutta, Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, United States, foreign states, South America, Spanish West Indies.
Do.....pounds..	504	55	0	9	4	4	Great Britain, France, Hanse Towns, United States, Spanish West Indies.
Sausages.....do..	5	4	1	3	10	2	Hanse Towns.
Seltzer water.....cases..	161	706	1	7	Free		Great Britain, United States.
Sewing-machines.....number..	2						
Do.....cases..	156	21	9	9			British North American colonies, United States, foreign states, South America.
Ship's materials.....packages..	38						
Do.....pieces..	47	28	12	0	Free		Great Britain, foreign states, South America.
Sheep.....number..	17,095	11,677	6	11	Free		Great Britain, United States, British North American colonies.
Shooks, hogsheds, tierces, and puncheons.....	5	567	19	4			Great Britain.
Silver-plate.....packages..	6,670						
Silks.....yards..	10	1,325	10	3	165	13	Great Britain, British North American colonies.
Do.....pieces..	55	83	16	3	Free		Great Britain.
Slates.....packages..	1,780,061	18,500	6	9	4,732	6	Great Britain, United States, British West Indies, Hayti.
Soap.....pounds..	69	102	1	2	3	14	Great Britain.
Soda.....packages..	2,106						
Do.....pounds..	52	83	3	0	Free		Do.
Soda-water.....packages..	921	61	3	9			Do.
Spices.....pounds..	30,108	8,186	1	11	7,770	4	Great Britain, France, Hanse Towns, British North American colonies, British West Indies, Spanish West Indies.
Spirits.....gallons..							Great Britain, United States, France, Hanse Towns, British West Indies, Spanish West Indies.
Sponges.....box..	1	4	0				Great Britain.
Stationery.....packages..	724	5,872	18	8	734	2	Great Britain.
Steam-engines.....do..	844	5,460	5	0	Free		Do.
Do.....pieces..	23	1,698	0	8	Free		Do.
Still.....packages..	16	11	16	6	1	9	Do.
Statuary.....heads..	85,606						Do.
Straw, manufactures of.....seroons..	74	369	19	4	46	4	Do.
Do.....packages..	6						
Sugar.....pounds..	216,405	2,896	4	0	1,200	16	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies.
Do.....barrels..	10						
Swine.....number..	4	8	0	0	Free		Great Britain.
Tapioca.....cask..	1	4	10	2			Do.
Do.....pounds..	112				11	3	
Tar.....barrels..	624	61	10	4	7	13	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, United States.
Tea.....pounds..	10,652	1,263	3	8	555	13	{ Great Britain, Hanse Towns, United States, British North American colonies.
Do.....do..	1,046	68	12	6	Free		Great Britain.
Telegraphic materials.....packages..	1,097	4,706	10	6	Free		Do.
Thermometers.....number..	1,853	48	18	0	6	2	Do.
Tiles.....pounds..	351,234	14	13	6	Free		Do.
Tobacco.....pounds..	4	16,777	19	7	10,154	10	Great Britain, Hanse Towns.
Tobacco seeds.....packages..	4	198	0	0	Warehoused		Spanish West Indies.
Tombs.....do..	4	198	0	0	24	15	Great Britain.

Statement showing the imports into Jamaica for the year ending December 31, 1870—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Tongues, dried, wet, and salted..... pounds..	1,136	£ 2,272 16 4	£ 341 10 2	Great Britain, United States, British North American colonies, Hayti.
Do..... barrels..	550	502 11 5	Free	Great Britain.
Truss-hoops..... sets..	450	147 4 10	18 8 1	Great Britain, United States.
Turpentine..... gallons..	1,425	32 6 6	4 0 10	Great Britain, France.
Toys..... packages..	6	195 19 8	24 10 0	United States.
Varnish..... gallons..	390	39 0 0	Free	Great Britain.
Vats..... number..	2	44 18 4	Free	Great Britain, France.
Vegetables, fresh..... bushels..	148	143 9 2	17 18 8	Great Britain, foreign states; Spanish West Indies.
Vernicelli..... pounds..	8,309	103 1 0	2 17 8	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, United States, Hayti.
Do..... cases..	101	101 1 0	12 12 8	Great Britain, Hanse Towns, French West Indies.
Vinegar..... gallons..	1,947	12,285 5 10	3,647 2 3	Great Britain, Hayti, British North American colonies, France, United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, Hanse Towns, British West Indies.
Do..... barrels..	20	507 2 4	Free	Great Britain.
White lime and wicker-work..... packages..	336	2,981 7 11	Free	Great Britain, British North American colonies.
Wines of various descriptions..... gallons..	40,892	21 0 0	Free	Hayti.
Wire for fencing..... packages..	414	27,717 12 8	2,510 12 4	{ Great Britain, Hayti, United States, Spanish West Indies, foreign states, France, British North American colonies.
Wooden hoops..... number..	360,600	13,769 5 10	1,721 0 9	Great Britain, French West Indies, France, Hanse Towns.
Woods, dye-woods..... cwt..	20			
Do..... tons..	21			
Woods, manufactured..... feet..	400,091,532			
Do..... packages..	9			
Do..... dozen..	530			
Do..... pieces..	2,847,806			
Woolen manufactures..... yards..	87,748			
Do..... packages..	17			
Do..... pieces..	120			
Total.....		1,389,629 9 9	208,355 10 3	

EXPORTS.
Statement showing the exports from Jamaica for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.*	Countries whither exported.
Ale and beer	17,818	£ 4,014 15 9	Great Britain, British North American colonies, British West Indies, foreign states, South America, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Annotto	1,271	25 17 6	Great Britain, United States.
Arrowroot	6,343	148 5 2	Do.
Apparel, wearing		685 7 0	British West Indies, foreign states, Hayti.
Bagging, old		133 1 0	United States.
Bamboos	260	523 12 0	Do.
Do.	530	2 6 6	Hayti.
Barley	386	5,569 5 0	Great Britain, France, Italy, Hayti, foreign states.
Beeswax	1,018 3 27	601 10 0	Great Britain, United States, France, Italy, Hayti, foreign states, British West Indies, Spanish West Indies.
Beef, wet and salted	148		Hayti, foreign states.
Boots and shoes	1,859	2,435 2 4	Hayti, foreign states.
Bread	800	12 0 0	Gibraltar.
Brass, old	7,887	267 3 0	Great Britain, Hayti, United States.
Butter	1,360	62 0 0	Hayti.
Candles, composition and tallow	7,360	138 0 0	Hayti, Spanish West Indies.
Cassava	462	4 10 0	Great Britain.
Casks	304	60 0 0	Hayti.
Cattle, neat	46	445 0 0	Do.
Charcoal	6	2 10 0	Great Britain.
Cheese	200	5 0 0	Hayti.
China-wares	24	167 19 2	Hayti, foreign states.
Clocks		10 0 0	Hayti.
Clothing		34 6 2	Great Britain, foreign states.
Coal	20	40 0 0	British West Indies.
Cocoa	1,118 2 33	4,152 11 0	Great Britain, United States, foreign states, Italy, France.
Cocoa-nuts	1,668,537	4,268 19 2	Great Britain, United States, British North American colonies.
Coffee	624,280		Great Britain, United States, foreign states, Italy, Spanish West Indies, France, Hanse Towns, British North American colonies, British West Indies.
Do.	9,047,284	237,990 8 3	
Confectionery		41 14 0	Hayti.
Copper, old	493	909 6 4	Great Britain, United States, Hayti, France.
Cordage	100	13 10 0	Hayti.
Corn	295	80 0 0	Hayti, Spanish West Indies.
Cotton manufactures	1,314,894	36,129 15 6	British West Indies, foreign states, Hayti.
Do.	1,410		
Divi-divi	2	1 0 0	Great Britain, foreign states.
Drip-stones	71	17 0 0	Foreign states.
Drugs	140	265 15 6	Hayti, Spanish West Indies.
Earthenware		245 2 11	Great Britain, Hayti.
Fiber	26	7 0 0	Great Britain.

* The tables from which I copy do not state whether the value includes costs and charges or not.

Statement showing the exports from Jamaica, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Fish.....pounds..	610, 072	£ s. d.	
Do.....barrels..	1, 704	6, 614 11 3	Foreign states, Hayti, Spanish West Indies.
Do.....dozen..	233		
Fruits, bananas, oranges, plantains, &c.....M.	1, 085, 911		
Do.....bunches..	10, 941	1, 382 9 0	Great Britain, United States, British North American colonies.
Do.....barrels..	15		
Flour, wheat.....do..	4, 064	6, 826 15 0	Great Britain, United States, France, British North American colonies, British West Indies, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Ginger.....cwt..	6, 075 3 8	7, 321 14 1	Great Britain, United States, France, British North American colonies, British West Indies, Spanish West Indies.
Goods, non-enumerated.....packages..	23	277 2 9	Great Britain, United States, Hayti.
Glass-ware.....		133 12 9	Hayti.
Grindstones.....	182	76 0 0	Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Groceries.....pounds..	516	230 12 8	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies, Hayti, British West Indies.
Hams.....do..	370	13 0 0	Great Britain, Spain, West Indies, Hayti, British West Indies, foreign states.
Haberdashery.....packages..	85	3, 776 1 2	Hayti, United States, foreign states.
Hardware.....dozen..	613	1, 597 12 0	Spanish West Indies, Hayti, foreign states.
Hats of various kinds.....do..	161	1, 259 7 4	Great Britain, Spanish West Indies, Hayti, United States, British West Indies, France.
Hides.....pounds..	65, 353	1, 232 7 2	Great Britain, United States.
Honey.....gallons..	4, 462	697 19 4	Do.
Horns.....	1, 082	4 18 1	Great Britain.
India rubber.....pounds..	850	40 0 0	Do.
Iron hoops.....bundles..	2	517 0 0	United States.
Iron, old.....cwt..	3, 228 1 10	75 10 8	Hayti.
Jewelry.....	15	15 0	Great Britain.
Juice, cocoon.....gallons..	127 12	456 14 8	Spanish West Indies, Hayti.
Lard.....cwt..	1	5 0 0	Great Britain.
Letter-press.....dozen..	108	64 3 4	British North American colonies.
Linen bags.....do..	100	1, 382 8 0	{ Spanish West Indies, Hayti, United States, British North American colonies.
Linen bagging.....yards..	69, 300	14, 602 17 6	{ Great Britain, Hayti, United States, British West Indies, foreign states.
Do.....dozen..	167		
Linen.....yards..	534, 938	17 0 0	Great Britain, Hayti, United States.
Do.....bushels..	135+	10 0	Great Britain.
Limes.....boxes..	2	1, 118 0 11	Great Britain, United States, British North American colonies.
Lime, citrate of.....gallons..	25, 394	19 5 0	British West Indies, foreign states.
Lime-juice.....bushels..	305	233 1 9	Hayti, United States, foreign states.
Lime, white.....pounds..	38	10 0	Great Britain.
Leather and leather manufactures, at valuation.....case..	1	10 0	Do.
Machinery.....quarters..	3	221 19 0	Great Britain, United States.
Manure.....tons..	13	39 13 0	Great Britain, Hayti.
Metals, old.....	2		
Musical instruments.....			

Oil, kerosene.....	gallons..	744					Hayti, foreign states.
Osnaburghs.....	yards..	1,800					Spanish West Indies.
Paintings.....	1						Great Britain, Spanish West Indies, foreign states.
Pease.....	bushels..	161					Great Britain.
Pease, split.....	pounds..	224					Great Britain.
Pepper.....	do.....	3,470					Great Britain, Hayti, United States.
Do.....	packages..	79					Hayti, United States, Spanish West Indies, British West Indies.
Perfumery.....	dozen..	12					Great Britain.
Do.....	packages..	100					Great Britain, France, Italy, Hanse Towns, United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies.
Pickles.....	gallons..	3					Hayti.
Pimento.....	pounds..	5,243, 109					Do.
Pipes, of clay.....	gross..	2					Great Britain.
Pitch.....	barrels..	1					Great Britain, Hayti, Hanse Towns, United States, foreign states.
Plated ware.....	package..	4					Great Britain, United States.
Pork, wet and salted.....	barrels..	821					Hayti, British North American colonies, foreign states, Spanish West Indies.
Rags, old.....	do.....	58					Hayti, British West Indies.
Rice.....	pounds..	1,124, 593					Great Britain, Hayti.
Salt.....	do.....	57, 792					Spain, West Indies, Hayti.
Sarsaparilla.....	packages..	28					Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies, Hayti, British West Indies.
Do.....	pounds..	1,747					Great Britain, United States.
Seeds, wanga.....	bushels..	26					Foreign states.
Shells.....	pounds..	160					Foreign states, Spain, West Indies, Hayti.
Ship materials.....	lot.....	1					Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies, Hayti, British West Indies, France.
Shooks.....	packages..	9					Great Britain, United States.
Silk handkerchiefs.....	dozen..	5½					Great Britain, foreign states, Hayti.
Soaps.....	cwt.....	680 3 22					Great Britain, United States.
Spirits of various kinds.....	gallons..	2,540					Do.
Spirits, rum.....	puncheons..	260					Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies, British West Indies, Hayti.
Stationery.....	packages..	2					Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies, Hayti, British West Indies, France.
Sticks, walking.....	dozen..	650					Great Britain, United States.
Do.....	bundles..	492					Do.
Succades.....	pounds..	2,215					Great Britain, United States.
Do.....	packages..	18					Do.
Sugar.....	hogsheads..	30,747					Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies, British West Indies, Hayti.
Sugar-canes.....	packages..	2					Great Britain, United States, Spanish West Indies, British West Indies, Hayti.
Sugar, refined.....	pounds..	2,685					Great Britain, Hayti.
Tamarinds.....	do.....	14,674					Foreign states, Hayti.
Do.....	barrels..	8					Great Britain, United States, foreign states.
Do.....	kegs..	23					Hayti.
Tin-ware.....	dozen..	2,155					Great Britain, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, Hayti, British West Indies, Hanse Towns, British North American colonies.
Tea.....	pounds..	172					Great Britain.
Tobacco, various descriptions.....	do.....	39,103					Do.
Turtle, dried.....	do.....	167					Great Britain, France, Spanish West Indies.
Turneric.....	cwt.....	200					United States, Hayti.
Tortoise-shell.....	pounds..	6,718					Great Britain, United States, British West Indies.
Tongues.....	barrels..	1½					Great Britain, United States, British West Indies.
Vegetables, yams.....	pounds..	11,354					

Statement showing the exports from Jamaica, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Wine, not enumerated	4, 273	£ 1, 977 s. 1 d. 0	Great Britain, United States, foreign states, Spanish West Indies, Hayti, British West Indies.
Wood, dye-woods, cedar, and ebony	85, 408	} 157, 259 3 4	{ Great Britain, United States, Gibraltar, Hanse Towns, Italy, France, foreign states, Hayti.
Do	25, 015		
Do	3		
Wool, cotton	5, 330	72 0 0	Great Britain, France.
Wool, sheep's	21, 928	325 2 8	Great Britain, United States, British North American colonies, British West Indies.
Works of art	4	6 0 0	Great Britain.
Woolens, manufactured		304 0 8	Hayti.
Woolens, plain		1, 059 10 2	Hayti, British West Indies, foreign states.
Zinc	12, 607	3 0 0	Great Britain.
Total	1	1, 282, 963 8 4	

Statement showing the exports of Jamaica products for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Arrowroot cwt..	68 1 12	\$612 48
Bamboo and bamboo fiber..... tons..	530	4,082 28
Beeswax cwt..	887 0 1	11,495 52
Bitter wood and other medicinal woods..... tons..	797 15	6,972 34
Cocoa cwt..	644 1 11	8,642 04
Cocoa-nuts..... cwt..	1,525,909	16,113 60
Coffee cwt..	87,787 3 6	1,264,144 36
Cotton pounds..	80	19 20
Ebony tons..	224 14	3,135 68
Fruits: Bananas..... bunches..	13,245	3,178 66
Oranges.....	474,000	1,137 60
Shaddocks barrels..	5	12 26
Fustic tons..	2,522 10	36,724 02
Ginger cwt..	5,431 1 26	52,142 40
Hides pounds..	92,694	7,415 54
Lancewood spars.....	4,960	3,571 20
Lancewood and other walking-sticks..... bundles..	137	31 88
Lignum-vitæ wood tons..	73 12	1,059 84
Lime-juice gallons..	25,962	5,711 89
Logwood tons..	109,494 12	1,051,148 16
Mahogany and other furniture woods feet..	5,932	363 33
Molasses gallons..	60	28 80
Pimento..... cwt..	38,286 2 20	85,762 16
Rum puncheons..	17,161	1,153,219 20
Santa or shrub gallons..	374	359 04
Sheep's wool..... pounds..	27,425	1,645 50
Succades cwt..	23 3 27	644 88
Sugar hogsheads..	31,066 ⁴⁶⁶ / ₁₉₀₄	2,289,887 60
Tamarinds pounds..	4,256	1,021 44
Tortoise-shell do.....	3,380	2,839 25
Turtle, prepared do.....	639	178 92
Total		6,013,301 07

Statement showing the navigation at the ports of Jamaica for the year ending December 31, 1870.

ENTERED.

From—	BRITISH.				FOREIGN.							
	Vessels with cargo.		Vessels in ballast.		Total.		Vessels with cargo.		Vessels in ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	123	56,970	8	2,695	131	59,665	48	18,840	1	408	49	19,248
France							2	377	1	425	3	802
Italy.....							1	215			1	215
Gibraltar.....			3	1,503	3	1,503						
British West Indies.....	30	1,966	9	3,352	39	5,318	3	621	6	2,463	9	3,084
Honduras.....			1	72	1	72						
United States.....	39	7,570	2	821	41	8,391	70	13,194	5	507	75	13,701
Mexico	5	4,853			5	4,853						
Columbia.....									1	25	1	25
Venezuela.....	1	34			1	34						
Calcutta.....	2	2,287			2	2,287						
Dutch West Indies.....							1	112				
French West Indies.....			3	1,041	3	1,041			3	793	3	793
Danish West Indies.....	2	1,705	15	5,983	17	7,688			12	4,124	12	4,124
Spanish West Indies.....	8	2,713	1	8	9	2,721	14	5,928	2	473	16	6,401
Republic of Hayti.....	23	2,033	12	455	35	2,488	5	280	2	395	7	675
New Granada.....	25	30,130			25	30,130	6	1,895	8	3,239	14	5,134
British North American colonies.....	91	11,643	1	312	92	11,955						
Bremen.....							4	852			4	852
Madeira.....			1	295	1	295			1	211	1	211
Cape de Verde Islands.....			1	219	1	219						
Brazil.....			1	450	1	450						
Germany.....												
Belgium.....												
Foreign West Indies.....	4	878	25	8,609	29	9,487	2	134	26	8,649	28	8,783
Total	353	122,782	83	25,815	436	148,597	156	42,448	70	22,238	226	64,686

CLEARED.

To—	BRITISH.				FOREIGN.			
	Vessels with cargo.		Vessels in ballast.		Vessels with cargo.		Vessels in ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
	Total.	No.	Tons.	Total.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	205	98,123	.....	.....	79	29,184	.....	.....
France.....	4	1,632	.....	.....	28	9,187	.....	.....
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9,742	.....	.....
Austria.....	1	322	.....	.....	1	513	.....	.....
Russia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	281	.....	.....
Germany.....	1	514	.....	.....	4	1,053	.....	.....
United States.....	49	9,833	.....	.....	48	7,656	.....	.....
North Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	371	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	25	1,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras.....	2	81	.....	.....	1	54	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	2	744	.....	.....	3	1,309	.....	.....
Mexico.....	13	14,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Granada.....	4	1,410	.....	.....	5	2,217	.....	.....
British North American colonies.....	19	2,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish West Indies.....	9	2,777	.....	.....	9	2,607	.....	.....
Republic of Hayti.....	40	2,861	.....	.....	7	687	.....	.....
Bremen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign West Indies.....	12	765	.....	.....	1	58	.....	.....
Total.....	386	137,440	80	11,782	194	56,053	41	10,484
			466	149,222			235	66,537

Statement showing the navigation, by flags, at the ports of Jamaica for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Cargo.		Ballast.		Total.		Cargo.		Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	180	100,038	65	23,844	245	123,882	266	126,180	10	2,392	276	128,572
British possessions.....	165	22,006	18	21,137	183	43,143	119	11,580	66	8,567	185	20,147
French	28	10,702	23	7,477	51	18,179	47	16,715	5	1,505	52	18,220
Swedish	5	2,506	4	1,678	9	4,184	4	1,692	.....	.....	4	1,692
Russian	1	380	1	439	2	819	3	1,235	.....	.....	3	1,235
North German.....	17	5,414	8	2,745	25	8,159	16	5,871	2	797	18	6,668
Norwegian.....	13	4,441	3	922	16	5,363	16	7,265	2	561	18	7,826
Italian.....	3	688	.....	.....	3	688	5	1,214	.....	.....	5	1,214
American	71	14,307	13	3,047	84	17,354	55	9,598	31	7,281	86	16,879
Danish	1	258	3	1,040	4	1,298	6	1,876	.....	.....	6	1,876
Dutch	3	578	1	54	4	632	3	152	2	88	5	240
Dutch West Indies	2	92	.....	.....	2	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies	10	1,272	1	113	11	1,385	10	1,463	1	194	11	1,657
Foreign West Indies	2	134	.....	.....	2	134	2	134	.....	.....	2	134
Spanish.....	3	350	.....	.....	3	350	4	331	.....	.....	4	331
Belgian.....	.....	.....	1	296	1	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grecian.....	.....	.....	1	318	1	318	2	566	.....	.....	2	566
Austrian	2	1,089	.....	.....	2	1,089	1	513	.....	.....	1	513
German .....	.....	.....	10	3,694	10	3,694	18	6,959	1	661	19	7,620
Haytian	3	125	.....	.....	3	125	3	149	.....	.....	3	149
Denmark .....	.....	.....	2	528	2	528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	217	.....	.....	1	217
Total	509	164,380	154	67,382	663	231,762	581	193,710	120	22,046	701	215,756

Statement showing the navigation at each port of Jamaica for the year ending December 13, 1870.

Ports.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	Cargo.		Ballast.		Total.		Cargo.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Kingston	397	138,878	48	10,551	445	149,429	204	81,441
Port Morant	8	3,460	16	5,201	24	8,661	23	8,746
Port Antonio	8	698	1	18	9	716	9	810
Port Maria .....	.....	.....	3	1,005	3	1,005	3	943
Annotto Bay	3	1,795	1	247	4	2,042	9	2,844
Saint Ann's Bay	6	576	5	1,479	11	2,055	33	7,282
Falmouth	48	8,917	3	1,002	51	9,919	40	10,789
Montego Bay	10	1,625	5	1,397	15	3,022	39	6,808
Lucia	1	46	2	604	3	650	10	3,049
Savannah la Mar	13	2,900	18	5,849	31	8,749	41	13,275
Black River	9	2,329	17	6,878	26	9,207	46	13,823
Old Harbor	3	1,919	18	7,293	21	9,212	38	13,300
Salt River	3	1,127	17	6,808	20	7,935	81	30,600
Total	509	164,330	154	48,332	663	212,662	581	193,710
							120	22,076
							701	215,786

THOMAS H. PEARNE.

KINGSTON.

*Statement showing the imports into Kingston, Jamaica, for the year ending September 30, 1870.**

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.		
			£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, and porter	gallons..	271,734	43,024	11	0
Alewives, (fish)	barrels..	4,965	4,965	0	0
Asses	number..	31	62	0	0
Bacon	pounds..	16,196	539	17	4
Barley and rye	nil.				
Beef, dry salted	pounds..	499	24	19	0
Beef, wet salted	barrels..	1,118	5,590	0	0
Bees-wax, (foreign)	pounds..	2,192	54	16	0
Brandy spirits	gallons..	23,045 $\frac{5}{12}$	10,370	6	5
Bread or biscuits	pounds..	429,113	5,363	18	3
Bricks	number..	440,240	880	9	7
Butter	pounds..	387,299	32,274	19	2
Candles, composition	do	84,623	3,173	7	3
Candles, sperin or wax	do	12,248	510	6	8
Candles, tallow	do	175,020	5,104	15	0
Cattle	number..	6	72	0	0
Cheese	pounds..	113,915	5,695	15	0
Cider	gallons..	314	117	15	0
Cigars, (tobacco)	do	5,707	2,282	16	0
Coals	tons..	49,124	39,299	4	0
Cod-fish and other dry-salted fish	pounds..	7,680,329	80,643	9	0
Cordials, (spirits)	gallons..	594	474	12	0
Corn	bushels..	4,136	1,034	0	0
Cypress shingles	number..	174,950	262	8	6
Flour, wheat	barrels..	85,568	171,136	0	0
Gin (spirits)	gallons..	3,674 $\frac{3}{4}$	734	19	4
Gunpowder	pounds..	22,447	1,122	7	0
Hams	do	100,115	5,005	15	0
Herrings, pickled	barrels..	36,046	39,650	12	0
Herrings, smoked	pounds..	56,414	352	11	9
Hogshead-shooks	do	7,320	2,356	2	6
Horses	number..	2	90	0	0
Indigo	pounds..	673	16	16	6
Lard	do	331,205	12,420	3	9
Leaf-tobacco	do	139,223	5,220	17	3
Lucifer-matches	gross..	7,433	1,548	10	10
Mackerel	barrels..	8,503	17,006	0	0
Manufactured tobacco	pounds..	119,690	11,969	0	0
Meal	barrels..	7,904	10,275	4	0
Oats	bushels..	5,583	977	0	6
Oils	gallons..	142,373	19,576	5	9
Pease	bushels..	1,214	364	14	0
Pitch-pine lumber	feet..	1,184,866	9,478	18	7
Pork, wet salted	barrels..	5,557	30,563	10	0
Puncheon-shooks	number..	9,386	8,886	19	7
Refined sugar	pounds..	279,447	4,657	9	0
Red-oak staves	number..	44,121	370	12	4
Rice	pounds..	8,168,904	45,584	8	0
Salt	do	6,540,213	6,812	14	5
Salmon, pickled	barrels..	722	2,888	0	0
Salmon, smoked	pounds..	108	1	7	0
Sausages, dry salted	do	580	58	0	0
Sausages, pickled	do	50	5	0	0
Sheep	number..	1	5	0	0
Soap	pounds..	2,189,209	35,183	0	0
Swine	number..	4	8	0	0
Tea	pounds..	13,780	2,057	0	0
Tongues, dry salted	number..	2,046	102	6	0

* Obtained from the office of the collector general of Jamaica.

Statement showing the imports into Kingston, Jamaica, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.
Tongues, wet salted.....barrels..	478 ¹³⁷ / ₂₀₀	2,872 2 3
White-cedar shingles.....number..	3,507,700	1,753 17 0
White-oak staves.....do.....	334,134	4,544 4 6
White-pine lumber.....feet.....	2,261,679	11,308 7 11
Whisky, (spirits).....gallons..	88	26 8 0
Wines.....do.....	44,788	35,830 8 0
Wooden hoops.....number..	355,655	4,979 3 5
Miscellaneous goods.....		570,398 4 0
Total.....		1,320,029 5 4

*Statement showing the exports from Kingston, Jamaica, to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1870.**

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.
Arrowroot.....cwt.....	68 1 12	127 12 0
Bamboo-fiber.....tons.....	530	845 12 6
Bees-wax.....cwt.....	887 0 1	2,394 18 0
Bitterwood and other medicinal woods.....tons..	797 15	1,452 11 5
Cocoa.....cwt.....	644 1 11	1,804 3 6
Cocoa-nuts.....number..	1,525,909	3,357 0 0
Coffee.....cwt.....	87,787 3 6	263,363 8 2
Cotton.....pounds..	80	4 0 0
Ebony.....tons.....	224 14	674 2 0
Fruits: Bananas.....bunches..	13,245	662 5 0
Oranges.....	474,000	237 0 0
Pines.....	nil.	
Shaddocks.....barrels..	5	2 10 0
Fustic.....tons.....	2,522 10	7,567 10 0
Ginger.....cwt.....	5,431 1 26	10,862 19 3
Hides.....pounds..	92,694	1,544 18 0
Honey.....cwt.....	472 1 5	448 13 7
Horses.....	nil.	
Lancewood spars.....	4,960	744 0 0
Lancewood and other walking-sticks.....bundles..	137	6 17 0
Lignum-vitæ.....tons.....	73.12	220 16 0
Lime-juice.....gallons..	25,962	1,189 18 6
Logwood.....tons.....	109,494.12	218,989 4 0
Mahogany and other furniture-wood.....feet.....	5,932	74 3 0
Molasses.....gallons..	2 c'sks=60 gall.	6 0 0
Pimento.....cwt.....	38,286 2 20	17,867 2 4
Rum.....puncheons..	17,161	240,254 0 0
Santa or shrub.....gallons..	374	74 16 0
Sheep's wool.....pounds..	27,425	342 16 3
Succades.....cwt.....	23 3 27	134 7 0
Sugar.....hogsheads..	31,066 ⁴⁵⁶ / ₁₉₀₄	497,059 18 4
Tamarinds.....pounds..	4,256	212 16 0
Tortoise-shell.....do.....	3,380	591 10 0
Turtle, prepared.....do.....	639	37 5 6
Total.....		1,273,163 13 4

* Obtained from the office of the collector-general of Jamaica.

MONTEGO BAY.

Statement showing the commerce at Montego Bay for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ale and beer galls .	7,200	694 18 6	152 4 0	Great Britain.
Apothecaries' wares pkgs.	47	234 17 6	\$153 06	Do.
Bacon lbs.	290	\$47 37	12 08	Great Britain and United States.
Beef, wet salted do.	12,868	942 08	159 50	Do.
Books, printed pkgs.	22	704 02	Free	Great Britain.
Boots and shoes doz. pairs.	297	3,882 66	485 37	Do.
Bread lbs.	34,240	3,972 12	513 45	United States.
Bricks No.	26,500	389 37	Free	Great Britain.
Butter lbs.	6,112	1,160 75	254 62	Great Britain and United States.
Candles do.	10,356	1,888 39	223 45	Do.
Coals tons.	303	1,521 77	Free	Great Britain.
Cotton manufactured pkgs.	906	72,971 64	7,737 70	Great Britain and United States.
Earthenware do.	40	827 72	103 47	Great Britain.
Fish :				
Dried lbs.	188,736	} 22,465 00	2,867 30	British North American colonies.
Pickled bbls.	1,587			
Flour :				
Wheat bbls.	4,754	} 38,460 50	9,504 00	United States.
Corn do.	130			
Glass-ware pkgs.	66	437 00	54 12	Great Britain and United States.
Groceries do.	350	16,959 00	326 45	Do.
Gunpowder lbs.	531	175 00	56 25	Great Britain.
Hardware pkgs.	3,338	15,571 25	1,894 50	Great Britain and United States.
Lard do.	5,126	2,240 27	280 04	United States.
Leather manufactures do.	26	865 75	81 50	Great Britain.
Linen manufactures yds.	377	909 95	189 72	Do.
Machinery pkgs.	130	1,818 16	Free	Do.
Manure tons.	111	1,504 54	Free	Do.
Matches gross.	422	585 60	522 50	Do.
Oils, &c	6,118	3,231 28	1,187 79	Great Britain and United States.
Packs . . phn. and hhd. packs.	803	3,583 75	Free	Do.
Perfumery pkgs.	118	593 08	74 14	Great Britain.
Pork, wet salted lbs.	446,000	} 4,017 00	774 64	United States.
Do do.	1,952			
Rice lbs.	151,105	3,677 50	1,029 29	Great Britain and United States.
Salt, fine, coarse, and rock do.	339,538	2,825 97	941 27	Great Britain and British West India Islands.
Soap do.	115,447	8,155 90	1,725 72	Great Britain and United States.
Spirits, (brandy and gin) galls.	410	1,025 75	1,020 00	Great Britain.
Stationery pkgs.	27	591 68	74 52	Do.
Sugar, refined lbs.	7,536	600 95	340 00	Do.
Tea do.	601	395 00	160 00	Do.
Tobacco, manufactured do.	3,389	812 25	777 75	United States and British North American colonies.
Wines, (sherry, port, &c.) galls.	701	1,046 50	288 75	Great Britain.
Lumber, (white and pitch pine) feet.	203,184	2,717 50	469 82	United States and British West India Islands.
Shingles	4,000	31 00	4 00	British North American colonies.
Hoops, (wood) bdls.	13,680	566 95	Free	Great Britain.
Woolen manufactures yds.	4,434	2,559 00	319 89	Do.
Wooden manufactures doz.	14	119 37	15 00	Great Britain and United States.
Total		\$226,846 34	\$35,382 66	
		£929 16	£152 4	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Arrowroot lbs.	371	\$23 06	Great Britain.
Brandy galls.	23	60 00	Inagua.
Brass, old lbs.	3,136	320 00	United States.
Cocoa-nuts	128,316	2,000 00	Great Britain and United States.
Coffee lbs.	287,132	21,610 00	Do.
Copper, old do.	8,086	920 00	United States.
Fruit, mixed		470 00	Do.
Ginger cwt.	1,565	12,000 00	Great Britain and United States.
Honey do.	2	60 00	Great Britain.

Statement showing the commerce at Montego Bay, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Hides	160	\$215 00	United States and Great Britain.
Horns	400	16 00	United States.
Iron, old	10,200 lbs.	85 00	Do.
Lime-juice	4,763 galls.	1,360 00	Great Britain, United States, and Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Molasses	146 do.	36 00	United States.
Pimento	239,836 lbs.	9,835 00	Great Britain and United States.
Rum	181,353 galls.	85,007 50	Do.
Rags	336 lbs.	82 25	United States.
Rice	6,408 do.	150 00	Cuba.
Sugar	58,731 cwt.	264,950 00	Great Britain and United States.
Salt	3,800 lbs.	15 00	Cuba.
Succades	321 do.	113 00	Great Britain.
Tobacco, manufactured	148 do.	46 00	Do.
Turtle, dried	110 do.	110 00	Do.
shell	237 do.	474 00	Do.
Wax, bees'	655 do.	166 00	Do.
Woods :			
Dyeing	22,667 cwt.	11,935 00	Great Britain and United States.
Lancewood spars	135	455 00	Do.
Bitterwood	80 cwt.	30 00	Do.
Lignum-vitæ	210 do.	160 00	Do.
Sticks	95 bdls.	47 50	Do.
Wool, sheep's	540 lbs.	127 00	Great Britain.
Yams	800 do.	10 00	Do.
		412,888 31	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Montego Bay, Jamaica, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Sailing-vessels.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Liverpool	5	1,860	3	1,259
	United States	4	745	4	496
	Dominion of Canada	7	1,090	2	252
	Glasgow	4	1,394	2	716
	London	2	616	5	1,336
	British West Indies	7	360	8	164
	Foreign West Indies	3	552	11	538
	Greenock			2	678
United States	Honduras			1	26.87
	United States	5	520	1	72
	British West Indies			1	142
	Cuba			2	222
Norwegian	Colon			1	84
	British West Indies	1	236		
Spanish	London			1	236
	Cuba			1	90
		38	7,373	45	6,311.87

S. G. CORINALDI.

SAVANNAH LA MAR.

October 13, 1871. (Received November 16.)

IMPORTS.

I have here to report that the amount of imports as exhibited in Statement A does not constitute the whole value of the articles of commerce introduced into this consular district, as a great quantity of every

article as described is obtained by non-importers coastwise, duty paid, and therefore not entered in the customs records; consequently, no statement in value can possibly be arrived at from that department, but I may venture to state that the amount is not far short in value of \$100,000.

EXPORTS.

In Statement B is exhibited the quantity of the exports from this port, the estimated value, and amount of export duties paid; and you will observe the articles of beef, wet salted, wheat flour, and wine enumerated; but these are merely introduced to make the statement complete, as they were exported as ship's stores, in consequence of the deficiency of those articles on board the vessels requiring them, and may therefore be deducted from the aggregate amount as really not articles of export manufactured in the country.

NAVIGATION.

In Statement C is also exhibited the number of vessels and amount of tonnage entered and cleared from this port for the financial year. I beg here to call attention to the apparent discrepancy in the number of vessels and amount of tonnage entered and cleared; but to explain this, I have to state that vessels arriving at this port from any of the other ports of the island, where they have been previously reported and entered at the customs department of such ports, are not again required to be entered here, as it would show an excess of vessels and tonnage in the entering again of such particular vessels; but in the clearance certificate from this port the number and tonnage of the vessels so entered at the ports from which they last cleared are made a record of the customs department at this port, and at the end of the financial year, from the collector-general's office, in Kingston, would balance in number of vessels and amount of tonnage entered and cleared.

AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of this consular district continues on a scale highly satisfactory; and the increasing importations of machinery would lead to the supposition that the main staple of the country—the sugar-cane—is now being submitted to a process which hitherto was not adopted, by which all the saccharine matter will be thoroughly extracted from the canes, and consequently there will be an increase in the number of hogsheads from those estates importing machines with new appliances. The quantity of rum will be also increased in the same ratio, and thereby the exports of the main staples of the island will be greater in quantity and also enhanced. Among the most useful of machines imported here is one—a centrifugal—by the Hon. Benjamin Vickers, from Philadelphia, via New York, which has been worked with eminent success, rendering the sugar perfectly dry, without loss of weight on the voyage homeward.

IMMIGRATION.

Cooly immigration is still continued, and applications from the planter of this district have, through the sub-agent of immigration resident here been already forwarded to the head office, in Kingston; and a ship with coolies may be expected to arrive here early next year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This district abounds in valuable timbers of all descriptions. Mahogany, cedar, fastic, hardwood, mahoe, brazilleto, ebony, bitterwood, logwood, and other valuable trees are everywhere to be seen, and a large trade is carried on in them, but more particularly in logwood. The cocoa-nut tree is also numerous, and the nuts are exported in large quantities, particularly from the north side of the island; a valuable oil is also made from them, used for various domestic puposes, and burns equally clear and transparent as kerosene. The nut-oil tree, both purple and white, is cultivated by many of the small settlers, and, I may venture to say, grows wild in the island, and an excellent oil, known as the castor-oil, is extracted from the nuts, which is much recommended and used by the medical faculty throughout the island. The bamboo trees grow abundantly, and large forests of them are to be found throughout this district and elsewhere. No trade is done in them, though I conceive they may be rendered valuable for their fibers, which, no doubt, could be manufactured into coarse articles of wearing, paper, mats, &c., &c. There is also an abundance of fruit of every description, and oranges, shaddocks, bananas, plantains, and pine-apples are sometimes exported.

Of the minor productions of the island, though not less valuable, are many useful and medicinal plants, such as the chincona, which is now being cultivated on a large scale at the government botanical garden at Castleton, in the parish of Saint Andrews. The bitterbush grows everywhere in this district, and is useful as a tonic, and also as an astringent; it yields also a fiber. The white species of the guaco plant is also to be found, and is used, particularly by the peasantry, in the dressing of ulcers, and is also taken by them internally in bowel complaint. The American aloes are also abundant, and used for various purposes. The aloes of commerce (Barbados) are also to be found in various parts of this district. There are numerous and various other vines and plants growing luxuriantly throughout the island, which might, I may venture to state, be converted to useful and beneficial purposes by the application of science.

I have nothing to report concerning manufactures of any kind in this district, or, I may state, of the island generally, as Jamaica is entirely an agricultural country.

In the above I have endeavored to set forth succinctly and carefully the information sought which it is possible for me to afford, taking into consideration the limited means in my power at arriving at a perfect, general, and full analysis of everything in connection with the commerce, agriculture, and general condition of the island.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Statement showing the commerce at Savannah la Mar, Jamaica, for the year ending September 30, 1870.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Ale. beer, and porter.....gallons..	4, 788	\$3, 129 12	\$605 56	United Kingdom.
Apothecaries' wares.....packages..	58	2, 426 24	315 15	Do.
Do .....do ..	6	38 20	5 26	United States.
Bacon .....pounds..	131	31 00	5 76	United Kingdom.
Beef, wet salted .....barrels..	1½	31 20	7 88	Do.
Do .....do	29	384 10	78 60	United States.
Books, printed .....packages .	10	442 32	Free.	United Kingdom.
Boots and shoes .....do.....	148	2, 968 06	343 40	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Savannah la Mar, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Bread and biscuits.....pounds....	1, 814	\$86 60	\$27 54	United Kingdom.
Do.....do.....	6, 167	479 82	95 78	United States.
Bricks.....	132, 500	1, 711 20	Free.	United Kingdom.
Butter.....pounds....	416	116 56	17 86	Do.
Do.....do.....	1, 430	343 20	60 92	United States.
Candles.....do.....	2, 327	394 62	98 64	United Kingdom.
Do.....do.....	3, 330	511 20	80 52	United States.
Cattle.....	4	960 00	Free.	United Kingdom.
Coals.....tons....	176	451 20	Free.	Do.
Cheese.....pounds....	758	181 80	32 46	Do.
Do.....do.....	333	79 92	14 36	United States.
Cotton checks.....yards....	46, 963	3, 156 12	347 82	United Kingdom.
colored.....do.....	58, 983	5, 258 54	723 08	Do.
manufactured.....do.....	35, 153	1, 468 42	198 06	Do.
plain.....do.....	39, 344	2, 206 12	293 38	Do.
shirting.....do.....	43, 162	2, 827 72	381 94	Do.
Clothing, ready-made.....packages..	8	852 36	115 38	Do.
Domestics.....yards....	111, 305	6, 748 34	906 10	Do.
Earthenware.....packages..	93	2, 084 88	416 30	Do.
Fish.....pounds....	300	5 76	2 52	Do.
Do.....do.....	51, 900	1, 497 60	479 82	New Dominion.*
Do.....do.....	39, 850	1, 440 00	368 22	Halifax, New Dominion.
Alewives, pickled.....barrels....	36	172 80	23 76	New Dominion.
Herrings, pickled.....do.....	179	859 20	115 20	United States.
Do.....do.....	5	22 80	8 58	United Kingdom.
Do.....do.....	302	1, 449 60	41 00	Halifax, New Dominion.
Mackerel, pickled.....do.....	25	180 00	29 70	New Dominion.
Do.....do.....	50	360 00	59 40	Halifax, New Dominion.
Salmon, pickled.....do.....	14	201 60	38 82	New Dominion.
Do.....do.....	5	96 00	14 24	Halifax, New Dominion.
Do.....do.....	1	19 20	2 40	United States.
Flour, wheat.....do.....	2	19 20	3 84	United Kingdom.
Do.....do.....	3, 762	29, 702 40	7, 710 52	United States.
Glass-ware.....packages..	21	153 70	20 94	United Kingdom.
Do.....do.....	8	78 72	10 16	United States.
Groceries.....packages..	222	2, 316 72	308 98	United Kingdom.
Do.....do.....	83	473 54	61 90	United States.
Gunpowder.....pounds....	1, 060	261 60	266 40	United Kingdom.
Guano.....tons....	24	993 36	Free.	Do.
Hams.....pounds....	2, 378	573 72	104 40	Do.
Haberdashery.....packages..	145	16, 456 14	2, 189 78	Do.
Handkerchiefs.....dozen....	1, 121	1, 559 90	209 06	Do.
Hardware.....packages..	3, 299	13, 539 88	1, 715 86	Do.
Do.....do.....	74	525 38	68 94	United States.
Hemp.....pounds....	203	21 60	Free.	United Kingdom.
Hollands.....yards....	17, 414	2, 080 58	275 70	Do.
Hogshead-shooks.....number....	50	192 00	Free.	Do.
Iron, galvanized.....packages..	19	417 60	.....	Do.
Jewelry.....do.....	2	183 92	25 30	Do.
Lard.....pounds....	20	3 60	34	Do.
Do.....do.....	600	72 00	9 00	United States.
Leather, manufactured.....packages..	40	1, 742 32	235 98	United Kingdom.
Do.....do.....	1	165 84	20 74	United States.
Linens.....packages..	4, 036	1, 402 38	153 98	United Kingdom.
Linens, manufactured.....do.....	9, 951	2, 151 56	278 44	Do.
Meal, oat.....barrels....	4	40 80	2 26	Do.
corn.....do.....	118	642 00	77 14	United States.
Mills for canes.....pieces....	175	5, 953 56	Free.	United Kingdom.
Mills for corn.....number....	6	36 30	Free.	United States.
Manures.....tons....	32 16-20	2, 323 00	Free.	United Kingdom.
Machine, sewing.....number....	1	31 44	Free.	United States.
Matches.....gross....	20	24 00	24 00	United Kingdom.
Oil-cake.....cwt....	28	67 20	Free.	Do.
Oils, colza.....gallons....	53	62 40	9 92	Do.
fish.....do.....	433	274 56	85 74	Do.
linseed.....do.....	622	386 88	171 74	Do.
neats-foot.....do.....	21	30 24	4 16	Do.
olive.....do.....	124	147 36	24 56	Do.
kerosene.....gallons....	1, 651	1, 139 04	346 10	United States.
Osnaburg.....yards....	134, 102	11, 685 60	1, 558 04	United Kingdom.
Painters' colors.....packages..	223	697 74	91 48	Do.
Pans for sugar.....do.....	108	4, 000 02	Free.	Do.
Perfumery.....do.....	22	312 20	40 02	Do.
Do.....do.....	65	157 74	21 70	United States.
Pipes for fluids.....feet....	144	35 52	Free.	United Kingdom.
Plows.....number....	12	610 66	Free.	Do.
Pense.....bushels....	18	21 60	1 58	United States.
Pork, wet salted.....barrels....	355	7, 344 00	1, 337 28	Do.
Pumps.....number....	9	806 40	Free.	United Kingdom.

Statement showing the commerce at Savannah la Mar, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Plants, growing.....case..	1	\$18 00	Free.	United Kingdom.
Plated ware.....package..	1	21 06	Free.	Do.
Rice.....pounds..	18,431			United States.
Do.....do.....	164,778			Bremen.
Do.....do.....	8,046			Calcutta.
Do.....do.....	196,250	14,196 56	\$4,194 70	United Kingdom.
Rum.....gallons..	678			Do.
Salt.....pounds..	230,426	1,167 52	529 26	Do.
rock.....cwt.....	425	226 98	Free.	Do.
Shooks, puncheon.....number..	1,512	7,251 84	Free.	Do.
hogshead.....do.....	250	222 50	80 66	United States.
Do.....do.....	1,360	4,896 00	Free.	United Kingdom.
Slates.....do.....	2,000	96 00	Free.	Do.
Soap.....pounds..	183,051	3,477 60	1,231 24	Do.
Do.....boxes..	6,000	2,888 00	52 80	Do.
Spirits, brandy.....gallons..	615	1,045 44	1,260 96	Do.
brandy.....do.....	186	405 12	729 60	Bremen.
cordials.....do.....	8	43 20	21 12	United Kingdom.
gin.....do.....	157	190 44	575 58	Do.
Stationery.....packages..	20	598 18	44 86	Do.
Do.....do.....	202	206 32	28 40	United States.
Sugar, refined.....pounds..	3,227	404 10	173 12	United Kingdom.
Steam-engines.....parts..	2	1,870 78	Free.	Do.
Tallow.....cwt.....	64	568 64	Free.	Do.
Tea.....pounds..	460	331 20	116 86	Do.
Tobacco.....do.....	4,506	1,004 16	1,035 10	United States.
cigars.....do.....	183	624 00	219 60	Foreign West Indies.
Tongues, wet salted.....barrel..	1	12 00	2 24	United Kingdom.
Do.....barrels..	10	192 00	36 00	United States.
Truss-hoops.....sets..	6	45 00	Free.	United Kingdom.
Wine in bulk, sherry.....gallons..	424	1,488 00	227 22	Do.
port.....do.....	212	537 60	112 44	Do.
claret.....do.....	50	120 00	30 00	Do.
madeira.....do.....	15	64 80	9 90	Do.
Wine in boxes, claret.....do.....	22	108 00	19 20	Do.
sherry.....do.....	70	194 40	36 36	Do.
port.....do.....	90	237 60	57 60	Do.
champagne.....do.....	82	499 20	51 50	Do.
hock.....do.....	4	26 40	2 40	Do.
Wood, pitch-pine.....feet..	68,618	1,322 28	235 34	United States.
white-pine.....do.....	222,271	3,200 70	528 14	New Dominion.
Do.....do.....	125,457	1,802 68	270 40	British North America.
Boston chips.....do.....	22,000	52 80	23 24	New Dominion.
Do.....do.....	61,000	146 40	64 42	Halifax.
Do.....packages..	27	73 56	10 12	United States.
Wooden manufactures.....do.....	30	171 36	22 18	Do.
truss-hoops.....bundles..	30	190 00	Free.	United Kingdom.
Wire fencing.....do.....	141	598 62	Free.	Do.
Total.....		210,428 38	35,853 95	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Annotto seeds.....lbs..	70	£ s. d. 7 0 0	United Kingdom.
Arrowroot.....do.....	20	1 5 0	Do.
Bees-wax.....cwt.....	76	510 10 0	Do.
Beef, wet salted.....bbl..	1	4 0 0	Do.
Bitterwood.....tons..	81	162 0 0	Do.
Coffee.....trs.....	10	2,104 15 6	United Kingdom and Halifax, N. D.
Do.....cwt.....	626 2 14		
Cocoa-nuts.....	137,676	299 15 10	Do.
Copper.....cwt.....	21	59 0 0	United Kingdom.
Ebony.....tons..	2	3 10 0	Do.
Fustic.....do.....	141	283 10 0	Do.
Fruits.....bbls..	7	50 10 0	Do.
Do.....bnchs..	700		

Statement showing the commerce at Savannah la Mar, &c.—Continued.

B.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
		£ s. d.	
Flour, wheat.....bbls..	18	27 0 0	United Kingdom.
Ginger.....do.	63	560 10 8	United Kingdom and Halifax.
Do.....cwt.	1, 114		
Hides.....	589	140 12 0	United Kingdom.
Honey.....cwt.	231	254 2 0	Do.
Logwood.....tons..	107. 96	20, 589 10 0	United Kingdom and Halifax.
Lancewood spars.....	361	54 10 0	United Kingdom.
Lime-juice.....galls..	90	4 10 0	Do.
Pimento.....bags..	30	2, 219 16 8	United Kingdom and United States.
Do.....cwt.	1, 703 0 44		
Rum.....galls..	171, 806	29, 416 13 4	United Kingdom.
Sugar.....cwt.	850, 082	76, 771 12 4	Do.
Sheep's wool.....lbs..	2, 096	24 18 0	Do.
Succades.....cwt.	5	23 0 0	Do.
Sticks.....bbls..	102	51 0 0	Do.
Tortoise-shells.....lbs..	65	27 10 0	Do.
Tobacco, manufactured.....do..	192	9 12 0	Do.
Tamarinds.....cwt.	1, 008 2 0	16 0 0	Do.
Wine.....galls..	2	1 10 0	Do.
Total value.....		133, 678 3 4	
Duties.....		2, 392 10 3	
Total.....		136, 070 13 7	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Savannah la Mar, Jamaica, for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Sailing-vessels.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Great Britain.....	7	2, 321	28	8, 788
	Cape de Verd Island.....	1	219		
	New Dominion.....	2	371		
	Saint Thomas.....	7	2, 338		
	United States.....	4	593		
Danish.....	Saint Thomas.....	2	542	2	542
French.....	do.....	3	1, 319	2	1, 319
German.....	do.....	1	248	4	1, 340
Norwegian.....	do.....	2	514	3	1, 121
American.....	America.....	2	284	1	165
British.....	Cuba.....			3	378
Total.....		31	8, 749	43	13, 653

SAINT ANN'S BAY.

Statement showing the commerce at Saint Ann's Bay, Jamaica, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount o duties	Countries whence imported.
Ale and beer.....galls..	1, 190	\$673 72	\$147 36	England.
Apothecaries' wares.....pkgs..	31	409 78	50 76	Do.
Apples.....bbls..	10	28 80	Free	United States.
Beef.....do.	25	484 74	91 20	Do.
Boots and shoes.....doz. prs..	20	410 68	32 16	England.

Statement showing the commerce at Saint Ann's Bay, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Biscuits and bread.....lbs.	2, 976	\$178 18	\$42 88	England and United States.
Boats.....	2	67 44	4 84	England.
Butter.....lbs.	944	185 84	37 36	United States.
Bacon.....do.	289	54 24	10 76	England.
Books, printed.....pkgs.	4	26 52	Free.....	England and United States.
Bricks.....	6, 000	136 80	Free.....	England.
Cheese.....lbs.	1, 152	164 40	43 68	England and United States.
Corn.....bush.	89	72 50	7 28	United States.
Chronometer.....	1	100 80	13 76	England.
Cotton, manufactured.....yds.	190, 929	15, 388 80	1, 924 30	Do.
Cotton sails.....suit.	1	129 12	13 90	Do.
Coal.....tons.	4	17 28	Free.....	Dc.
Clothing.....pkg.	1	207 36	25 92	Do.
Clocks.....pkgs.	2	7 04	88	United States.
Carriages.....	1	264 00	33 00	Do.
Candles, tallow.....lbs.	1, 000	129 60	15 00	Do.
Earthenware.....pkgs.	10	204 88	25 61	England.
Flour.....bbls.	1, 237	7, 995 50	2, 376 00	United States.
Fish, dried.....lbs.	400	17 28	3 36	Do.
Gunpowder.....do.	1, 000	173 98	240 00	England.
Groceries.....pkgs.	149	806 28	100 78	England and United States.
Glass-ware.....do.	25	282 04	35 25	England.
Haberdashery.....do.	46	3, 545 14	443 14	England and United States.
Hams.....lbs.	511	100 82	20 44	Do.
Hardware.....pkgs.	693	6, 090 74	761 34	Do.
Hydraulic ram.....	1	83 16	Free.....	England.
Indigo.....lbs.	175	58 90	7 36	Do.
Iron, galvanized.....pkgs.	27	45 68	Free.....	Do.
Jewelry.....do.	2	36 64	4 58	Do.
Leather.....do.	12	842 94	105 37	Do.
Linen.....yds.	5, 365	2, 639 30	329 91	Do.
Lard.....lbs.	550	122 76	16 52	United States.
Lancewood spars.....	49	23 52	Free.....	Cuba.
Meal, corn.....bbls.	112	454 58	53 76	United States.
Machinery.....pkgs.	11	950 40	Free.....	England.
Musical instruments.....	2	23 06	2 90	Do.
Matches, lucifer.....gross.	51	65 38	61 20	Do.
Manure.....cwt.	18	71 60	Free.....	Do.
Oil.....galls.	190	151 14	34 20	Do.
Oil, petroleum.....do.	1, 304	425 54	234 72	United States.
Onions.....bbls.	16	50 88	Free.....	Do.
Pork.....do.	139	2, 328 00	520 40	Do.
Perfumery.....pkgs.	19	195 96	24 50	England.
Painters' colors.....do.	53	322 12	40 07	Do.
Photograph.....	1	1 44	Free.....	Do.
Potatoes.....bbls.	56	245 92	Free.....	United States.
Pumps.....pkgs.	2	41 98	5 25	England.
Sewing machines.....	6	93 00	Free.....	Do.
Soda.....lbs.	151	13 14	Free.....	Do.
Stationery.....pkgs.	8	159 52	19 94	England and United States.
Salt, coarse.....lbs.	107, 274	354 20	240 56	Inagua.
Salt, fine.....do.	22, 400	67 20	53 76	England.
Silk.....pkg.	1	4 80	60	Do.
Slates.....do.	1	9 48	Free.....	Do.
Spirits, brandy.....galls.	105	215 52	251 00	Do.
bitters.....do.	5½	22 44	13 50	United States.
Sugar, refined.....lbs.	1, 564	147 74	62 56	England.
Straw, palmetto.....head.	50, 000	741 12	Free.....	Cuba.
Staves.....	36, 000	2, 435 16	Free.....	United States.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....lbs.	2, 976	86 44	11 88	Cuba and United States.
Tobacco, cigars.....do.	25	72 00	30 00	Cuba.
Tea.....do.	118	41 03	25 92	England.
Tallow-grease.....do.	474	43 84	Free.....	Do.
Truss-hoops.....sets.	21	121 08	Free.....	Do.
Vinegar.....galls.	25	5 50	70	Do.
Wood hoops.....	33, 200	336 22	Free.....	Do.
Wood spars.....	8	93 76	14 38	Do.
Wire fencing.....pkgs.	29	71 48	Free.....	Do.
Wine.....galls.	153	295 18	91 80	Do.
Wood, white-pine.....feet.	12, 111	231 84	26 04	United States.
Wood, pitch-pine.....do.	264	6 20	1 14	Do.
Woolen manufacture.....yds.	916	76 60	16 34	England.
Total.....		53, 279 68	8, 801 82	

Statement showing the commerce at Saint Ann's Bay, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Annotto.....lbs..	40	\$4 80	United States.
Bees-wax.....do..	80, 543	2, 644 48	England.
Bananas.....bunches..	6, 570	3, 541 20	United States.
Cocoa-nuts.....	335, 700	4, 783 54	United States and England.
Coffee.....lbs..	304, 761	22, 508 88	United States, England, and Germany.
Fustic.....tons..	715	9, 595 00	England and Germany.
Ginger.....lbs..	12, 380	448 00	England.
Hides.....	503	412 84	England and Germany.
Logwood.....tons..	278	2, 682 00	United States, England, and Germany.
Lancewood spars.....	340	206 40	England.
Lime-juice.....galls..	3, 085	353 28	Do.
Pimento.....lbs..	3, 598, 366	66, 049 26	United States, England, and Germany.
Potatoes, sweet.....cwt..	75	54 00	United States.
Oranges.....	176, 400	336 60	Do.
Quassia wood.....tons..	26	510 60	England and Germany.
Rum.....galls..	92, 696	42, 787 28	Do.
Sugar.....cwt..	31, 197	142, 669 00	England.
Sheep's wool.....lbs..	1, 230	55 20	Do.
Sarsaparilla.....do..	20	2 40	Do.
Sticks.....	5, 100	90 96	Do.
Succades.....lbs..	152	42 00	England and Germany.
Turtle-shell.....do..	112½	114 12	Do.
Total.....		299, 891 84	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Saint Ann's Bay, Jamaica, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	England.....	14	3, 906	14	3, 906	15	4, 601	15	4, 601
French.....	do.....	1	195	1	195	1	195	1	195
German.....	England and Germany..	4	986	4	986	4	986	4	986
Italian.....	England.....	1	342	1	342	1	342	1	342
United States..	United States.....	14	1, 950	14	1, 950	14	1, 950	14	1, 950
Total.....		34	7, 379	34	7, 379	35	8, 074	35	8, 074

M. JOHNSON.

GREECE.

CEPHALONIA.

Statement showing the commerce at Cephalonia for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Colonial produce .....okes..	5,890	\$2,766 22	England and Austria.
Dye-stuffs and colors .....do..	10,514	1,985 36	England, Austria, and Italy.
Butter and lard.....do..	3,167	1,710 80	England, Austria, Prussia, and Danubian principalities.
Leather, unwrought .....do..	7,142	2,028 69	England, Austria, Turkey, France, and Danubian principalities.
wrought.....do..	24,040	21,547 93	England, Austria, Italy, and France.
Sulphur .....do..	1,231,491	47,352 27	Italy.
Tobacco and cigars.....do..	27,780	9,737 69	England and Turkey.
Rice .....do..	118,904	19,801 95	Austria, Italy, and France.
Pulse.....do..	95,135	12,980 24	Austria, Italy, Danubian principalities, and Turkey.
Salt and dried provisions.....do..	252,740	46,940 75	Austria, Italy, England, and Turkey.
Crockery .....do..	28,186	8,512 40	Austria, Italy, England, and France.
Wines and spirits .....do..	13,004	3,611 05	Austria, Italy, England, France, and Russia.
Woolen stuffs .....do..	13,662	31,751 89	Austria, Italy, England, and France.
Paper .....do..	24,589	4,875 17	Do.
Morea currants.....pounds..	2,690,240	89,484 03	Greek provinces.
Cattle.....number..	11,107	5,371 08	Turkey.
Cereals .....kilograms..	529,136	754,369 72	Turkey, Russia, and Danubian principalities.
Petroleum.....okes..	35,180	12,747 63	England, Austria, Italy, and France.
Sugar .....do..	128,465	35,300 03	England, Austria, and France.
Coffee .....do..	49,624	25,342 54	England, Austria, France, and Turkey.
Cotton thread .....do..	18,464	17,891 81	England, Austria, and Italy.
Timber .....pieces..	1,159,255	86,308 56	Turkey, Austria, and Danubian principalities.
Calicoes .....okes..	37,576	38,170 08	England, Austria, and France.
Other cotton stuffs.....do..	54,038	36,797 28	England and Austria.
Glass.....do..	21,624	4,518 45	England, Austria, France, and Italy.
Pastes in general.....do..	36,039	5,304 00	Russia, Italy, France, and Danubian principalities.
Wax .....do..	5,329	2,527 89	England, Italy, France, and Austria.
Flour .....do..	16,290	5,013 49	Austria and Danubian principalities.
Empty casks .....number..	9,295	6,339 84	Italy and Turkey.
Cotton .....okes..	933	1,325 82	Greek provinces.
Hats .....number..	7,271	3,273 74	England, France, Austria, and Italy.
Lead, wrought and unwrought .....okes..	6,510	1,521 69	England, France, and Austria.
Iron, wrought & unwrought.....do..	53,918	8,148 22	England and Turkey.
Cotton stuffs.....do..	1,767	1,112 11	England and Austria.
Copper, wrought .....do..	458	576 85	Austria.
Steel .....do..	661	543 57	Austria and France.
Brass, wrought .....do..	474	565 24	Austria, Italy, and Turkey.
Sewing-machines.....number..	15	559 87	Austria.
Hoops .....bundles..	4,653	3,624 57	Austria and Italy.
Sundries.....do..		84,828 76	England, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, Turkey, and Danubian principalities.
Total		1,447,219 28	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cephalonia currants ....pounds..	17,746,400	\$498,318 60	England, United States, Russia, Holland, Germany, and Belgium.
Morea currants.....do..	2,690,240	89,530 83	England, United States, Russia, Germany.

Statement showing the commerce at Cephalonia, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Olive-oil.....okes..	221, 437	\$39, 369 89	England, Danubian principalities, Russia, Austria, Italy, and Turkey.
Linseed.....kilograms..	702	973 79	England.
Wines and spirits.....okes..	43, 825	1, 986 44	England, Danubian principalities, Austria, Italy, and Turkey.
Liquors.....		234 00	Danubian principalities and Turkey.
Green fruit.....number..	124, 390	527 80	Danubian principalities, Turkey, and Italy.
Leather, unwrought.....okes..	22, 491	5, 049 37	Austria, Greek provinces, and Turkey.
Wool.....do..	2, 466	426 57	Austria.
Cheese.....do..	28, 956	6, 016 75	Austria, Greek provinces, Russia, Danubian principalities, and Turkey.
Fustic.....do..	15, 072	261 21	
Empty casks.....number..	9, 389	6, 431 01	
Cereals.....kilograms..	111, 935	133, 382 43	Greek provinces, &c.
Tobacco.....okes..	3, 100	1, 097 89	Do.
Gunpowder.....do..	234	162 24	
Cotton thread.....do..	315	270 40	
Sugar.....do..	16, 523	3, 597 53	Do.
Salt and dried provisions.....do..	27, 289	5, 412 85	Do.
Cotton stuffs.....do..	2, 587	3, 612 78	Do.
Gold.....		104 00	
Sulphur.....okes..	10, 343	6, 725 16	Greek provinces.
Barrels.....number..	75, 603	39, 000 35	England, United States, Russia, Holland, Germany, and Belgium.
Coffee.....okes..	1, 798	934 96	Greek provinces.
Wax in general.....do..	764	662 13	Do.
Timber for house-building...No..	13, 363	4, 805 84	Do.
Sundries, not specified.....		9, 033 47	England, Russia, Austria, Italy, Danubian principalities, and Turkey.
Total.....		857, 928 29	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Cephalonia for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.									
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.			
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
United States.....	United States.....	.....	.....	2	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	625	.....	.....	2	625
British.....	England and Germany.....	15	11,211	37	5,978	12	9,717	20	3,090	32	12,807	.....	.....	32	12,807
Italian.....	France, Russia, and Italy.....	2	1,223	42	4,543	2	1,223	44	4,454	46	5,677	.....	.....	46	5,677
Russian.....	Russia and France.....	.....	.....	6	954	.....	.....	6	960	6	960	.....	.....	6	960
French.....	France and Turkey.....	1	550	.....	.....	1	550	.....	.....	1	550	.....	.....	1	550
Dutch.....	Holland and Germany.....	.....	.....	7	1,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,002	.....	.....	7	1,002
Ottoman.....	do.....	.....	.....	7	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	746	.....	.....	7	746
Austrian.....	France, Austria, Turkey, and Greece.....	104	95,800	9	1,050	104	95,800	7	991	111	96,791	.....	.....	111	96,791
Danubian principalities.....	France, Russia, and Italy.....	.....	.....	5	959	.....	.....	6	972	6	972	.....	.....	6	972
Greek.....	do.....	96	48,000	118	22,960	96	48,000	113	20,006	209	68,006	.....	.....	209	68,006
Do.....	Greek ports.....	.....	.....	580	11,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	451	10,470	.....	.....	451	10,470
	Total.....	218	156,784	813	50,776	215	155,290	663	43,340	878	198,630			878	198,630

S. M. DALLAPORTO.

PATRAS.

APRIL 29, 1871. (Received June 20.)

I have deferred answering your note of the 13th ultimo, hoping, from day to day, to get the custom-house returns of the general imports, exports, and navigation of this port for the past year, which I have at last obtained, and send them for what they may be worth. I do not, myself, put any confidence in them, judging from the manner in which they are made up. For instance, the value of exports for America is put down as equal to \$14,329, while I know that the value of one cargo of currants only (and there were several cargoes shipped) would be worth almost double that amount. On asking for an explanation, I was told that that was the value according to the declarations made for America. The imports from America are put down as equal to \$9,251. This is entirely guess-work; no goods were imported direct, and the only criterion by which the chief of the customs judges from whence goods are imported, is the style and nature of the goods, and no distinction is made between goods that come from the United States and other countries of the New World.

The total value of imports at this port, according to custom-house returns, shows an increase of about \$288,600 on that of 1869, and exportation also an increase of about \$50,100. As further proof of increase in commerce at this port, I annex a statement of the encashments of our custom-house during the last five years.

Imports.—1866, \$105,031; 1867, \$142,607; 1868, \$174,013; 1869, \$191,251; 1870, \$213,493.

Exports.—1866, \$88,187; 1867, \$161,182; 1868, \$129,278; 1869, \$119,218; 1870, \$105,097.

The last two years apparently show a falling off in exports, which is not really the case; first, because the duty on exports has ceased to be levied; what few articles were liable have gradually been exempted, a dime-tax only being now levied. The principal articles which pay this tax to the custom-house are currants, valonia, and figs; the greatest part of the other articles pay the equivalent in kind; secondly, a considerable quantity of the products coming from the south of the Morea have, of late, been shipped direct from the coast or sent to the Ionian Islands—this has especially been the case during the last year—and, consequently, do not figure in the receipts of our custom-house.

The currant crop of the past year was only moderate, partly due to a new phase in the vine disease, which caused the fruit to rot and fall off at the approach of maturity. The total crop scarcely reached 54,500 tons, of which 12,000 tons were produced in the Ionian Islands. The shortness of the crop, however, caused prices to rule high, notwithstanding the war, which prevented Germany consuming her usual quantity; this was, however, slightly counteracted by the increased demand for the United States, consequent on the reduction of the duty. Valuing last year's crop very moderately, \$4,000,000, at least, will have been realized for this article only.

The crop of valonia was also moderate, but having been of good quality realized high prices.

The olive-trees, although still very young, produced abundantly, so much so that beyond sufficiency for home consumption, 1,500,000 oke are available for exportation from the Morea and Roumelia. The price of oil has ranged from 1 drachme 10 leptas to 1 drachme 20 leptas per oke. Five or six cargoes have already been bought, principally for England, and further quantities are in course of preparation.

The grain crop was not abundant, and importations at high prices have lately been considerable. The prospects of the coming harvest are so far satisfactory, but, unless there is rain shortly, the crops will suffer.

The quantity of wine produced was rather under the average, with the exception of two establishments, on a limited footing, which make wines in imitation of those of France and the Rhine; all others are unfit for exportation, the wines of the country, as you are aware, being in great part mixed with rosin.

The Morea is now free from brigandage, and may be considered in a very flourishing state, and if the government would only give its serious attention to the making of roads into the interior, the advantages which would result therefrom would be immense.

E. HANCOCK.

NOTE.—The above was addressed to Mr. Robert R. Keep, consul at Piræus.

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Statement showing the commerce and navigation at Patras for the year 1870.

IMPORTS.

Countries from which imported.	TEXTILE FABRICS.						Metals.	Spirits.	Hardware.	Cereals and flour.	Drugs.	Hides, raw and tanned.	Paper and books.	Hats.	Glass and earthenware.
	Twist.	Cotton.	Wool.	Thread.	Silk.	Linen.	Sundries.								
America.....	\$200	\$16,053	\$150,928	\$1,103	\$884	\$9,325	\$2,246	\$32,337	\$3,467	\$12,968	\$2,541	\$8,329	\$20,788	\$5,232	\$15,484
Austria.....											5,024	8,517			
Danubian Principalities.....															
England.....	93,567	387,617	81,711	2,271	181	8,918	1,240	65,252	10,910	2,049	7	12,156	585	1,993	3,955
France.....	183	4,118	21,534	540	968	24	374	31,847	1,069	4,449	80	7,101	3,640	4,386	4,739
Holland.....															1,467
Italy.....		303	1,851	420	163	211		1,033		83		1,366	5,476	7,873	3,949
Russia.....								39				5,305			
Turkey.....			22,804	72			1,209	784	45	77	35,937	12			
Total.....	93,950	408,091	278,828	4,406	2,196	18,478	5,069	132,051	15,491	19,626	160,321	28,964	30,489	19,484	29,594

Countries from which imported.	Wax and candles.	Oil and petroleum.	Wood.	Rope, hemp, and flax.	Furniture.	Sulphur.	Colonial goods.	Arms.	Salt provisions.	Tobacco and cigars.	Machinery.	Coals.	Butter.	Sundries.	Total value for each country.
America.....	\$11,431	\$8,714	\$71,164	\$15,345	\$9,527	\$50	\$6,821	\$2,535	\$1,941	\$35	\$883		\$3,068	\$12,714	\$9,251
Austria.....							16,000		11,430						453,298
Danubian Principalities.....															5,024
England.....	5,000	10,364	47	186	941		39,677	3,833	29,366	150	1,408	\$6,951	182	9,865	784,054
France.....	3,633	2,896		151	3,050		73,833	9,024		8	386			5,365	219,930
Holland.....							1,514								3,829
Italy.....	17	345	81,419	2,545	719	103,819	5,289	1,067	17,996				59	6,758	242,784
Russia.....			85		33				4,897						127,091
Turkey.....	1,417				47		4,733	330	4,351	7,846			1,653	4,134	85,541
Total.....	21,498	22,319	152,715	18,227	14,317	103,869	147,867	16,789	69,981	8,128	2,677	6,951	4,962	38,836	1,930,712

EXPORTS.

Countries to which exported.	Currants.	Valonia.	Hides.	Wool.	Tobacco.	Cochineal.	Olive-oil.	Cotton.	Gall-nuts.	Figs.	Anise-seed.	Wood.	Spirits.	Sundries.	Total value for each country.
America.....	\$14,047												\$282		\$14,329
Austria.....	3,547	\$6,900	\$19,510	\$645	\$54		\$225	\$3,419			\$2,372		141	\$2,335	39,148
Danubian Principalities.....													15		15
England.....	1,460,796	3,373	15		1,887	\$802	75		\$1,300	\$788			2,185	896	1,472,117
France.....			38												38
Italy.....	1,842	15,000	510	901					429		7	\$11	4	105	18,819
Russia.....	2												1,973		1,975
Turkey.....	94		27			83					239		1,971	2,387	4,801
Total.....	1,480,328	25,273	20,100	1,546	1,941	885	300	3,419	1,729	788	2,618	11	6,571	5,723	1,551,242

NAVIGATION.

Countries to which belonging.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	No. of ships.	Tons.	Crew.	No. of ships.	Tons.	Crew.
American.....	1	359	9	1	359	9
Austrian.....	26	3,979	190	28	4,175	200
Dutch.....	2	1,068	38	2	1,068	38
English.....	110	59,116	2,236	106	57,372	2,177
French.....				1	110	7
Greek.....	4,466	68,392	12,661	4,437	67,194	12,531
Italian.....	75	7,213	592	75	7,243	592
Norwegian.....	1	280	10	1	280	10
Russian.....	1	200	10	1	200	10
Turkish.....	19	1,082	112	19	1,082	112
Total.....	4,701	141,719	15,858	4,671	139,083	15,686

ZANTE.

OCTOBER 20, 1871. (Received November 20.)

I have the honor to submit my first report on the commerce and principal productions of this island. It is a matter of regret to me that I am unable to furnish a more complete and detailed report than the present one. Having been here but a few weeks, it has been impossible for me to make my report at an earlier date, and, owing to the imperfect manner in which the records are kept at the custom-house of Zante, it is necessarily incomplete.

By a reference to the statement of imports, Table A, it will be seen that the importations of coffee, sugar, tobacco, and petroleum are small in comparison with the other articles of import. This is accounted for by the fact that the above-mentioned articles are smuggled to a large extent, and, it is said, even under the observation of the custom-house officials. I regret that it has been impossible for me to obtain the "amount of duties" paid on the imports of Zante, in Table A. The records of the custom-house are too imperfect to admit of it, and, besides, the official records are sent to Athens at the close of each year.

The report of navigation, in Table B, does not include the Greek and Italian vessels of small craft, under 40 tons, nor the postal steamers of the Greek company and Austrian Lloyd.

CODFISH.

Codfish is also largely imported here, the consumption of said article being very extensive. Yet codfish is not mentioned separately in the record of imports at the custom-house, but is entered with sepia, papyrus, and other fish, so that it is not without great difficulty that any reasonable report of that article can be obtained. I have, however, succeeded in obtaining an account of its importation, which may be relied on as nearly accurate. The total importation of codfish for 1870 was 26,236 quintals, of the import value of £29,470 sterling.

CURRANTS.

The total yield of currants in this island for the year 1870 may be estimated at 8,701,273 pounds, or 3,885 tons, against 10,086,628 pounds, or 4,503 tons, in the preceding year. The shipments were as follows:

	Pounds.
Great Britain	7,988,497
America	57,900
Turkey	25,317
	8,071,714
Left on hand 31st December, since disposed of and shipped	459,559
Unsold	170,000
Total	8,701,273

Morea currants.—Imported, 9,594,086 pounds, or 4,542 tons, against 7,088,483 pounds, or 3,164 tons, in the year 1869. The shipments were as follows:

	Pounds.
Great Britain	8,147,028
America	1,175,544
Holland	158,489
Austria	16,078
	9,497,139
On hand 31st December, and since shipped	96,947
Total	9,594,086

Prices.—Zante fruit, from \$27 to \$32 per 1,000 pounds; Morea fruit from \$29 to \$40 per 1,000 pounds, being the weight Venetian, viz, an allowance granted to the buyer of 5 per cent.

Export duty.—Zante fruit pays $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, and Morea fruit 11 drachmas and 50 lepta, or \$2.03 per mil.

Freight.—By sailing-vessels to London or Liverpool 32s. 6d. to 35s. and 10 per cent. per ton net. Steamers to London from 25s. to 45s., to Liverpool from 25s. to 40s. and 10 per cent. per ton gross. For America, by sailing-vessels, from 50s. to 60s., and 10 per cent. per ton net. There was no shipment by steamer to America. A gratuity is also given to masters both of sailing and steam-vessels of £10 sterling.

The currant crop for the present year has been one of the largest ever known in this island, being estimated at 16,000,000 pounds, against 8,701,273 pounds for the year 1870.

The reduction by Congress of the duty on currants imported to the United States has had the effect of largely increasing the imports to the above country. Already five vessels have left this consular district, bound for New York, with cargoes of currants, and four more are expected to sail for the above port within the next three weeks. The number of vessels sailing from this district for New York during the corresponding period of the previous year was but three.

OLIVE-OIL.

The crop for the year 1870 may be estimated at 40,000 barrels, or 2,500 tons, against 35,000 barrels, or 2,187 tons for the year 1869.

	Barrels.
On hand 31st December, 1869	30,000
Crop of 1870	40,000
Total	70,000
Exported as follows, viz:	
England	13,187
France	249
Turkey	150
Austria	20
Local consumption	9,000
Soap-factories	8,000
	30,606
In store 31st December, and since shipped	10,386
Stored	29,077
Total	70,069

Export duty.—For Zante oil, $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*; Morea oil, imported, 684 barrels, or 43 tons, which have been shipped to Great Britain.

Prices.—Zante oil, from \$9 to \$12.25 per barrel. Morea oil, from \$11 to \$14.50 per barrel, duty free.

Freight.—By sailing-vessels to Great Britain, orders, from 45s. to 45s. 6d., and 10 per cent per ton nett. Steamers to London or Liverpool, at 45s. and 10 per cent. per ton gross.

The olive crop for the present year is not promising, and will probably fall far short of the crop for the preceding year.

There are several establishments in Zante engaged in the manufacture of soap from olive-oil. The principal market for that article is Great Britain.

There is an olive-oil for table use manufactured in Zante, which is superior to the French oil, and equal, if not superior, to the celebrated Lucca oil of Italy. This oil can be purchased in Zante, on orders, at a very moderate price, about 80 cents per gallon. When its superior quality becomes known in the United States, it will undoubtedly command a ready sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new submarine telegraphic cable is now being laid, by an English company, between Zante, Cephalonia, and Corfu, thus making a direct communication with England and America, via Brindisi.

A project is again on foot for the manufacture of petroleum from the pitch obtained from the large pitch-wells in this island. The parties are now in Athens, obtaining the necessary permission from the Greek government.

I respectfully call the attention of the Department to the deficient postal arrangements between the United States and Greece. The pre-paid postage on an ordinary letter from Greece to New York is 27 cents, while on one of the same weight from New York to Greece the postage is but 15 cents.

An arrangement whereby the postage rates would be more uniform, would be extremely beneficial to private parties, as well as to the Department, by reducing the large amount of postage paid on official dispatches.

W. B. PARKER.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Zante for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Beans.....kilograms..	29,057	\$1,575 98	Italy, England, Austria.
Brass in bars.....do.....	2,063	741 58	Austria, England.
Caviare.....do.....	25,835	9,943 93	Turkey, Russia.
Cereals—			
Wheat.....do.....	6,933,594	159,392 89	Italy, Austria, Turkey, Russia.
Barley.....do.....	12,205	191 39	Do.
Sundries.....do.....	24,924	503 69	Do.
Flour.....do.....	9,095	624 40	Do.
Chees.....do.....	3,113	1,180 36	Italy, France, England, Austria, Turkey.
Coffee.....do.....	60,656	39,948 00	England, Austria, Turkey.
Coals.....do.....	1,524,109	6,404 35	England.
Cotton.....do.....	1,001	101 00	Turkey.
Cotton worsted.....do.....	34,185	25,553 24	England, Austria.
Cotton thread.....do.....	1,025	1,357 61	Do.
Copper in bars.....do.....	752	360 84	Austria.
Copper, wrought.....do.....		294 25	Do.
Coarse worsted.....do.....	20,882	37,647 52	England, Austria, France, Italy, Turkey.
Dry fruits.....do.....	106,397	8,266 21	Italy, Austria, Turkey.
Drugs.....do.....	4,408	1,190 59	Italy, England, Austria.
Earthenwares.....do.....	81,131	5,361 45	Italy, France, England, Austria, Turkey.
Furniture in pieces.....do.....	891	937 44	France, England, Austria.
Gloves, skin.....do.....	358	195 86	Austria.
Gloves, cotton.....do.....		100 44	Do.
Glass.....do.....	12,057	2,953 87	Italy, France, England, Austria.
Glass and crockery.....do.....		10,905 55	Do.
Hemp.....do.....	9,069	1,896 93	Italy, England, Austria.
Hides and skins.....do.....	4,476	7,485 94	Italy, France, England, Austria, Turkey.
Iron, in bars.....do.....	27,458	835 33	England, Austria.
Iron, wrought.....do.....	94,066	5,945 30	Italy, France, England, Austria.
Linen thread.....do.....	1,125	1,456 19	England, Austria, France.
Lead, in bars.....do.....	2,880	630 03	Austria, England.
Matches.....do.....	6,716	2,079 44	Italy, France, England, Austria.
Oil, linseed.....do.....	4,464	1,167 52	Italy, England, Austria.
Oil, petroleum.....do.....	50,203	12,852 41	Do.
Paper.....do.....	27,997	4,701 52	Italy, France, England, Austria.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Zante, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Raw materials kilograms..	86, 225	\$10, 572 43	Italy, England, Austria.
Rice do.	198, 168	18, 334 95	Do.
Ribbons do.	224	921 82	Do.
Ropes do.	11, 736	1, 889 30	Italy, Austria.
Salt meat do.	556, 613	63, 417 07	Italy, England, Austria, Turkey.
Sepia and polypus do.	25, 135	10, 588 61	Italy, England.
Soap do.	1, 055	322 34	England, Austria.
Straw hats pieces..	22, 643	3, 573 80	Italy, England, France, Austria.
Steel in bars kilograms..	573	37 39	Austria.
Sugar do.	180, 947	60, 086 56	France, England, Austria.
Sulphur do.	421, 445	9, 428 71	Italy.
Sundries do.	62, 720	5, 486 81	England, Austria, Italy, France, Russia, Turkey.
Timber pieces..	1, 843, 938	48, 120 94	Italy, Austria, Turkey.
Tobacco kilograms..	1, 730	1, 544 17	Austria, Turkey.
Woolen cloths do.	2, 246	4, 260 70	Italy, Austria.
Woolen thread do.	33	43 52	England.
Wax do.	4, 404	5, 035 95	
Zinc in bars do.	554	57 66	Austria.
	12, 546, 431	598, 305 18	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Acorns kilograms..	1, 354	\$50 22	Austria.
Cereals do.	1, 720	139 31	Do.
Cotton do.	1, 241	418 87	Do.
Currants do.	7, 991, 947	478, 346 38	America, England, Italy, Austria, Turkey.
Figs do.	6, 713	718 98	France, Russia.
Olive-oil do.	884, 936	123, 455 27	England, France, Austria, Turkey.
Potatoes do.	17, 995	470 39	Turkey.
Printed books do.	128	167 59	Do.
Raw skins do.	1, 702	285 88	Italy, Austria.
Soap do.	394, 087	36, 673 35	England, Italy, Austria, Russia, Turkey, Roumania.
Sandries do.		6, 044 07	Italy, England, France, Austria, Turkey.
Wine and spirits do.	8, 881	503 13	England, Italy, Austria, Turkey.
	9, 310, 704	647, 273 44	

B.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Zante for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag of—	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
America ..	New York ..			2	567	2	567			2	567	2	567
Italy ..		1	806	76	8, 955	77	9, 761	1	806	78	9, 448	79	10, 254
Greece ..				244	33, 756	244	33, 756			241	33, 424	241	33, 424
Gt. Britain ..		19	10, 424	58	8, 651	77	19, 075	19	10, 424	56	7, 490	75	17, 914
Austria ..		1	1, 252	23	3, 709	24	4, 961	1	1, 252	24	3, 799	25	5, 051
France ..		1	254			1	254	1	254			1	254
Turkey ..				20	1, 689	20	1, 689			20	1, 689	20	1, 689
Russia ..				7	1, 004	7	1, 004			7	1, 004	7	1, 004
Wallachia ..				4	543	4	543			4	543	4	543
Holland ..		1	672	2	227	3	899	1	672	2	227	3	899
Sweden ..				1	178	1	178			1	178	1	178
Norway ..				1	280	1	280			1	280	1	280
		23	13, 408	438	59, 559	461	72, 967	23	13, 408	436	58, 649	459	72, 057

Statement of the currant crop of Greece for 1871.

Shipped to—	Morea fruit shipped from—			Island fruit shipped from—		Total shipped to December 15, 1871.
	Patras, Katacolo.	Cephalonia.	Zante.	Cephalonia.	Zante.	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
London	26,584	545	2,022	1,481	1,513	32,145
Liverpool	10,296	914	3,049	811	1,041	16,116
Outports of England	2,043	117	32	.....	528	2,720
Trieste	6,130	21	111	25	17	6,304
Belgium and Holland .....	.....	.....	78	4,448	1,998	6,524
Germany	677	.....	117	627	374	1,795
United States of America	1,668	882	1,227	.....	.....	3,777
Sundries	603	118	.....	45	10	776
For orders	902	.....	112	376	535	1,925
Morea fruit, unshipped, about	48,903	2,602	6,448	7,813	6,016	72,082
Island fruit, unshipped, about .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Total crop of 1871, about .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,082

HAYTI.

CAPE HAYTIEN.

JUNE 30, 1871. (Received August 7.)

I have the honor to make the following report on navigation and commerce between the United States and Cape Haytien for the quarter ending June 30, 1871, which report embraces:

No. 1. A statement showing the number, names, and tonnage of American vessels; the description and value of the imports to and exports from Cape Haytien.

No. 2. A statement of the entire commerce of Cape Haytien with the United States.

No. 3. A detailed list of the articles imported here from the United States, with their value. From these statements, I beg leave to make the following abstract:

The importation from the United States in American vessels, consisting principally of provisions and lumber, amounting to \$55,897.36, United States currency, were carried in six vessels, of 1,352.88 tons. As three of these vessels took no return cargoes, the exportations, amounting to \$2,935.03, gold, including charges and duties, were carried in three vessels, of 283.88 tons.

The total imports from the United States for this quarter, amounting to \$106,193.05, United States currency, (the duties on which amounted to \$16,052.95, gold,) were carried in ten vessels, aggregate tonnage, 2,130.88; while the total exports to the United States, consisting of 1,150 bags of coffee, 100 bags of cocoa, 1,320,000 pounds of logwood, 37 barrels of honey, 315 dry hides, and 11 barrels of salted peppers, amounting to \$26,888.61, gold, including charges and duties, were carried in eight vessels, aggregate tonnage 1,324.09. The amount of imports from the United States for the quarter ending March 31, 1871, was \$126,695.46, and the exports to the United States for the same period amounted to \$41,904.58, which shows a decline for the present quarter, in the imports, of about 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and in the exports of 35 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Of two of the principal articles of import—codfish and soap—we received during the previous quarter 366,946 pounds of codfish and 13,050 boxes of soap, against 225,709 pounds of codfish and 6,375 boxes of soap for the present quarter, showing a decrease of over 30 per cent. on codfish and 51 per cent. on soap. The enormous quantity of 21,528 pounds of ham have been sent here during this quarter from the United States. The shippers have glutted the market; to what extent, the disastrous account-sales will inform them.

We can trace the cause of this decline in imports, both to the fact of the city people growing poorer, and consequently being obliged to deprive themselves of some of the necessities of life; and to the repugnance of the country people to receive, in payment for their coffee and other produce, a tattered, deteriorated paper money, with which they are fast becoming disgusted. They are, in fact, losing confidence in this currency, and prefer to keep their coffee than to sell it and keep the paper; therefore, they only dispose of small quantities to satisfy immediate wants. This is also the principal cause of the great decrease in the exports. The people well remember the losses they endured by the

arbitrary decree of the triumphant revolutionary party, withdrawing from circulation, at 90 per cent. discount, over 700,000,000 of Haytien dollars issued by President Salnave. It may be well to add that more than half of the "Salnave bills" have been kept back, and are still in the possession of numbers of persons who firmly believe that the first successful revolutionary party will receive them at par. It is, however, astonishing for a people so shrewd—always eager to overreach others in traffic—to be so slow in learning the immense advantages they would derive by selling their coffee for silver. This is the only country, which has a claim to civilization, where one cannot buy its staple commodities of the country people for specie.

The government, the chambers, the press, as well as individuals, have, since last year, taken up and discussed the paper-currency question. However they may have differed in details, they all agree in denouncing it as an evil which must be eradicated without delay.

But the method of abolishing it? This is a problem much easier solved theoretically, in Hayti, than practically. Where is the specie to come from which is to replace the paper now in circulation? How will the government fill the deficit in the revenue? These, and other questions, cannot be answered practically by saying, "We will augment the imposts;" "we will borrow." These people are already heavily taxed. It must not be forgotten that a nation can only be taxed in proportion to its wealth; and to tax beyond this a people already poor would, in a very short time, make paupers of both people and government.

As to a loan, this government could not easily obtain one. It will be borne in mind how it endeavored to repudiate all the debts contracted under the constitutional government of Salnave, and how it is ill-disposed, up to the present time, toward the numerous creditors of the late government, especially when they are Americans. How can a government that has advocated repudiation inspire sufficient confidence to obtain a loan on its simple faith?

As the French indemnity was the cause of the creation of this paper money, it may not be out of place to mention a few facts relative to that subject.

It will be remembered that Charles X, King of France, sent Baron Makau, a captain in the navy, as bearer of an ordinance to President Boyer, accompanied by an imposing fleet; that he arrived in Port-au-Prince July 3, 1825. This was known as the ordinance of Charles X; was dated April 17, 1825, and fixed the French indemnity at the enormous sum of 150,000,000 francs, payable in five years, commencing December 11, 1825. Boyer, through prudential motives, accepted the ordinance. To meet the first installment, notwithstanding for seven years Boyer had husbanded the revenue of the country with his characteristic parsimony, there was not over \$1,000,000 in the government's coffers. A loan of 25,000,000 francs had consequently to be raised. With more promptitude than prudence, the banking-house of Lafitte, in Paris, advanced that sum, (which has not yet been settled.)

After the payment of this installment, the Haytien government found itself without sufficient means to carry on even the internal administration of the country. It was then that they were forced to issue paper money. This was in 1826.

The second year the government failed in its payment of the indemnity. It was afterward proved to the French government that Hayti was unable to pay such an extraordinary sum. The more liberal government of Louis Philippe reduced the balance of the indemnity to 60,000,000 francs; and by the treaty of February 12, 1838, this latter sum was to

be paid in thirty years, without interest, as follows: from 1838 to 1842, 1,500,000 francs per annum; from 1843 to 1847, 1,600,000 per annum; from 1848 to 1852, 1,700,000 per annum; from 1853 to 1857, 1,800,000 per annum; from 1858 to 1862, 2,400,000 per annum; from 1863 to 1867, 3,000,000 per annum.

The political troubles and civil wars which took place in 1843, and during a long time after, rendered it impossible for the government to pay from 1844 to 1848. These five years overdue were, by the convention of May 15, 1849, placed on the list of arrears to be settled from 1868 to 1872.

	Francs.
There was a balance due on the French indemnity on the 1st of January, 1863, of.....	23, 100, 000
Balance due Lafitte, capital and interest	12, 710, 945
Total	35, 810, 945

This double debt was regularly paid till 1866; since which time to the present day the entire annuities have never been paid. During Salnave's administration, an agreement was entered into between the French chargé d'affaires and General A. Tate, minister of finances, charged *ad interim* with the portfolio of foreign affairs, by which the Haytien government abandoned 12½ per cent. of all its customs to France. Since the triumph of the revolution, a new convention has been made, by which 15 per cent. of all the customs is to be given to France, until the country is able to resume the payment of its annuities, as heretofore stipulated. I am told that over 20,000,000 francs were due on this double foreign debt in 1870.

The paper money, when issued in 1826, was received at par, but as soon as a deficit occurred, the press was used to fill it, so that with the increased issue, paper began to depreciate, or, in common parlance, gold went up. With this system, a minister of finances did not require any profound knowledge of political economy, for the printing-press was ever ready at his bidding to issue the millions needed to meet any emergency. In 1843 the Spanish dollar was worth \$2½ Haytien; in 1858 it was worth \$18; and in 1867 it was worth \$20 Haytien. During Salnave's administration over \$700,000,000 Haytien were issued, and the Spanish dollar at one time was worth \$4,000 Haytien; but it subsequently fell to \$2,000. The revolution brought it down to \$100; but it soon commenced rising till it reached \$430, and has since fallen to \$350 Haytien, its present value.

The small-pox has been raging for some time past in Monte-Christi and Puerto Plata, in consequence of which, the local authorities subject all vessels arrived from foreign countries to anchor about two miles off, until visited by the port physician; and should there be no sickness on board they will be allowed to enter and discharge their cargoes without further delay; but in the event of there being sickness on board, or should they arrive from ports where sickness or pestilence is known to exist, they will then be made to perform quarantine.

STANISLAS GOUTIER.

No. 1.—Statement showing the number, name, and tonnage of American vessels, the description and value of the imports to and exports from Cape Haytien during the quarter ending June 30, 1871.

IMPORTATION.

Number.	Name.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Description.	Value in United States currency.	Duties paid in gold.
1	Steamer City of Port-au-Prince.....	486	New York	Assorted cargo	\$12,479 59	\$1,845 55
1	Schooner Mary Baker.....	101.80	Boston	Provisions and lumber	10,568 57	1,591 25
1	Steamer City of Port-au-Prince	486	New York	Assorted cargo	9,677 15	1,521 03
1	Schooner Eunice Rich.....	97	Boston	Provisions	7,692 66	1,026 44
1	Schooner Isaac Oliver.....	86.98	New York	Provisions and lumber.....	3,101 63	1,547 64
1	Schooner Hebe	95.10	Boston	Provisions and lumber.....	12,377 76	1,773 94
6		1,352.88			55,897 36	8,305 85

EXPORTATION.

Number.	Name.	Tonnage.	Where bound.	Logwood.	Dry hides.	Value in gold, including charges and duties.
				Pounds.	Hides. Pounds.	
1	Steamer City of Port-au-Prince.....	486	Port-au-Prince	190,000	203	\$1,438 88
1	Schooner Mary Baker.....	101.80	Boston			
1	Steamer City of Port-au-Prince	486	Port-au-Prince			
1	Schooner Eunice Rich	97	Bahama			
1	Schooner Isaac Oliver.....	86.98	New York	170,000	54	1,093 81
1	Schooner Hebe	95.10	Port de Paix	64,700		402 34
6		1,352.83		424,700	257	2,935 03

No. 2.—Statement showing the number, name, nationality, and tonnage of vessels arriving from and departing to the United States, together with the description and value of the imports to and exports from Cape Haytien for quarter ending June 30, 1871.

IMPORTATION.

Number.	Name.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Where from.	Description.	Value in United States currency.	Duties paid in gold.
1	Brig Oliver Cutts	262.21	British	Port-au-Prince	In ballast.	\$12,479 59	\$1,845 55
1	Steamer City of Port-au-Prince	486	American	New York	Assorted cargo	8,729 09	1,619 13
1	Bark Mary Baker	316	British	Boston	Provisions and lumber	10,568 57	1,591 25
1	Schooner Mary Baker	101.80	American	Boston	Provisions and lumber	17,108 89	2,425 15
1	Brig Oliver	180	British	New York	Provisions and lumber	15,021 22	2,295 77
1	Brig Elsey	158	British	Boston	Assorted cargo	9,436 49	1,407 05
1	Brig Mary Leblanc	124	British	Boston	Provisions and lumber	9,677 15	1,521 03
1	Steamer City of Port-au-Prince	486	American	New York	Assorted cargo	7,692 66	1,026 44
1	Schooner Eunice Rich	97	American	Boston	Provisions	3,101 63	1,547 64
1	Schooner Isaac Oliver	86.98	American	New York	Provisions and lumber	12,377 76	1,773 94
1	Schooner Hebe	95.10	American	Boston	Provisions and lumber	106,193 05	16,052 95
11		2,393.09					

EXPORTATION.

Number.	Name.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Where bound.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Logwood.	Honey.	Dry hides.	Salted peppers.	Value in gold, including charges and duties.	
					Bags.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bbls.	Galls.	Hides.	Pounds.	Bbls.
1	Brig Oliver Cutts.....	262.21	British.....	New York.....	1,140	142,139	192,600	20	700			
1	Steamer City of Port-au-Prince.....	486	American.....	Port-au-Prince.....								
1	Bark Mary Baker.....	316	British.....	Boston.....	10	1,132	499,650	17	595	58	800	11
1	Schooner Mary Baker.....	101.80	American.....	Boston.....			190,000			203	3,079	
1	Brig Oliver.....	180	British.....	New York.....			94,750					
1	Brig Elsey.....	158	British.....	Boston.....			32,750					
1	Brig Mary Leblanc.....	124	British.....	Boston.....			76,150					
1	Steamer City of Port-au-Prince.....	486	American.....	Port-au-Prince.....								
1	Schooner Eunice Rich.....	97	American.....	Bahama.....								
1	Schooner Isaac Oliver.....	86.98	American.....	New York.....			170,000			54	844	
1	Schooner Hebe.....	95.10	American.....	Port de Paix.....			64,700					
11		2,393.09			1,150	143,271	1,320,600	37	1,295	315	4,723	11

No. 3.—*Imports into Cape Haytien from the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1871.*

Alcohol	gallons..	20
Apples	barrels..	8
Salt beef	do.....	15
Do	half-barrels..	3
Beets	barrels..	7
Butter	pounds..	8,400
Boards	feet..	139,890
Carrots	barrels..	2
Candy	pounds..	50
Carts	number..	2
Cloves	bag.....	1
Paper collars	number..	4,000
Chairs	dozen..	16
Cheese	pounds..	1,615
Cigars	number..	5,000
Codfish	pounds..	255,709
Crinolines	dozen..	5
Drugs and medicines	cases..	19
Do	barrels..	5½
Blue drilling	yards..	16,715
Denims	do.....	24,223
Florida water	boxes..	156
Figs	pounds..	571
Flour	barrels..	1,915
Do	half-barrels..	304
Hams	pounds..	21,528
Hats	dozen..	198
Hatchets	do.....	40
Hay	bales..	13
Head-dresses	gross..	21½
Hooks and eyes	number..	4,000
Alewives	barrels..	734
Do	half-barrels..	10
Smoked herring	boxes..	4,095
Iron bars	pounds..	2,929
Incense	half-barrel..	1
Jewelry, composition	box.....	1
Knives	gross..	1
Lard	pounds..	16,710
Lamps	dozen..	33½
Lamp-chimneys	do.....	54
Mackerel	barrels..	554
Do	half-barrels..	55
Matches	gross..	785
Nails	pounds..	5,700
Kerosene-oil	gallons..	877
Linseed-oil	do.....	100
Onions	barrels..	6
Oats	do.....	10
Paper, (foolscap)	reams..	50
Pails	dozen..	6
Paint	kegs..	6
Mess pork	barrels..	753
Do	half-barrels..	92
Clear pork	do.....	30
Potatoes	barrels..	10
Preserved meats	dozen cans..	6
Black pepper	pounds..	1,520
Pitch	barrels..	5
Raisins	boxes..	60
Do	quarter-boxes..	70
Rope	pounds..	1,615
Rice	do.....	4,488
Loaf-sugar	do.....	3,947
Scantling	feet..	11,059
Soap	boxes..	6,375
Socks	dozen..	35

No. 3.—Imports into Cape Haytien, &c.—Continued.

Shoes, (India rubber).....	dozen..	4
Shingles	number..	70, 000
Spades	dozen..	6
Turpentine	gallons..	36
Tobacco.....	pounds..	6, 228
Turnips	barrels..	1½
Tin	boxes..	50
Tar	barrels..	5
Trunks	dozen..	5½
Tubs	nests..	6
Wheels.....	pairs..	5
Wheelbarrows	number..	4
Zinc, in sheets.....	pounds..	5, 700
Shoes	pairs..	230
Total value		\$106, 193 05

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels arriving from and departing to the United States, together with the description and value of the imports to and exports from Cape Haytien during the year 1870.

IMPORTATION.

Nationality.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Articles.	Value in United States currency.	Duties paid in gold.
American.....	24	7, 188, 38	United States.....	Provisions and general cargo.....	\$103, 851 48	\$24, 630 71
British.....	15	2, 124, 49	United States.....	Provisions and general cargo.....	79, 801 13	16, 644 87
Total	39	9, 312, 87			183, 652 61	41, 275 58

EXPORTATION.

Nationality.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Where bound.	Coffee.		Cocoa.		Logwood.	Salted peppers.	Dry hides.	Goat skins.	Mahogany.	Honey.		Wax.	Starch.		Salted lime.	Value in gold, including shipping expenses & export duties.
				Bags.	Pounds.	Bags.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bbbs.	No.	No.	Feet.	Bbbs.	Galls.	Lbs.	Bbbs.	Lbs.	Bbbs.	
American....	19	4, 272. 37	United States.	4, 412	581, 814	240	27, 461	1, 164, 150	118½	496	18	5, 581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	\$71, 766 92
British	16	2, 594. 23	United States.	11, 461	1, 479, 717	133	17, 082	4, 669, 400	217½	1, 237	30	5, 493	.....	277=13, 624	2, 528	13	1, 889	24	183, 127 85
Total	35	6, 866. 60		15, 873	2, 061, 531	373	44, 543	5, 833, 550	336	1, 733	48	11, 074	.....	277=13, 624	2, 528	13	1, 889	61	254, 894 77

INWARD.

No. of vessels.	Nationality.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Description of cargo.	Value in United States currency.	Duties paid in gold.
39	24 American, 15 British	9, 312. 87	United States	Provisions, &c	\$183, 652 61	\$41, 275 58
3	2 German, 1 Danish	493. 24	Hamburg	Dry-goods, &c	30, 508 55	10, 466 78
9	7 French, 1 Danish, 1 Norwegian	2, 357. 42	Havre	Assorted cargo	32, 270 50	21, 503 46
4	All French	2, 849. 16	Kingston, Jamaica	Dry-goods, &c	12, 122 66	830 08
25	14 French, 4 British, 3 German, 4 Danish.	1, 414. 01	St. Thomas	do	286, 660 56	65, 793 76
3	1 German, 2 Danish	432. 08	Grimsby	do	45, 063 33	12, 049 50
1	French	230. 89	Pointe-à-Pitre	Assorted cargo	4, 627 70	1, 507 79
8	do	5, 864. 00	Jamaica	do	10, 846 72	2, 442 14
2	German	286. 66	Liverpool	do	34, 459 52	6, 867 36
22	All British	259. 00	Turk's Island	do	4, 031 81	879 29
15	do	159. 36	Monte-Christi	Beeves	1, 331 00	327 24
1	British	150. 00	Halifax	In ballast		
5	do	76. 85	3 Nassau, 1 Inagua, 1 Porte Plata	do		
3	1 British, 1 French, 1 Norwegian	1, 355. 41	Martinique	do		
4	French	868. 89	2 Trinidad, 1 Rochelle, 1 Cayenne	do		
1	German	456. 38	Buenos Ayres	do		
1	Swedish	332. 61	Senegal	do		
146		26, 898. 83			645, 574 96	163, 942 98

Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and cargo of vessels, &c.—Continued.

OUTWARD.

No. of vessels.	Nationality.	Tonnage.	Where bound.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Logwood.	Cocoa.
				Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
35	19 Amer'n, 16 British.	6,866.60	United States.....	2,061,531	.....	5,833,550	44,543
13	9 French, 2 German, 1 Norweg'n, 1 Dan'h.	1,731.85	Havre	824,937	.....	6,417,800	44,417
2	French	528.00	Rouen .....	.....	.....	1,014,900	.....
1	do	239.25	St. Nazaire .....	.....	.....	726,400	.....
4	do	3,290.00	Kingston, Jamaica..	346,226	265	.....	22,462
2	1 British, 1 German..	668.85	Anvers	294,706	.....	1,368,000	21,408
5	4 German, 1 Danish..	787.65	Hamburg	1,581,150	.....	91,400	77,179
9	1 British, 5 French, 1 Danish, 1 German, 1 Swedish	3,785.20	St. Thomas	504,433	2,520	97,300	133,522
1	French	608.58	Trinidad.....	155,929	327	1,308,250	3,349
1	do	351.22	Dunkirk .....	.....	.....	774,000	.....
1	German	456.36	Trieste .....	.....	.....	727,400	.....
1	British	16.00	Nassau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	do	257.00	Turk's Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	do	152.00	Monte-Christi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	5 British, 3 French, 4 German, 4 Danish.	3,381.27	Falmouth	630,292	315	2,021,200	89,181
128		23,119.83		6,399,204	3,427	20,380,200	436,061

No. of vessels.	Nationality.	Dry hides.	Wax.	Honey.	Salted limes.	Mahogany.	Tortoise-shell.	Salted pep- pers.	Starch.	Goat skins.	Value in gold, including ex- port duties and shipping expenses.
		No.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bbls.	Feet.	Lbs.	Bbls.	Lbs.	No.	
35	19 Amer'n, 16 British.	1,733	2,528	13,624	61	11,074	.....	336	1,889	48	\$254,894 77
13	9 French, 2 German, 1 Norweg'n, 1 Dan'h.	2,019	17,891	2,670	.....	18,772	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,544 56
2	French .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,344 67
1	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,572 23
4	do .....	.....	3,071	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	36,481 14
2	1 British, 1 German..	248	500	.....	.....	3,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,411 17
5	4 German, 1 Danish..	38	6,908	19,356	.....	16,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,211 72
9	1 British, 5 French, 1 Danish, 1 German, 1 Swedish	77	2,646	264	.....	1,944	32	.....	.....	.....	42,615 03
1	French	90	1,150	312	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,644 48
1	do	3,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,943 10
1	German .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,511 90
1	British .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	5 British, 3 French, 4 German, 4 Danish.	14	22,335	9,644	.....	38,090	30	7	.....	.....	197,394 81
128		7,459	57,029	45,870	61	90,314	83	343	1,889	48	861,569 58

* Is included in the value of exportations to the United States, \$763 80, in old gold and silver, and \$10 in old iron, by American schooner Mary Baker, to Boston.

SAINT MARC.

OCTOBER 30, 1871. (Received December 11.)

I am unable to establish any reliable basis of increase or decrease of commerce with former years for this port, owing to the negligence of my immediate predecessors, reports and returns of whom were never recorded.

The years 1868 and 1869 are exceptional in the annals of commercial history of Saint Marc, being at the time the seat of the revolutionary

government, and the only port in its hands open to foreign commerce on the north coast of the republic. The larger towns of Cape Hayti and Gonaives during that period were closely besieged by the revolutionary troops and all intercourse inland was cut off. Consequently the production of the interior of the north, embracing two hundred or three hundred miles around, was brought to this market for export. The deliveries of coffee, cotton, and logwood were enormous, and reasonable capitals were accumulated in that short space of time by a few foreign merchants, most of whom have retired to their respective countries since. The revolution was successful at the commencement of 1870, and peace was restored to the country, reducing at one blow the great importance of this port to its former natural state, with the exception of an increase of merchants importing direct from the United States. Formerly supplies of foreign merchandise were brought coastwise from Port-au-Prince; two commercial houses only were then importing from the United States.

Cotton is the principal article raised in this district. The crop for the year 1871, which amounts to 707,000 pounds, shipped previous to the 30th September, falls short of the crops of former years to about 300,000 pounds, caused by the ravages of the caterpillar. Entire fields of cotton were destroyed by this species of worms. According to country reports, next year's crop promises in appearance to be flourishing.

Coffee.—The ordinary crop varies from 700,000 to 800,000 pounds yearly, half of which is generally shipped to Port-au-Prince for export. The quality is superior to that raised in the south of the island, and is quoted in European markets 10 and 12 francs above the price of the latter. Although this is a large coffee district, the inconvenience of transport causes the people to go in preference to Gonaives with that product, on account of the risk they incur by crossing the Artibonite River, which at certain seasons of the year offers no guarantee to life. The mode of conveyance is of the remotest age, being a flat-boat of the capacity of 15 tons, attached to a rope by a block, and works of itself by the current to the opposite side. It is said to be the intention of the government to replace the boat by an iron bridge, which can easily be accomplished with little expense. Whether this project will ever be realized it is difficult to say. Such an amelioration would, however, be of great utility to commerce.

Logwood forms the principal export to the United States. Remittances are generally made in bills of exchange on England, France, and New York. This dye is used for return cargoes, and the greater quantity, therefore, goes to American markets.

The paper currency has varied as follows for the twelve months for one Spanish dollar:

October, 1870.....	\$350	April, 1871.....	\$400
November, 1870.....	280	May, 1871.....	400
December, 1870.....	250	June, 1871.....	390
January, 1871.....	320	July, 1871.....	320
February, 1871.....	350	August, 1871.....	380
March, 1871.....	450	September, 1871.....	280

The sanitray condition for the year has been satisfactory, there being no contagious disease whatever to report. The port is reputed to be the healthiest of the republic.

G. JASTRAM.

Statement showing the commerce at Saint Marc, Hayti, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Flour barrels..	1, 825	\$11, 862 00	\$2, 252 41	United States.
Pork do....	454	8, 172 00	840 49	Do.
Mackerel do....	401	4, 411 00	247 46	Do.
Alewives do....	403	2, 418 00	248 69	Do.
Soap boxes..	6, 300	5, 974 00	1, 060 36	Do.
Herrings do....	3, 707	1, 012 00	274 51	Do.
Codfish pounds..	178, 909	9, 839 49	912 14	Do.
Tobacco do....	25, 450	4, 026 50	1, 171 50	Do.
Candles, soft do....	3, 600	489 00	82 15	Do.
Sugar, refined do....	9, 058	1, 177 54	555 61	Do.
Lard do....	16, 385	2, 094 90	195 16	Do.
Hams do....	5, 484	820 26	121 60	Do.
Butter do....	4, 651	1, 209 26	55 62	Do.
Lumber feet..	501, 671	11, 036 76	1, 083 54	Do.
Shingles thousand..	274	1, 371 50	135 27	Do.
Denims, Amoskeag yards..	23, 246	6, 043 96	716 05	Do.
Furniture and hardware		4, 365 21	1, 433 53	Do.
French merchandise		21, 732 55	5, 025 26	France.
Total		98, 055 93	16, 417 35	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Logwood pounds..	18, 339, 000	\$93, 982 00	United States, England, France.
Coffee do....	416, 870	45, 855 70	Do.
Cotton do....	707, 077	76, 010 77	Do.
Hides do....	7, 294	765 00	United States.
Jute do....	5, 533	221 32	France, England.
Mahogany feet..	60, 841	2, 068 00	England.
Total, gold		218, 902 79	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Saint Marc, Hayti, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	United States			14	1, 731	14	1, 731
Haytien	do	1	1, 100	1	120	2	1, 220
British	do			16	2, 790	16	2, 790
	England	3	5, 022	2	638	5	5, 660
French	France			11	3, 559	11	3, 559
	England			5	2, 120	5	2, 120
Russian	do			1	522	1	522
German	do			2	462	2	462
	Total	4	6, 122	52	11, 942	56	18, 064

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Saint Marc, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States.....			14	1, 731	14	1, 731
Haytien.....	do.....	1	1, 100	1	120	2	1, 220
British.....	do.....			16	2, 790	16	2, 790
	England.....	3	5, 022	2	638	5	5, 660
French.....	France.....			11	3, 559	11	3, 559
	England.....			5	2, 120	5	2, 120
Russian.....	do.....			1	522	1	522
German.....	do.....			2	462	2	462
	Total.....	4	6, 122	52	11, 942	56	18, 064

NOTE.—The 4 steamers arrived with part cargo from Port-au-Prince to complete their loading here ; also, many sailing-vessels.

ITALY.**ANCONA.**

MAY 20, 1871. (Received June 23.)

From a report upon the trade and commerce of Ancona, just published in Italian by the local chamber of commerce, I am able to furnish the following information respecting the trade of this port for the year 1870:

The province of Ancona is one of the most important in Italy for its position, its port being considered as the center of commerce and strategic key in the Adriatic. Agriculture, which is the principal industry, employs half of the inhabitants. Eight-tenths of the surface is covered with cereals and legumes. In general the land-owners cultivate their grounds, dividing half of the produce with their farm-laborers; the antique agricultural implements hitherto used are now greatly disappearing, way being made for more modern improvements. The soil is cultivated with intelligence; it would be very poor but for the activity and love of work shown by the inhabitants, who succeed in making profit out of not only middling ground, but in some places very sterile. Vine and mulberry are cultivated with great care. The sulphuring of the grape has for various years been found very beneficial; in the year 1870, the crop shows an increase of a fifth over that of 1869. The prices of wine, which commenced at 30 francs the hectoliter, have now descended to 20. The cultivation of the silk-worm, one of the principal resources of the province, has for various years been very unfortunate, notwithstanding the attention and care shown in avoiding the disease in the worms, which destroys it at the last moment. The seed that is principally used and which turns out less liable to disease is the Japanese green cocoon of annual growth. Of this quality, first and second, productions are obtained in the same year, and seem to resist the prevailing evil existing in the indigenous seed. Every cartoon of Japanese seed has given, up till now, an average of 25 kilos raw produce. From every 16 kilos of cocoons, one kilo of fine silk has been obtained. The second productions have yielded a slight fraction more of fine silk, because the cocoons were less spotted. The indigenous seed yielded on an average one kilo of fine silk for every 12 kilos of cocoons. The above qualities of silk were sold at the commencement of the season at an average price of 106 francs the kilo. The quantity sold did not exceed 5,000 kilos, while in other years sales were made of over 30,000 kilos. The cause of such a decline in the sales was, first, the strike of the operatives in Lyons, and, secondly, the war between France and Prussia paralyzed every operation. Prices in consequence declined to 75 francs the kilo. Our local chamber of commerce has instituted an office for the seasoning of silk by currents of warmed air. The bales of silk which entered the office from the first of July to the 31st of December amounted to 991, weighing 10,325 kilos.

The produce of wheat in the whole province was very scarce in comparison to other years. The principal causes were the dryness which prevailed during the spring and the heavy rains which fell during the harvest.

In the vicinity of Ancona, at Camerino, Sirolo, and Arcevia, are to be

found chalk mines, and in the latter locality sulphur and raw petroleum, which latter article springs from between the rocks, and is considered explosive. These two productions, in future, might assume an important mineral industry, where the extension and richness of the deposits were proved.

Sulphur is found in abundance in other parts of this province, near Loretello and San Pietro. Rumor reports the formation of a society to extract it.

In the vicinity of Arcevia is also to be found a quality of stone applicable to the making of glass. The deposit of this stone is very considerable, and of sufficient richness to give life to a very useful industry.

The port of Ancona can receive a great number of ships, and they might find excellent anchorage if the different works contemplated were carried into effect, the principal one being to avoid the currents which bring into the port mud and other stuff. The work of the dredges, abandoned for many years, should be continued with alacrity, and thus make Ancona what it naturally was intended for, the principal port for merchandise destined to all central parts of Italy. Since the government took possession of the mercantile arsenal, and made it a military one, though leaving it inoperative and deserted, and taking all the material and machinery to Venice, ship-building is at the lowest ebb. Up to 1860, the local arsenal gave work to hundreds of operatives, and the first large ships that Italy ever possessed were here constructed. In 1857, the *Adria Dorica*, a ship of 1,580 tons, was launched; then the *Elvezia*, of 1,500 tons, and the *Fede*, of 800 tons. Through the activity that reigned at the arsenal, the number of ships registered at this port in 1860 was 151, representing 13,681 tons. In 1870 the number of ships registered was 81, representing 9,294 tons, thus showing a decrease of 70 ships and 4,387 tons. As a consequence of the decrease in ship-building, the manufacturers of cordages and canvas naturally found their industry greatly diminished. There are three manufactories in Ancona, and they produce on an average annually 8,150 kilos of cordages and 50,000 meters of canvas. In the city of Jesi, distant twenty miles, are several rope-walks. The tanning of leather may be placed among one of the first industries of this province. There are three very extensive tanneries in Ancona, one of which holds the first place, in consequence of being in possession of a patent for tanning prepared hides in twenty days.

Cereals.—The principal contracts were effected for wheat and maize. The prices obtained for wheat at the commencement of January were from 21 to 22.50 francs the quintal, (100 kilograms.) Prices varied considerably during the following months, and at the close of the year sales were made at 29 francs the quintal.

Maize.—During the first three months of the year prices varied from 11 to 12 francs the quintal. In September and October prices reached as far as 20 francs, in consequence of the deposits being scarce and in rather brisk demand.

Olive-oil.—The principal operations in this article are done in transit. At the beginning of January prices realized for the common Abruzzi quality from 120 to 125 francs the quintal; middling quality from 140 to 160. Prices fell for both qualities in February to 140 and 115 francs; superior qualities fetched from 170 to 180 francs.

Petroleum.—The extensive consumption of this article has animated for some years our local commerce, and entire cargoes have been imported direct from New York and Philadelphia, besides various parcels received from Genoa by land-carriage. At the commencement of the

year prices realized from 80 to 82 francs the quintal, both for barrels and cases. Prices fell in June to 68 and 70 francs, which were maintained during the following months. In 1869 the importation of petroleum was 1,160,000 kilos, and in 1870 the importation shows an increase of about 50 per cent.

Coffee.—For several years small parcels of this article have been imported direct from Brazil, and in 1870 from India. Transactions in this article are in this market much inferior to those in sugar. The prices obtained during the year are as follows: Rio, ordinary, middling, and fine, 150 to 205, 180 to 225, 195 to 240 francs; Bahia, ordinary, middling, and fine, 155 to 175, 175 to 200, 200 to 225 francs; San Domingo, ordinary, middling, and fine, 200 to 235, 185 to 230, 210 to 240 francs; Porto Rico and Ceylon, ordinary, middling, and fine, 235 to 265, 230 to 265, 240 to 285 francs per quintal of 100 kilos.

Sugar.—The commerce of refined sugar is of some importance in Ancona, being imported direct, in monthly steamers, from Holland. Prices varied at the commencement of the year from 120 to 122 francs the quintal until the month of July. Toward the end of that month prices increased to 130 francs the quintal, in consequence of the war, by which credit in general was so upset that the Dutch exporters, not being able to negotiate their bills upon Paris and Lyons, demanded funds upon London as re-imbursement of their invoices.

Pepper.—During the year this article greatly increased in price, caused by the exportation to America. At the commencement of the year prices opened at 175 to 178 francs the quintal for the Penang qualities, and 180 to 183 francs for those of Singapore. They increased in August from 205 to 210 francs, and from 215 to 220 francs; the latter price, at the end of the year, fell to 208 and 210 francs. The deposit was very limited.

Spirits.—During the last two months of 1870 a great quantity of this article was imported to avoid paying the extra duty which commenced with January, 1871. The qualities principally used here are the double refined of Prussian, Austrian, and Hungarian manufactories. The quantity imported during the year ascended to 1,569,492 kilos, in comparison to 625,000 kilos in the year 1869. Prices at the commencement of the year varied from 85 to 90 francs the quintal; in November and December prices increased from 104 to 108 francs.

Dry fish.—For many years direct cargoes were received in Ancona, and this market, in consequence, is considered equal to any other in Italy. Gaspé and Newfoundland fish were sold during the year at prices varying from 74 to 77 francs the quintal. Stock-fish in price varied from 87 to 96 francs the quintal. Yarmouth herrings were sold from 35 to 40 francs the barrel. Salmon sold at 175 francs the barrel at the commencement of the year, and increased to 225 francs in September. Pilchards, being very scarce, were sold from 142 to 148 francs the barrel.

Lamb-skins.—The quantity in 1870 resulted greatly inferior to that of 1869, and this was the cause of such an increase in price—about 10 per cent. The importations are calculated at 300,000 skins, of which more than 200,000 were from this province; the remainder from the Abruzzi, Umbria, and Lower Romagna. The exportations are principally made to Germany, only very small quantities being sent to France and England. Prices obtained during the year ranged from 3.25 to 3.50 francs each.

Hides.—This article is imported in a great part direct from the places of origin via England, and by land carriage from Leghorn and Genoa,

to which latter port application is generally made for Brazil and Plata qualities; for these reasons there is no direct navigation between here and those ports. The importations of the year are calculated at two millions of francs. The article was maintained at high prices. This is attributed to various causes: 1st, the extension of manufactories in general, and their institution in the Russian possessions in the Black Sea, where before they never existed; 2d, the conflicts which have taken place in several localities of South America; and, 3d, the constant requirements of the different armies of Europe. Prices were as follows:

African skins, from 225 to 260 francs the quintal, according to quality; Smyrna dry skins, from 310 to 330 francs; salt skins, from 240 to 260 francs; Brazil dry skins, from 250 to 270 francs; salt skins, from 200 to 225 francs; Dutch salt skins, from 125 to 135 francs; Swedish salt skins, from 110 to 130 francs; Trieste calf-skins, from 490 to 520 francs; cow-skins, from 275 to 290 francs; Dalmatian cow-skins, from 280 to 300 francs; North of Europe skins, from 400 to 500 francs; Venice skins, from 440 to 480 francs; India skins, from 160 to 300 francs; Buenos Ayres and Montevideo dry skins, from 250 to 300 francs; salt skins, from 140 to 150 francs; Batavia buffalo-skins, from 220 to 240 francs; Egyptian skins, from 230 to 250 francs.

Cottons.—The deposit of this article is hardly sufficient to supply the wants of this province. Prices varied during the year from 14 to 16 francs the package, of 10 pounds, British.

Metals and iron.—Bars were sold from 29 to 29.50 francs the quintal. Bundles from 33 to 34 francs, and other qualities in proportion.

Lead.—That of first fusion was sold at 57 and 58 francs the quintal.

Copper.—In sheets, sold from 214 to 220 francs the quintal.

Coals.—The imports are principally for railways and steamers, local commerce in that article being limited to about 1,000 tons a year for domestic purposes. The prices during the year were 47 francs the ton.

A. P. TOMASSINI.

Statement showing the commerce at Ancona for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Herrings..... barrels..	6, 827	\$45, 950	\$5, 461	Italy, England, Austria.
Dry fish..... kilograms..	1, 360, 127	188, 335	10, 881	Italy, Newfoundland, Norway.
Hardware..... do.....	229, 149	107, 070	34, 565	Italy, Austria.
Coffee..... do.....	262, 990	72, 115	26, 300	Italy, England, Austria, Holland.
Sugar..... do.....	1, 847, 922	461, 780	73, 743	Do.
Pepper..... do.....	111, 004	42, 690	8, 880	Do.
Wool..... do.....	114, 510	47, 340	114	Italy, Austria.
Oils..... do.....	447, 644	94, 665	2, 686	Italy, England, Austria.
Petroleum..... do.....	1, 703, 424	229, 305	20, 441	Italy, Austria, United States.
Cotton..... do.....	259, 005	249, 040	Exempt.	Italy, England, Austria.
Twists..... do.....	640, 435	615, 895	28, 178	Do.
Manufactures..... do.....	663, 538	285, 865	32, 773	Do.
Linens..... do.....	49, 916	316, 060	7, 984	Italy, Austria.
Hides..... do.....	642, 333	370, 560	Exempt.	Italy, England, Austria, Holland.
Metals..... do.....	3, 427, 400	197, 735	34, 274	Do.
Medicinals..... do.....	51, 710	4, 290	1, 034	Italy, Austria.
Spirits..... do.....	1, 569, 492	271, 645	94, 170	Do.
Cereals..... do.....	2, 486, 402	109, 780	3, 729	Do.
Hemp..... do.....	267, 039	30, 820	Exempt.	Italy, England, Austria.
Coal..... do.....	34, 450, 078	298, 300	Exempt.	Italy, England.
Total.....	50, 584, 118	4, 039, 240	385, 213	

Statement showing the commerce at Ancona, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Dry fish kilograms..	990, 390	\$128, 115	Italy, Austria, Greece.
Oak timber pieces..	18, 515	48, 295	Italy, Austria, England.
Walnut wood do.....	3, 118	356, 845	Do.
Hardware kilograms..	242, 605	64, 820	Italy, Austria, Greece.
Coffee do.....	218, 328	62, 970	Italy, Austria.
Pepper do.....	74, 984	28, 805	Do.
Sugar do.....	1, 458, 794	364, 700	Italy.
Wool do.....	122, 467	38, 010	Do.
Oil do.....	159, 817	33, 805	Italy, Austria, England.
Petroleum do.....	940, 893	126, 660	Italy.
Twists do.....	468, 919	450, 880	Italy, Austria.
Linens do.....	60, 598	31, 385	Italy, Austria, Greece.
Leather do.....	228, 129	109, 615	Italy, Austria, England.
Skins do.....	596, 850	344, 305	Italy, Austria, England, Greece, France.
Metals do.....	823, 296	47, 495	Italy, Austria, Greece.
Biscuit do.....	258, 593	34, 610	Italy, England, Greece, Egypt.
Licorice do.....	55, 969	12, 920	England, Austria.
Coal do.....	5, 287, 040	45, 755	Italy.
Cereals do.....	4, 452, 260	196, 730	Italy, Austria, England, Greece.
Cream of tartar do.....	147, 978	31, 130	Italy, Austria, England.
Rags do.....	4, 792	4, 976	United States.
Total.....		2, 562, 826	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ancona, Italy, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Greece	15	7, 710	.....	.....	15	7, 710
	Austria.....	25	10, 615	.....	.....	25	10, 615
	Italy	32	14, 192	18	1, 235	50	15, 427
	Turkey.....	30	21, 599	11	1, 120	41	22, 719
	England.....	.....	.....	25	3, 873	25	3, 873
British	England.....	40	44, 063	13	4, 250	53	48, 313
	Austria.....	.....	.....	1	256	1	256
	Italy.....	3	2, 193	2	432	5	2, 625
	Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	6	925	6	925
Italian	Italy.....	97	48, 116	273	18, 976	370	67, 092
	Austria.....	64	27, 122	94	8, 615	158	35, 737
	Turkey.....	31	15, 212	15	2, 947	46	18, 159
	England.....	.....	.....	68	5, 493	68	5, 493
	France.....	14	8, 785	42	4, 494	56	13, 279
Dutch.....	Holland.....	6	2, 539	5	758	11	3, 297
	Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish	Norway.....	.....	.....	6	784	6	784
	Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egyptian.....	Egypt.....	9	7, 871	.....	.....	9	7, 871
	Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	Norway.....	.....	.....	2	401	2	401
	Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American	United States.....	.....	.....	1	1, 252	1	1, 252
	Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	Belgium.....	.....	.....	3	515	3	515
	England.....	.....	.....	2	228	2	228
	Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek.....	Greece.....	.....	.....	2	212	2	212
	Austria.....	.....	.....	1	92	1	92
Total.....		366	210, 017	590	56, 858	956	266, 875

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ancona, Italy, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Greece	42	25, 971	.....	.....	42	25, 971
	Austria	39	18, 110	32	4, 122	71	22, 232
	Italy	20	9, 386	25	1, 490	45	10, 876
	Turkey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British	England .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	England .....	.....	.....	12	3, 242	12	3, 242
	Austria	40	44, 651	10	2, 915	50	47, 566
	Italy	3	1, 605	8	1, 010	11	2, 615
Italian	Newfoundland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy	102	51, 114	216	15, 127	318	66, 241
	Austria	93	41, 127	227	18, 892	320	60, 019
	Turkey	12	7, 521	.....	.....	12	7, 521
Dutch	England .....	.....	.....	25	4, 510	25	4, 510
	France .....	.....	.....	31	3, 358	31	3, 358
	Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy	6	2, 539	5	758	11	3, 297
Danish	Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy .....	.....	.....	4	505	4	505
Egyptian	Egypt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy	9	7, 871	.....	.....	9	7, 871
Norwegian	Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy .....	.....	.....	2	401	2	401
American	United States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy .....	.....	.....	1	1, 252	1	1, 252
French	Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	England .....	.....	.....	3	506	3	506
	Italy .....	.....	.....	2	237	2	237
Greek	Greece .....	.....	.....	3	304	3	304
	Austria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	366	209, 895	606	58, 629	972	268, 524

GENOA.

NOVEMBER 27, 1871. (Received January 13, 1872.)

From the accompanying tabular statements, it will appear that the total value of imports for this consular district for 1870 was \$58,723,420, and of exports \$21,461,720, an increase of \$4,126,220 in the former and \$5,634,757 in the latter over 1869. During the same period 2,110 steamers and 6,304 sailing-vessels have entered this port, and 2,005 steamers and 6,472 sailing-vessels cleared. Of this number 115 vessels, of which 44 were American, with an aggregate tonnage of 43,475 tons, were from the United States, while 60 vessels, of which 40 were American, sailed for the United States. Of the latter, however, the larger number, owing to the scarcity of return freights at Genoa, cleared, as shown by the tabular exhibit, via other Italian ports.

I have been unable to obtain a detailed statement of the imports and exports for the first nine months of 1871, but herewith transmit tables showing the description and value of the same between this port and the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871, compiled for the most part from the records of the consulate.

I may state, however, that the aggregate value of the importations and exportations of Italy for the first nine months of 1871 have been: Exports, \$156,600,000; imports, \$138,600,000; while, for the corresponding period in 1870, they were: Exports, \$112,600,000; imports, \$131,600,000. From which it will appear that while for the first nine months of 1870 the importations exceeded the exportations by

\$19,000,000, in 1871 the exports for the corresponding period exceeded the imports by \$18,000,000, noteworthy as being the most favorable result yet attained by Italy in her foreign commerce.

DUTIES.

As the duties on imports are levied according to categories, I can only state them in the aggregate, which for 1870 amounted to \$3,723,710. The duty on petroleum of 4 francs per quintal has been increased, since my last report, by a municipal duty, except when *in transitu*, of 2 francs per quintal. Salt and tobacco are government monopolies. Cotton is free. On rags there is an export duty of from 2 to 4 francs per 100 kilograms, according to quality.

PORT CHARGES AND FREIGHTS.

Since last reported there have been some changes in the tariff of port charges, which now stand as follows:

Anchorage dues: 55 centimes per ton.

Sanitary dues: 25 centimes per ton.

Sanitary dues for vessels coming from America or the Levant, 40 centimes per ton.

Quarantine dues: Medical visit, 2 francs each; sanitary guard, each, 2.50 francs per day; bill of health, 3 francs.

Freights for New York, from \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

Average prices of principal articles of export and import for 1870.

	Francs.		Francs.
Cocoa, per kilogram	2.00	Petroleum, per kilogram	.70
Coffee, per kilogram	2.00	Paper, writing, per kilogram	2.00
Cotton, raw, per kilogram ..	2.00	Rice, per kilogram	.35
Coal, per ton	40.00	Rags, per kilogram	.45
Cheese, per kilogram	2.00	Silk, raw, per kilogram	60.00
Fish, dried, per kilogram	.70	Sugar, per kilogram	.90
Hemp, per kilogram	1.00	Tobacco, per kilogram	1.50
Hides, per kilogram	2.50	Wheat, per quintal	30.00
Indigo, per kilogram	15.00	Wool, per kilogram	2.50
Macaroni, per kilogram	.60	Wines and spirits, per liter	.60
Olive-oil, per kilogram	1.50		

THE HARVESTS.

From all the wine-producing districts there come in reports of an unusually abundant vintage, even where the sulphur remedy for the grape disease had been, from motives of economy, discontinued; from which it would appear that the *crittogama*, which has so seriously affected the produce of the vine since 1850, has almost entirely disappeared. The yield in some districts has been so extraordinary that grapes have been sold in the market for 30 centimes a myriagram, or about one-fourth of a cent per pound. The medium price of grapes at Asti, one of the principal markets, has been 75 centimes a myriagram. The result will be a notable reduction in the price of ordinary wines, and an increased exportation of those of a superior quality.

The product of olive-oil, notwithstanding the severe drought experienced in various localities, promises to be as good as the average.

As to the cereals, the harvests, owing to the excessive spring rains, followed by a persistent drought, will probably fall below the average throughout Italy. In the province of Genoa the yield has been one-fifth

less than last year, or 400,000 hectoliters instead of 500,000. As shown by the agricultural returns, Italy will have to import this year at least 6,000,000 hectoliters, or 17,000,000 bushels, of wheat to meet this deficiency.

DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM.

The attention of capitalists is being attracted to the recent discovery of petroleum near Voghera, in the province of Novara. It appears that its existence has been known to the peasantry from the earliest times, and, under the designation of *olio di sasso*, or rock-oil, it has been employed as a medicinal agent, as well as for illuminating purposes, in its crude state. The success attending the sinking of the wells has been eminently satisfactory, and a company has been incorporated by the government. It remains, however, to be seen whether it exists in sufficient quantities to become an important article of commerce.

SHIP-BUILDING.

In a previous report I called the attention of the Department to the increasing activity in the various ship-yards along the Ligurian coast. I have now to add that the *Società Anonima*, formerly Messrs. Westerman & Co., are building at their ship-yard, not far from this city, two iron steamers, of 1,200 tons each, worthy of mention as being the first iron vessels yet constructed in Italy.

MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

The opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, which, after fourteen years of almost continuous labor, and the enormous expenditure of 75,000,000 francs, has just been inaugurated amid public rejoicings with appropriate ceremonies, promises to mark an era in Italian commerce, if not of international progress, conceived by Italian genius, inaugurated by Italian enterprise, and prosecuted to its completion, for the most part, with Italian funds. By bringing Italy in communication with the great net-work of European railways, and furnishing the most direct highway between England and her East India possessions, it bids fair to recall the commercial prosperity of her palmiest days, when her richly-freighted argosies whitened every sea, and when Genoa and Venice, the rival "sea-queens," disputed the supremacy of the Mediterranean and controlled the commerce of the East.

O. M. SPENCER.

'Statement showing the commerce at Genoa for the year ending December 30, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.			
				United States.	England.	France.	Other countries.
Books and stationery.....	.....	\$82, 520	.....	\$960	\$31, 540	\$42, 720	Belgium, Roman State, Holland, Austria, Turkey.
Cocoa.....kilograms..	361, 833	130, 500	.....	.....	65, 280	16, 100	Central and South America, Holland, Spain, Belgium, Brazil, &c.
Coffee.....do.....	5, 771, 133	1, 733, 860	.....	40	643, 640	75, 800	Central and South America, Holland, Brazil, Spain, Belgium, &c.
Chemicals.....do.....	7, 812, 200	1, 571, 260	.....	.....	554, 540	865, 400	Belgium, Holland, Roman State, Spain, Greece, Austria, &c.
Cheese.....do.....	413, 050	170, 300	.....	.....	10, 660	28, 420	Central and South America, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, &c.
Cattle.....	.....	1, 840	.....	.....	240	1, 600	Turkey, Central and South America, East Indies.
Cotton.....kilograms..	10, 565, 300	4, 226, 120	.....	874, 120	1, 178, 860	1, 191, 320	Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Central and South America.
Cotton-thread.....do.....	1, 222, 640	1, 234, 500	.....	.....	1, 137, 820	81, 100	Switzerland, Austria, Central and South America, Belgium, &c.
Cotton goods.....do.....	1, 004, 883	3, 070, 240	.....	.....	1, 429, 560	989, 240	Belgium, &c.
Other manufactures of cotton.....	.....	24, 760	.....	.....	13, 220	11, 160	Austria.
Copper and brass.....kilograms..	670, 160	335, 080	.....	4, 020	207, 680	109, 320	Central and South America, Holland, Spain, Turkey.
Coal.....do.....	946, 714	662, 700	.....	.....	361, 380	275, 300	Belgium, Holland, Austria.
Drugs, resins, &c.....tons..	499, 420	3, 995, 360	.....	.....	3, 969, 360	25, 120	Belgium.
Earthenware and queensware.....	.....	2, 292, 800	.....	42, 940	827, 280	843, 240	Central and South America, Sweden, Norway, Greece, Holland, Spain, Turkey, &c.
Fruits, seeds, &c.....	.....	679, 300	.....	2, 000	106, 760	455, 240	Belgium, Holland, Austria, Turkey, Central and South America, &c.
Fish, salt.....kilograms..	7, 284, 333	874, 120	.....	.....	35, 440	147, 820	Austria, Central and South America, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Holland, &c.
Furs and skins.....	.....	13, 880	.....	.....	739, 120	117, 180	Spain.
Flour, &c.....	.....	68, 020	.....	120	22, 980	19, 680	Roman State, Portugal, Turkey, Central and South America, Greece, &c.
Fire-arms, watches, and coral.....	.....	413, 600	.....	7, 060	180, 060	147, 100	Turkey, Russia, &c.
Gnano and other fertilizers.....kilograms..	6, 317, 000	379, 020	.....	.....	.....	.....	Spain, Portugal, Holland, Central and South America, Turkey, &c.
Grain.....do.....	332, 000	13, 280	.....	.....	80	5, 320	Central and South America, Austria.
Hides and leather.....do.....	4, 251, 280	2, 151, 100	.....	.....	207, 280	152, 000	Turkey, Central and South America, Austria, Russia.
Hardware, notions.....do.....	97, 933	117, 520	.....	.....	43, 000	71, 960	Central and South America, Austria, Turkey, &c.
Indigo.....do.....	81, 886	245, 660	.....	.....	188, 640	48, 020	Austria, Holland, Turkey, Central and South America, Barbary States.
Iron, cast.....do.....	10, 384, 000	311, 520	.....	.....	30, 340	270, 500	Holland, Central and South America.
Iron, manufactured.....do.....	1, 696, 444	152, 680	.....	.....	52, 620	16, 520	Sweden and Norway.

wrought.	41, 074, 500	4, 140, 020	.....	.....	2, 947, 600	1, 085, 420	Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Austria, &c.
Jewelry and precious stones.	.....	252, 640	.....	.....	80	28, 960	Central and South America, Roman State.
Linen thread and hemp-rope.	1, 476, 450	1, 181, 160	.....	.....	886, 480	208, 980	Holland, Belgium, Austria.
cloth	368, 140	823, 960	.....	.....	368, 600	283, 580	Switzerland, Austria, Holland.
Other manufactures of hemp and flax.	.....	35, 980	.....	.....	3, 900	19, 400	Belgium, Spain, Holland, Turkey, Russia, Roman State.
Lumber	.....	416, 260	.....	1, 060	6, 220	356, 680	Central and South America, Roman State, Sweden and Norway, Brazil, &c.
Liquors	.....	162, 200	.....	360	46, 880	107, 240	Austria, Holland, Central and South America, Spain, Roman State, Brazil.
Lead	1, 565, 000	156, 500	.....	.....	20, 160	98, 080	Spain, Belgium.
Other metals	.....	84, 680	.....	19, 340	17, 240	38, 680	Austria, Switzerland, Turkey, Spain.
Machinery	.....	471, 860	.....	.....	364, 220	106, 540	Belgium.
Meat (salt) and candles.	.....	91, 800	.....	.....	16, 060	45, 380	Holland, Roman State, Central and South America, Belgium, &c.
Olive-oil.	1, 871, 733	561, 980	.....	.....	320	161, 000	Barbary States, Switzerland, Roman State.
Other oils	5, 517, 222	991, 880	.....	.....	144, 220	818, 840	Holland, Central and South America, Sweden and Norway, &c.
Petroleum.	13, 131, 571	1, 838, 420	.....	1, 826, 780	1, 080	10, 260	Central and South America, Turkey.
Silk, raw.	50, 410	631, 560	.....	.....	44, 720	555, 640	Austria, Turkey, Portugal.
Silk goods.	13, 332	550, 940	.....	.....	84, 940	250, 120	Austria, Switzerland, Roman State, Central and South America.
Other manufactures of silk, cocoons.	.....	1, 907, 760	.....	.....	75, 500	1, 084, 820	East Indies, Portugal, Turkey, Austria, Russia, &c.
Stone and marble ornaments.	.....	640, 600	.....	.....	47, 900	583, 220	Roman State, Turkey, Belgium, Sweden and Norway, &c.
Sugar	24, 104, 763	4, 166, 840	.....	.....	1, 194, 020	532, 940	Holland, Central and South America, Belgium, Turkey, Brazil, &c.
Tallow and other fats.	1, 867, 083	448, 100	.....	103, 380	3, 180	99, 420	Central and South America, Holland, Belgium.
Tobacco, in leaf	7, 131, 066	2, 745, 920	.....	1, 979, 900	80	2, 780	Austria, Russia, Holland, Central and South America, Brazil, &c.
manufactured.	.....	8, 780	.....	160	340	3, 820	Central and South America, Spain, East Indies, Austria, Barbary States, &c.
Tin.	193, 020	96, 540	.....	.....	66, 720	12, 540	Holland.
Wines.	4, 996, 166	799, 340	.....	3, 140	3, 200	518, 400	Austria, Spain, Greece, Holland, Belgium, &c.
Wool	2, 376, 400	1, 188, 460	.....	640	212, 420	551, 840	Central and South America, Barbary States, Turkey, Roman State, Spain, &c.
Woolen goods.	311, 325	1, 787, 540	.....	.....	734, 400	516, 920	Austria, Switzerland, Holland, &c.
Other manufactures of wool and hair	.....	120, 700	.....	.....	84, 100	34, 880	Central and South America, Holland, Barbary States, &c.
Wheat	90, 796, 666	5, 526, 400	.....	.....	480	34, 740	Russia, Turkey, Central and South America, Austria, Spain, &c.
Zinc	630, 666	151, 360	.....	.....	15, 840	49, 420	Belgium, Holland.
Sundry articles.	.....	1, 404, 660	.....	.....	.....	94, 500	Austria, Switzerland.
Total.	.....	58, 723, 420	3, 723, 710	4, 866, 020	19, 430, 800	14, 312, 380	
Total for 1869.	.....	54, 597, 200	3, 455, 722	5, 118, 020	17, 723, 320	13, 648, 380	

Statement showing the commerce at Genoa, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.	
			United States.	Other countries.
Candles .....	.....	\$397, 400	.....	France, England, Central and South America, Spain, Turkey, Roman State, &c.
Coffee	1, 011, 866	303, 560	.....	France, England, Roman State, Turkey, Barbary States, Central and South America, Russia, &c.
Chemicals	478, 000	95, 600	.....	France, England, Turkey, Central and South America, Roman State, Greece, Portugal, &c.
Cheese and butter	1, 330, 800	532, 320	\$18, 580	France, England, Central and South America, Roman State, Portugal, Turkey, Barbary States.
Cattle .....	.....	102, 360	.....	France, Central and South America, Turkey, Spain.
Cotton	44, 050	17, 620	.....	France, England, Roman State, Spain.
Cotton-thread	40, 940	40, 940	.....	France, England, Roman State, Central and South America, Turkey, Spain.
Cotton goods	176, 458	423, 500	4, 980	France, England, Roman State, Central and South America, Barbary States, Greece, &c.
Other manufactures of cotton .....	.....	52, 760	.....	France, England, Central and South America, Roman State, Turkey, Russia, Brazil, &c.
Drugs, resins, &c. ....	.....	1, 023, 240	2, 320	France, England, Central and South America, Turkey, Roman State, Barbary States, Brazil, &c.
Earthenware and queensware .....	.....	84, 180	.....	France, England, Central and South America, Turkey, Barbary States, Austria, Holland, &c.
Fruits, seeds, &c. ....	.....	452, 220	8, 100	France, Roman State, Central and South America, Turkey, Barbary States, Austria, Holland, &c.
Fish, salt	183, 400	37, 260	.....	France, England, Central and South America, Turkey, Barbary States, Turkey, &c.
Furs and skins .....	.....	59, 480	3, 000	France, England, Central and South America, Roman State, Turkey, &c.
Flour, sea-biscuits, &c. ....	.....	127, 860	33, 860	France, England, Central and South America, Turkey, Barbary States, Spain, &c.
Fire-arms, watches, and coral .....	.....	3, 757, 460	151, 360	France, England, Central and South America, Holland, Belgium, Greece, Turkey, &c.
Grain	1, 935, 500	77, 420	.....	France, England, Central and South America, Barbary States, Turkey, &c.
Hides and leather	913, 040	807, 560	.....	France, England, Austria, Spain, Belgium, Roman State, &c.
Hardware and notions	125, 716	150, 860	.....	France, England, Central and South America, Turkey, Barbary States, &c.
Hemp and flax	2, 407, 900	481, 580	10, 020	France, England, Austria, Central and South America, Turkey, Barbary States, &c.
Hemp and linen fabrics	79, 690	159, 380	8, 040	France, England, Central and South America, Roman State, Russia, Portugal, &c.
Other manufactures of hemp and flax .....	.....	313, 740	3, 680	France, England, Central and South America, Turkey, Barbary States, Roman State, &c.
Iron and other metals .....	.....	360, 640	2, 520	France, England, Central and South America, Roman State, Turkey, Spain, &c.
Jewelry	1, 385	110, 800	.....	France, England, Central and South America, Barbary States.
Lumber .....	.....	399, 640	7, 020	France, England, Central and South America, Turkey, Russia, Barbary States, &c.
Liquors .....	.....	315, 320	.....	France, England, Central and South America, Turkey, Spain, Roman State, &c.
Meat, salt	756, 400	226, 920	.....	France, England, Central and South America, Portugal, Turkey.
Manufactures of gold, silver, precious stones	4, 712, 166	46, 220	1, 540	France, England, Central and South America, Turkey, Austria.
Macaroni	2, 205, 133	566, 140	24, 380	France, England, Central and South America, Turkey, Roman State, &c.
Olive-oil	54, 307, 250	751, 460	5, 200	France, England, Central and South America, Turkey, Roman State, &c.
Rice	12, 388	4, 346, 580	.....	France, England, Turkey, Central and South America, Austria, Russia, Belgium, &c.
Silk, raw	31, 016	164, 960	3, 180	France, England, Turkey, Central and South America, Russia, Greece, Holland, &c.
Silk goods .....	.....	620, 320	.....	France, England, Turkey, Central and South America, Spain, Roman State, &c.
Other manufactures of silk, cocoons .....	.....	556, 340	.....	France, England, Roman State, Central and South America, Barbary States, &c.
Sugar	318, 333	52, 580	100	France, England, Turkey, Central and South America, Austria, Roman State, &c.
Stationery	1, 096, 850	654, 920	1, 000	France, England, Roman State, Turkey, Central and South America, &c.
Stones and marble ornaments .....	.....	350, 860	4, 040	France, England, Central and South America, Russia, Spain, Portugal, &c.
Tallow	1, 198, 100	287, 540	.....	France, England, Central and South America, Spain, Greece, Brazil, &c.

Tobacco .....	.....	256, 700	60	France, England, Portugal, Central and South America, Roman State, Russia, &c.
Wines	 kilograms	644, 580	2, 380	France, England, Central and South America, Turkey, Roman State, &c.
Wool	 do.	64, 740	.....	France, England, Roman State, Central and South America, Turkey.
Woolen goods .....	.....	466, 840	9, 540	France, England, Central and South America, Barbary States, Roman State, &c.
Other manufactures of wool, hair .....	.....	88, 740	.....	France, England, Roman State, Central and South America, Turkey, &c.
Wheat	 kilograms	602, 240	.....	France, England, Central and South America, Spain.
Sundry articles .....	.....	22, 740	.....	Austria, Switzerland.
Total .....	.....	21, 461, 720	304, 900	
Total for 1869 .....	.....	15, 826, 963	215, 680	

French	France	1	184	1	184	6	2,880	2	317	8	3,197
	Holland	5	739	22	9,900						
	Hanseatic cities										
	Mexico										
	Russia										
	Turkey	1	91	1	91						
	Uruguay	1	151	1	151						
	Other Italian ports										
	Belgium	12	1,958	12	1,958	12	6,619	6	963	18	7,582
	Barbary States					1	86		227	3	479
	France	60	5,674	418	127,781	322	118,198	52	5,291	374	123,489
	Hayti	3	582	3	582						
	Mexico	2	237	2	237						
	Roman States										
	Spain	2	212	2	212						
	Turkey	1	118	8	2,707	2	1,230	3	584	5	584
	United States	1	381	1	381						
	Other Italian ports	8	935	273	97,232	304	101,227	35	4,935	339	106,162
	Belgium	1	147	1	147			1	344	1	344
	England	7	2,481	7	2,481			7	2,053	7	2,053
	Hayti	2	308	2	308						
	Hanseatic cities										
	Russia	1	273	1	273			1	147	1	147
	Sweden and Norway	1	104	1	104			1	104	1	104
	Spain	1	164	1	164						
	United States	4	2,094	4	2,094						
	Uruguay										
	Other Italian ports										
	Belgium	1	317	1	317						
	England	3	723	3	723						
	France	7	1,726	1	1,726			4	897	4	897
	Greece	1	174	1	174			11	2,641	11	2,641
	Russia	10	2,422	10	2,422						
	Turkey	15	3,198	15	3,198						
	Argentine Republic	28	9,807	41	17,373	11	5,860	24	5,649	24	5,649
	Austria	18	2,245	18	2,245			28	14,500	39	20,360
	Belgium	1	203	1	203			13	2,518	13	2,518
	Brazil	21	5,077	21	5,077			1	617	1	617
	Barbary States	16	1,661	16	1,661			12	2,882	12	2,882
	Chili							4	361	4	361
	Denmark	1	212	1	212			3	2,110	3	2,110
	England	399	185,455	405	190,539			5	1,174	5	1,174
	France	553	55,579	892	116,422	2	1,561	131	45,836	133	47,397
	Greece					186	54,219	296	32,859	482	87,078
	Hayti	2	473	2	473			5	540	5	540
	Holland	1	252	1	252						
	Mexico	4	985	4	985						
	New Granada										
	Peru	14	8,097	14	8,097			1	261	1	261
	Portugal	2	298	2	298			2	1,238	2	1,238
	Russia	165	52,148	165	52,148			4	878	4	878
	Roman States	41	3,070	41	3,070	1	488	57	22,076	58	22,564
								50	5,986	50	5,986

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Genoa, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian	Spain.....	.....	.....	21	3,576	.....	.....	47	17,184
	Turkey.....	11	6,994	44	10,722	17	11,159	458	193,750
	United States.....	.....	.....	25	7,927	.....	.....	13	4,538
	Uruguay.....	5	3,974	14	4,411	9	6,370	22	8,938
	Venezuela.....	.....	.....	3	434	.....	.....	1	119
	Other Italian ports.....	883	218,564	4,398	252,877	924	220,653	4,749	276,138
	England.....	.....	.....	4	1,748	.....	.....	.....	5,673
Russian.....	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	452	.....	.....
	Russia.....	1	452	5	1,374	.....	.....	2	429
	Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,190
	Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	351	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	921
Roman.....	Roman States.....	.....	.....	1	81	.....	.....	1	61
	Other Italian ports.....	18	1,280	5	263	17	1,190	3	141
	France.....	1	70	.....	.....	2	140	1	54
Spanish.....	Roman States.....	.....	.....	8	654	2	990	4	196
	Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100
Swedish-Norwegian.....	Belgium.....	2	990	40	5,201	.....	.....	40	5,150
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	857
	England.....	.....	.....	1	149	.....	.....	1	149
	France.....	.....	.....	9	3,338	.....	.....	15	6,070
	Hayti.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	435
	Hanseatic cities.....	.....	.....	1	158	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	308
	Sweden and Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3,257
	Turkey.....	.....	.....	24	7,103	.....	.....	1	162
	United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4,604
	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	12	4,973	.....	.....	2	617
	Other Italian ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	234
	Greece.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,862
Turkish.....	Turkey.....	.....	.....	4	756	.....	.....	1	247
	Other Italian ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	542
	Barbary States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	235
Tunisian.....	Barbary States.....	.....	.....	1	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	England.....	.....	.....	2	1,263	.....	.....	1	48
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,349
	Greece.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	355
	Hayti.....	.....	.....	1	583	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Genoa to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1870.	First quarter, 1871.	Second quarter, 1871.	Third quarter, 1871.	Total.
Almonds	\$1,040 00	\$608 00	.....	\$273 28	\$1,921 88
Cheese	1,701 70	567 62	\$360 90	1,045 57	3,675 79
Chestnuts	462 77	1,051 42	68 29	.....	1,582 48
Citron, preserved	898 00	.....	4,482 34	6,587 57	11,967 91
Cream of tartar .....	.....	.....	4,127 88	6,706 94	10,834 82
Figs	1,262 80	.....	.....	.....	1,262 80
Genista .....	.....	.....	.....	1,505 25	1,505 25
Hemp	969 76	640 80	.....	489 91	2,100 47
Hides .....	.....	12,674 01	.....	.....	12,674 01
Licorice paste	3,858 80	.....	.....	.....	3,858 80
Lemons .....	.....	.....	5,053 02	.....	5,053 02
Macaroni	25,033 52	16,152 25	7,988 36	1,901 47	51,075 60
Olive-oil	4,698 47	2,437 47	6,401 12	5,227 65	18,764 71
Oil paintings .....	.....	.....	.....	3,340 00	3,340 00
Rags	37,950 07	60,939 71	43,655 02	62,061 18	204,605 98
Saffron .....	.....	829 50	.....	.....	829 50
Tartar, crude .....	.....	.....	.....	7,822 68	7,822 68
Vermuth	344 00	.....	345 66	195 00	884 66
Velvet	5,629 30	.....	.....	3,329 69	8,958 99
Wine	1,410 76	474 70	7,501 46	345 40	9,732 32
Miscellaneous	8,110 38	3,331 34	5,716 09	1,395 54	18,553 35
Total	93,370 33	99,707 42	85,700 14	102,227 13	381,005 02

Statement showing the description and value of the imports from the United States to Genoa during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton	bales.. 35,264	\$3,173,760 00
Hides	number.. 4,000	12,000 00
Logwood	cases.. 1,600	6,400 00
Petroleum	do. 233,861	970,523 15
Do	barrels.. 57,930	984,710 00
Resin	do. 1,820	7,280 00
Staves	number.. 42,640	17,056 00
Tobacco in leaf	hogsheads.. 3,689	737,800 00
Total .....	.....	5,909,529 15

LEGHORN.

OCTOBER 26, 1871. (Received November 13.)

In compliance with the instructions of the Department, requiring consuls to report at the close of the year ending September 30 such information as they may be able to furnish respecting the trade and commerce of their respective districts, I have the honor to submit the following review of the commercial transactions of Leghorn, as also such other general information as I have been able to obtain.

As an appropriate introduction to the above, I desire to make the following statement in regard to Leghorn:

Like most of the Mediterranean cities, Leghorn is of very ancient origin, and, during the time of the Moors, was merely the site of one of those towers of observation (many of which still remain all along the coast) against these daring freebooters. As early as the beginning of the sixteenth century the foundation of the city had been laid, and walls and fortifications erected. The population at the time was about 8,000 souls. From this insignificant fishing-village has grown one of the most flourishing commercial cities of the Mediterranean, and the chief entrepot

of Central Italy. The present population is about 100,000. There is a large harbor, and one of the longest and finest moles, or breakwaters, in all Europe. There is also a splendid dry-dock, into which vessels of the largest size can enter. Within the past few years the city has been much improved; multitudes of small houses have been pulled down, and large and elegant structures have taken their places. The houses are well built, and have, for the most part, a pleasing appearance; they are all spacious. The rooms, like everything Italian, are large and lofty, well lighted and ventilated. The streets are wide and well paved, with large square blocks of stone, cut and closely cemented together, and being slightly arched, no water can accumulate. The drainage is also good; the foot-pavements are wide, and laid with large flag-stones, and are kept perfectly clean. The streets are swept twice a day by men employed for that purpose. It may not be the most picturesque, or abound in antiquities or old ruins, but it is decidedly the freshest and cleanest looking city in Italy. Cleanliness is certainly one of the characteristics of the place; there is never any accumulation of mud, and a few hours' sunshine dries up all moisture. Through the town runs a canal, connected at both ends with the sea; this is navigated by immense gondola-like boats, which transport from the shipping all the grain, petroleum, and other products intended for storage in the warehouses along the borders. Into this canal also fall the waters of the Arno, after its pilgrimage through the beautiful and fertile valley of that name, passing, on its way, through Florence and Pisa. There is direct railroad communication between here and the above-named cities five times a day, in two and a half hours, and to Rome in eight hours.

Leghorn is a famous bathing-place, being, in fact, the Cape May or Long Branch of Northern Italy. During the summer months the place is visited by more than 20,000 persons. The splendid houses along the "Promenade" are built especially for the occupation of these people, and they are expected to pay the most exorbitant prices. The average cost of living in this city is about as follows; the Italian pound is but 12 ounces, and a kilo three pounds, or two pounds and a quarter American weight: Flour, 13 cents per kilo; bread, 10 cents; corn-meal, 6 cents; beef, 30 to 42 cents; veal, from 42 cents to 60 cents; mutton and lamb, 25 cents; potatoes, 4 cents; rice, 4 cents per pound; paste, including all the different species of macaroni, 6 to 8 cents per pound; salt, 15 cents per pound; sugar, first quality, 10 cents per pound; second quality, 9 cents per pound; coffee, first quality, \$1 per kilo; second quality, 60 cents; third quality, 50 cents; pepper, 30 cents per pound; Italian hams, 30 cents per pound; English hams, 20 cents per pound; cheese, 25 cents per pound; butter, 20 cents per pound; lard, 20 cents per pound; anchovies, 60 cents per kilo; eggs, from 12 to 20 cents per dozen; milk, 8 cents per quart; olive oil, \$1.40 per gallon; wine, from 25 to 50 cents per gallon; vinegar, 40 cents per gallon.

The following table I have compiled from personal inquiries, and will give a correct idea of the amount paid here for wages. I think it will also be a fair average for Italy generally. I have given the prices per day. Masons, 50 cents; ship-carpenters, \$1; other carpenters, 60 to 80 cents; cabinet-makers, 60 cents to \$1; blacksmiths, 50 cents; caulkers, from \$1.20 to \$1.40; clerks, from 40 cents to \$4; seamstresses, 20 cents; tinnerns, 40 cents; bakers, from 60 cents to \$1; waiters, from 40 to 60 cents; butchers, 60 cents; sailors, \$10 per month; house-servants, males, from \$7 to \$10; females, from \$3 to \$5 per month; rag-pickers, males, and pressers, \$1; rag-pickers, females, 20 cents per day; stevedores, \$3; loading marble, 90 cents per ton of 25 cubic palms; measurement goods, 80 cents

per ton of 40 cubic feet; coachmen, from \$14 to \$20 per month; men employed by stevedores, \$1 per day.

The Italians are decidedly averse to any improvements in machinery or agricultural implements, and still cling with pertinacity to their wooden ploughs, heavy, awkward hoes, scythes, &c., which have been handed down to them by their forefathers from time immemorial. They do not appear to have the faintest conception of the immense advantages to be gained by labor-saving machinery. Their attention has been repeatedly called to this subject, not only by our own representatives, but by an intelligent class of their own countrymen, who have had the advantages of travel and experience in the United States. In no place in Europe could our modern reapers, mowers, ploughs, &c., be used to better advantage than in Italy. I suppose, however, that even if the people were more inclined to their introduction, the cost of American implements would be a great drawback to their very general use, and labor is also cheap and abundant. The sewing-machine is about the only American invention which seems to have gained any foothold, and they are not used nearly as much as they would be if the prices were not so high. Even the trade in Yankee clocks and petroleum-lamps, which existed here to a certain extent before the rebellion, seems to have almost entirely disappeared.

The wine of Tuscany is probably, on an average, as good as Italian wines generally. It is mild and of excellent quality for common use, but, so far, any attempt to export it to the United States has proved a failure, being too light to keep well. The quality of the wine could be much improved by proper culture, as also in the manufacture. If greater care were taken in the selection of the grapes, and more cleanliness observed in preparing the wine, the value of the vintage would be greatly enhanced. There is no reason why as good wine could not be made in Italy as in France, Germany, or Spain; nature has favored this country almost, if not quite, as much as either of those, and it only depends upon a little more knowledge or experience of others in grape-culture, as also a more determined spirit of progress, instead of remaining rooted in the footsteps of their ancestors, and less of *il dolce far niente*, to place them in the first ranks of wine-growers and exporters. A good quality is worth here about 25 or 30 cents per gallon. The vintage of last year throughout Italy was exceedingly large, and of a superior quality. This year, on account of the heavy rains that fell during the month of June, the crop promises to be almost a failure.

The yield of olive-oil recently reported for the year 1870 falls far below that of the previous one. In 1869 the amount exported was 10,295,718 kilos, while for 1870 the total exports amount to 6,036,382, or a little more than half the preceding year, and from present appearances the crop of the present year will not be much better.

Within the last few years much attention has been devoted to the rearing of silk-worms, and large quantities of cocoons are annually produced within this consular district. The silk is generally spun into thread and exported to France for manufacture. The soil and climate is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the mulberry-tree, and with a little more industry and perseverance this branch of Italian industry could be greatly increased. The yield for the present year has been about one-third less than the previous one and the quality much inferior, and it has been so for the last two or three years, owing to a disease that attacked the worms and greatly impaired and injured the crops. This silk-worm disease, I believe, was not only confined to Italy, but spread

very extensively through Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. Last year fresh seed was imported, but not general enough to do any good.

The chestnut-crop has also been much injured on account of the rains. This being in many localities one of the great resources of the peasantry, the flour from which all their bread is made, will be severely felt by them. The churches in several of the country villages were filled with these poor creatures praying to God to stop this unusual and, to them, disastrous fall of rain. Losses of this kind appear unfortunately in a quarter where they cannot be sustained without entailing much hardship and misery. Their whole wealth often consists in their chestnut-trees, and but little attention is paid to any other source from which provision might be made in case of necessity.

The annexed table of the movement of vessels at this port for the year ending September 30, 1871, has been completed only after a great deal of time, labor, and expense. No official statistics are published that are complete enough to be of sufficient interest to be reported. The following, however, will be found to be reliable and accurate in every respect, having noted daily every arrival and departure during the year.

Total number of vessels entered, 5,609; tonnage, 977,027. Total number of vessels cleared, 3,869; tonnage, 948,909—divided between the following nationalities:

Vessels entered.

		Number.	Tonnage.
Italian ---	{ steamers	1, 157	392, 022
	{ sailing	3, 406	196, 039
French ---	{ steamers	443	137, 587
	{ sailing	54	6, 505
British ---	{ steamers	185	130, 220
	{ sailing	116	30, 098
Dutch.....	{ steamers	21	15, 090
	{ sailing	11	1, 595
Argentine Republic, steamers		1	1, 043
Norwegian, sailing		15	5, 150
Russian, sailing		20	7, 269
Grecian, sailing		79	18, 013
Wallachian, sailing		2	293
Austrian, sailing		15	5, 135
Tunisian, sailing		8	281
Turkish, sailing		4	670
Spanish, sailing		14	1, 171
Swedish, sailing		4	1, 516
Danish, sailing		3	288
North German, sailing		6	1, 184
Belgian, sailing		1	250
American, sailing		44	25, 608

Vessels cleared.

Italian ---	{ steamers	1, 174	422, 278
	{ sailing	1, 679	154, 097
French ---	{ steamers	448	141, 320
	{ sailing	43	4, 752
British ---	{ steamers	187	120, 398
	{ sailing	110	27, 527
Dutch.....	{ steamers	21	14, 338
	{ sailing	11	1, 348
Argentine Republic, steamers		1	1, 043
Norwegian, sailing		9	2, 089
Russian, sailing		20	8, 348
Grecian, sailing		76	16, 199
Wallachian, sailing		1	135
Austrian, sailing		16	4, 679
Tunisian, sailing		3	216

Vessels cleared—Continued.

	Number.	Tonnage.
Turkish, sailing	3	600
Spanish, sailing	8	682
Swedish, sailing	5	1,535
Danish, sailing	2	205
North German, sailing	8	2,104
Belgian, sailing	1	250
American, sailing	43	24,366

The following table of exports I have taken from a paper furnished me by the Chamber of Commerce for the year 1870. No information in reference to the present year can possibly be obtained before next spring, neither can I give the amount of duties collected, as no statistics of that kind are published.

Exports.

Wine	liters..	314, 191
Olive-oil	kilograms..	6, 036, 282
Hemp-seed oil	kilograms..	358, 540
Acids, natural and artificial	kilograms..	1, 633, 567
Lemon and orange peel	kilograms..	21, 000
Orris-root	kilograms..	297, 120
Goods for coloring and tanning	kilograms..	415, 144
Yellow wax, not worked	kilograms..	16, 611
Soap	kilograms..	307, 998
Green and dried fruit	kilograms..	106, 814
Meat	kilograms..	1, 074, 048
Cheese	kilograms..	39, 588
Grease	kilograms..	1, 843, 103
Eggs	kilograms..	455, 878
Fish	kilograms..	396, 385
Live stock	head..	14, 000
Hides	kilograms..	334, 934
Hemp and linen	kilograms..	4, 884, 909
Cloth of hemp and linen	kilograms..	50, 486
Wool-goods	kilograms..	24, 297
Raw silk	kilograms..	9, 035
Cocoons	kilograms..	14, 608
Wheat	kilograms..	2, 500, 408
Chestnuts	kilograms..	347, 437
Seeds	kilograms..	165, 153
Hemp-cordage	kilograms..	368, 163
Silk-goods	kilograms..	2, 124
Staves	number..	358, 950
Ship-timber	lire..	85, 697
Furniture	kilograms..	210, 685
Paper	kilograms..	331, 050
Straw hats	number..	2, 863, 534
Hats, not straw	lire..	13, 045
Coral	lire..	7, 966
Stone, for cutting	kilograms..	5, 147, 869
Fine arts	kilograms..	352, 413
Rags of all kinds	kilograms..	6, 490, 090
Straw-braid	kilograms..	186, 429
Iron, worked and in pieces	kilograms..	288, 155
Marble	kilograms..	6, 223, 950
Marble slabs	number..	138, 571
Marble tiles	number..	295, 084
Marble, worked	lire..	759, 247
Alabaster	kilograms..	483, 540
Alabaster, worked	lire..	359, 143
Sulphur, refined	kilograms..	35, 960
Sulphur, crude	kilograms..	219, 206
Bricks	number..	1, 452, 406
Stone and earth used for art and trade	kilograms..	1, 836, 800
Coal	kilograms..	525, 600
Earthenware	kilograms..	200, 212

The following table of imports I have compiled from figures furnished me from the same source as the preceding:

Imports.

Wine, in barrels and bottles	liters..	249, 258
Brandy	liters..	626, 012
Olive-oil	kilograms..	137, 772
Different oils, not mineral	kilograms..	50, 259
Mineral oil	kilograms..	7, 478, 147
Cocoa	kilograms..	137, 676
Coffee	kilograms..	2, 252, 774
Pepper and pimento	kilograms..	275, 921
Sugar, refined	kilograms..	3, 336, 010
Sugar, not refined	kilograms..	3, 051, 688
Acid salts	kilograms..	59, 493
Wax, to be worked	lire..	27, 826
Oranges and lemons	kilograms..	284, 894
Cheese	kilograms..	62, 661
Fish, salt and preserved	kilograms..	4, 599, 425
Hides	kilograms..	1, 257, 148
Skins	kilograms..	1, 039
Cotton-goods	kilograms..	1, 525, 736
Mixed cotton-goods	kilograms..	814, 584
Wool	kilograms..	36, 740
Wool-goods, mixed	kilograms..	13, 890
Wheat	kilograms..	47, 298, 932
Oats	kilograms..	511, 050
Bran	kilograms..	783, 988
Flour	kilograms..	8, 081
Lumber	lire..	1, 700, 600
Utensils of wood	kilograms..	77, 535
Books	kilograms..	16, 968
Paper	kilograms..	11, 506
Rags	kilograms..	34, 845
Pig-iron	kilograms..	1, 759, 716
Iron, first fabrication	kilograms..	3, 203, 944
Iron, worked	kilograms..	1, 229, 757
Brass and copper, worked	kilograms..	45, 000
Stone and earth for art and trades	kilograms..	1, 326, 031
Coal	kilograms..	43, 794, 702
Earthenware	kilograms..	10, 605
Glass and crystal ware	kilograms..	26, 800

I herewith further annex table of articles exported to the United States. This I have been able to do through consular invoices, and as all goods are shipped direct from this port, it can be relied upon to be a full and complete statement of all merchandise exported to America.

Exports to the United States.

			Liters.
Rags	bales..	30, 808	5, 781, 490. 47
Marble	blocks..	47	19, 432. 32
Marble slabs	number..	770	13, 348. 71
Marble works	cases..	93	24, 674. 76
Candied citrons	cases..	543	257, 420. 65
Candied citrons	half-cases..	1, 006	310, 495. 20
Candied lemons	cases..	32	8, 925. 00
Candied fruits	half-cases..	100	38, 064. 50
Candied bastard citrons	cases..	85	15, 368. 77
Candied orange-peel	cases..	62	7, 696. 40
Candied lemon-peel	cases..	25	4, 812. 66
Candied citron-peel	cases..	13	1, 987. 50
Olive-oil	casks..	272	49, 907. 47
Olive-oil	jars..	29	1, 883. 29
Olive-oil	boxes..	3, 320	73, 424. 13
Castor-oil	cases..	10	925. 75
Wine	casks..	29	2, 272. 90

Exports to the United States—Continued.

			Liters.
Wine.....	boxes..	51	225.05
Soap.....	boxes..	10,097	157,900.40
Sienna earth.....	casks..	460	34,201.76
Turkey umber.....	casks..	380	11,796.06
Pumice-stone.....	casks..	2,001	49,171.15
Pumice-stone, bricks.....	casks..	48	2,073.17
Orris-root.....	casks..	33	15,171.05
Boracic acid.....	casks..	310	232,821.80
Wool.....	bales..	176	55,877.16
Crude tartar.....	casks..	17	7,038.11
Argols.....	casks..	16	12,667.16
Argols.....	cases..	23	5,257.11
Laurel-leaves.....	bales..	20	1,225.62
Juniper-berries.....	bales..	582	5,781.90
Hemp.....	bales..	198	45,272.47
Codilla.....	bales..	174	18,212.95
Alabaster works.....	cases..	502	47,722.70
Paste.....	boxes..	394	4,498.60
Sundry articles.....	cases..	134	23,686.20
			7,342,730.90
			\$1,417,147.06

Imports from the United States.

Tobacco.....	hogsheads..	2,925	\$497,360.20
Petroleum.....	barrels..	32,600	396,320.00
Petroleum.....	cases..	35,565	215,390.00
Staves.....	number..	6,000	720.00
Extract of fustic.....	cases..	200	300.00
Total.....			1,110,090.20

The following list of prices I have obtained from one of the principal business houses of this city, and up to this date is a correct statement of the market-prices at this port:

Leghorn price-current.

Argols, 180 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Boracic acid, 85 francs per 50 kilograms.
 Candied citrons, 280 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Candied lemon-peel, 138 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Candied orange-peel, 138 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Chalk, French, or tailor ribbed slices, in barrels, 55 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Chalk, ground, 28 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Cheese, Parmesan, 310 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Cream of tartar, 230 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Gum-arabic in sorts, (mats,) 224 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Gum-arabic, selected, (cases,) 290 to 450 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Hemp, Bologna P. C., first cordage, 98 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Hemp, Gargiuolo G., 110 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Hemp, toppeto o codilla, 1, 64 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Hemp, Bologna, tow, 75 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Juniper-berries, per bag, 1,050 francs per 60 kilograms.
 Marble, in blocks, 2 to 4 francs per palm.
 Macaroni, nervi, 1 p. box, 9.75 francs per 11½ kilograms net.
 Olive-oil, sublime, in pipes, 178 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Olive-oil, sublime, in half-jars, 70 francs per 40 kilograms.
 Olive-oil, sublime, in quarter-jars, 39 francs per 20 kilograms.
 Olive-oil, sublime, in boxes, 12 bottles, quarts, 23.50 francs per box.
 Olive-oil, sublime, in boxes, 24 bottles, pints, 26.50 francs per box.
 Olive-oil, sublime, in boxes, 30 batties, 25 pounds net, 26 francs per box.
 Olive-oil, sublime, in boxes, 30 batties, 22 pounds net, 23 francs per box.
 Olive-oil, fine, in pipes, 155 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Olive-oil, common, in pipes, 127 francs per 100 kilograms.

Orris-root, 124 to 130 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Pumice-stone, in casks, per ton, 85 francs per 1,016 kilograms.
 Pumice-stone, selected, per ton, 135 francs per 1,016 kilograms.
 Rags, first linen, 70 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Rags, second linen, 60 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Rags, third linen, 50 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Rags, striped linen, 51 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Rags, first cotton, 59 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Rags, second cotton, 49 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Rags, third cotton, 39 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Rags, striped cotton, 37 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Rags, colored cotton, 27 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Senna-leaves, Alexandria, selected, in cases, 280 to 300 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Sienna earth, natural, 1, 37.50 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Sienna earth, natural, 2, 25.50 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Sienna earth, burnt, 1, 40 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Sienna earth, burnt crumb, 30 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Sienna earth, burnt ground, 24 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Soap, white castile, 95 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Soap, red or blue mottled, 64 francs per 100 kilograms.
 Turkey umber, in cask per ton, 76 francs per 1,016 kilograms.
 Turkey umber, in bulk per ton, 64 francs per 100 kilograms.

TOBACCO.

One of the articles of the greatest value imported from the United States is tobacco. This is a government monopoly not only here but in most all of the other countries of Europe, and is a source from which a very extensive revenue is derived; 99,661,373 francs were received from this one article last year.

SALT.

Salt is also a monopoly of the government, and can only be sold by its agents. It is produced by evaporation of sea-water, and is generally very coarse and wet. From this source of revenue 72,657,120 francs were realized for the past twelve months.

PETROLEUM.

The transactions in refined American oil for the last twelve months have been on a moderate scale, the imports from the United States up to the 30th of September reaching 32,600 barrels and 35,565 cases, and for the same period the year previous, 36,826 barrels and 29,200 cases, showing but a slight difference. This is but a small proportion of the petroleum imported into the Mediterranean, and when the whole thing is summed up it will be seen how immensely important a part this one article plays in the commerce of the world. The prices have ranged during the last year from 52 francs to 54 francs for 100 kilograms, and is retailed for about 70 centimes the liter or 50 cents per gallon.

COD-FISH.

Cod-fish enters very largely into the commerce of this place, and immense quantities are annually imported, and from here are sent all over Northern and Central Italy. This season between thirty and forty cargoes have been contracted for at an average price of eighteen pence per hundred-weight. The fish are generally small and much inferior to the article used in the United States.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Concerning the telegraphic service, new offices and new lines are being continually opened, and the wires now in operation are nearly

50,000 kilometers in length. The last annual report gives the receipts of 5,621,914 francs. The management is in the hands of the government, and so far has not failed to give the best results. The tariff has lately been changed to 1 franc for 15 words to any part of the kingdom, instead of 1.25 francs for 20 words, as formerly.

RAILROADS.

Since the complete unity of Italy, new lines of railroad have very greatly increased, and from the time when she was divided into so many small states until the present year, her roads have multiplied from 1,729 kilometers to more than 6,000, and she has still much to add before all her wants are supplied. She thus occupies the sixth place of importance among the nations of Europe, England being first, France second, Prussia third, Russia fourth, and Austria fifth. The necessity of extending these lines of communication is still greatly felt throughout many of the provinces, and they have every year subscribed sums in proportion to their ability for the completion of some roads and the commencement of others.

FREIGHTS.

The average rate of freight from this port to the United States during the year has been from \$4 to \$5 per ton, being a decrease of \$3 per ton under that reported for the same period last year.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAY T. HOWARD.

MARSALA, SICILY.

Statement showing the commerce at Marsala for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Oak staves	\$23, 071	United States of America.
Coal	4, 381	England.
Iron	4, 740	England and Malta.
Sugar and coffee	6, 480	Do.
Cloth stuffs	4, 180	Malta and Tunis.
Salt fish	760	Do.
Grain	2, 420	Tunis.
Animals	3, 240	Africa.
Tobacco	400	Malta.
Total	49, 672	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Marsala wine	4, 201, 830	\$168, 098 50	Malta.
Do.	1, 968, 100	295, 215 00	Great Britain and colonies.
Do.	265, 278	10, 608 00	Tunis.
Do.	148, 000	22, 200 00	Canada.
Do.	127, 400	19, 110 00	Hamburg.
Do.	35, 500	4, 054 65	United States of America.
	6, 746, 108	519, 286 15	
Salt	800	1, 680 00	Russia.
Total		520, 966 15	

* One liter equals 2.11 pints.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Marsala for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Danish	Trieste			1	130	1	130
American	Hamburg						
	Norfolk, Va.			1	302	1	302
Russian	Spain						
	Barcelona			2	900	2	900
British	Russia						
	England	9	4,860	6	1,003	15	5,863
Italian	Malta			24	1,774	24	1,774
	Tunis			21	478	21	478
	Malta			58	2,947	58	2,947
	United States of America			1	199	1	199
	England						
Total		9	4,860	114	7,733	123	12,593

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Danish	Trieste						
	Hamburg			1	130	1	130
American	Norfolk, Va.						
	Spain			1	302	1	302
Russian	Barcelona						
	Russia			2	900	2	900
British	England	9	4,860	5	825	14	5,685
Italian	Malta			22	1,654	22	1,654
	Tunis			20	381	20	381
	Malta			55	2,851	55	2,851
	United States of America						
	England			1	275	1	275
Total		9	4,860	107	7,318	116	12,178

JAMES D. HORE.

MESSINA, SICILY.

OCTOBER 7, 1871. (Received November 2.)

Accompanying the present report will be found tables A, B, and C, containing full and correct statements of the imports and exports at Messina; the number of steamers and sailing-vessels; their tonnage, nationality, and destination, as near as it is possible to ascertain; many steamers and sailing-vessels leaving this port do not give their true destination.

In the anchorage and health-office dues some changes were made. I beg therefore to remark that—

Anchorage-dues are at present on sailing-vessels and on steamers 55 centimes per Italian ton. Steamers are allowed 40 per cent. for engine-room.

Sanitary dues.—Sailing-vessels and steamers touching, loading, or unloading passengers pay 45 centimes if from America, Turkey in Europe and Asia, islands of the Turkish empire, Egypt, western coast of Africa, (the possessions of Morocco excepted,) canal of Suez, and beyond Cape Horn. From all other ports sailing-vessels pay 25 centimes per ton and steamers 7 centimes per ton; a discount of 40 per cent. is allowed for engine-room.

According to a late order from the seat of government, only 10 vessels at one time will be allowed to lie at quarantine in this port; over this number of vessels or steamers have to go to Syracuse, Palermo, Trapani, Cagliari, or Nisida.

If vessels are admitted to quarantine, no other fees but 4 lire for doctor's visit, and 2.50 lire for a guard during the vessel's stay in quarantine, are to be paid.

Bill of health costs 3 lire.

Vessels wind-bound or calling for orders may take pratique without paying tonnage or sanitary dues, if nothing is changed in their condition.

Pilotage is established as follows: vessels drawing 10 feet or less, 25 lire; 12 feet or less, 33; 14 feet or less, 42; 16 feet or less, 52; 18 feet or less, 62; and for every foot above 18, 5 lire per foot.

Dry-dock.—One able to contain the largest ships of the line is in the course of completion, and will be ready for use by the 1st of July, 1872.

Railroads.—Much activity prevails in building in Sicily and Calabria. In Sicily, to bring Messina and Palermo in communication by passing through the principal sulphur districts in the provinces of Catania, Girgenti, and Licata, and in Calabria to finish the route from Reggio to Naples, via Taranto, Cosenza, Eboli, &c.

The director of these works thinks that the different lines now under contract will be finished by the end of the year 1876.

Messina derives already considerable advantages from the roads now in operation, by which produce is brought into this market at much lower rates than under the old systems of cars and small boats.

Mines.—There are several mines of copper ore at Fiume di Nisi, in the province of Messina, lately worked by Englishmen, but now abandoned. An American gentleman, Mr. Frederick John Marchand, is engaged to form a company. He has extracted some fine specimens of copper ore containing from 1 to 2 per cent. silver, and obtained permission from the government to re-open the works begun under the reign of Charles V of Spain.

The crops this year (1871) are generally very abundant, particularly the vine. We are in full vintage, and so far the quantity and the quality is far superior to expectation.

Olive-oil.—The yield in 1870 was very abundant and of good quality. This year an ordinary crop is expected.

Fruit.—The disease of the lemon-trees continues as usual in some districts of this island, and, in particular, near Messina; but the enormous plantations made for the last six years supply the usual demands; and as the railroads now in operation in Calabria and Sicily bring large quantities from the interior, heretofore not in easy communication with this port, we will have sufficient lemons and oranges to supply the wants of the United States and of Europe.

Almonds this year are very abundant, but of indifferent quality.

Walnuts and filberts are less plentiful, but the quality is good.

Tobacco.—You will observe from the inclosed table of imports (A) that but 10,377 kilograms of tobacco were imported in the year 1870, while more than one hundred times that quantity of foreign tobacco is consumed here. The high duty encourages smuggling. The cultivation of this plant has become of late very considerable, and large quantities are exported to the Italian continent.

Cotton.—The culture is again reduced to home consumption. The quality is very much inferior to what is produced in the United States, and the cost of cultivation expensive.

Silk-culture.—This year's crop (1871) is the most abundant we have had during the last ten years, as well in Sicily as in Calabria.

The Calabrian provinces of Reggio, Catanzaro, and Cosenza have to export their production of silk from Messina, the nearest sea-port to the north of Italy, France, and England.

F. W. BEHN.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Wine, in casks	408	\$2, 450	\$1, 470	Austria, France, England, Greece, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey.
in bottles	3, 218	1, 545	580	Austria, France, England, Holland, Zollverein, Switzerland, Turkey.
Linseed, hemp-seed, and palm oil	36, 093	7, 725	385	Austria, Belgium, Hanse Towns, France, Greece, England, Holland, United States, America.
Petroleum	428, 836	58, 325	Free	
Cocoa	1, 063	340	55	Brazil, France, England, Holland, Portugal, South America, Spain.
Coffee	225, 544	79, 390	13, 515	Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, France, East Indies, Holland, &c.
Cinnamon	703	960	60	Austria, France, England, Holland, South America.
Pepper and pimento	10, 593	2, 015	530	Austria, Brazil, France, East Indies, England, America.
Refined sugar	1, 640, 382	304, 385	80, 220	Holland, Belgium, Brazil, France.
Rosin	102, 464	7, 380	1, 020	Austria, France, England, Holland, Russia, United States, Zollverein, Switzerland.
Leeches	5, 800	24, 360	350	France, Greece, England.
Medicinal preparations	2, 577	1, 030	55	Austria, France, England.
Salt of potash	131, 282	19, 695	135	Austria, France, Holland.
Sulphate of iron and copper	23, 332	2, 330	95	France, Switzerland.
Chemical products, not otherwise specified	5, 693	1, 600	115	Austria, France, England, Switzerland.
Crude tanning-drugs	2, 317, 921	185, 435	Free	Austria, France, England, Turkey.
Agaric	162	20	2	France, Austria, and other countries.
Seeds	22, 470	2, 700	45	Austria, France, England, and other countries.
Stearine candles	1, 678	705	30	Austria, France, England, Holland, Belgium, and other countries.
Salt beef	746	195	15	Austria, France, England, Holland, South America, &c.
Cheese	118, 788	46, 330	3, 325	Austria, France, Greece, Holland, Switzerland.
Stock and cod fish	1, 264, 220	151, 705	10, 110	Do.
Raw and dried skins	764, 530	277, 230	Free	Algiers, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Hanse Towns, &c.
Tanned skins	33, 292	17, 445	2, 665	Different countries.
Raw and dressed hemp and flax	22, 533	4, 060	Free	Austria, France, England, Switzerland, and other countries.
Hemp ropes and cables	15, 954	4, 150	95	Austria, France, England, Spain, and other countries.
Ropes and cables made of grass	17, 835	1, 605	55	Austria, France, England, Algiers, United States.
Hemp and flax thread	71, 877	48, 875	2, 880	Austria, Belgium, France, England, Switzerland.
Linen cloth	48, 184	36, 620	8, 670	Austria, France, England, Switzerland, and other countries.
not otherwise provided for	1, 281	2, 305	230	Austria, Belgium, France, England, Switzerland, and other countries.
Linen of jute	4, 929	1, 220	375	Do.
Raw and spun cotton	313, 836	273, 040	12, 555	Austria, Brazil, Egypt, France, Greece, and other countries.
Bleached and colored cotton	26, 526	24, 450	1, 590	Austria, France, England, Switzerland.
Raw, colored, and printed woven cotton	196, 299	196, 300	3, 535	Austria, France, England, Belgium.
Cotton-velvet	8, 667	8, 900	1, 350	England, France, Austria, Spain, Switzerland.
Galloons and ribbons	7, 351	24, 260	885	Austria, France, England, Switzerland, Zollverein.
Woolen cloth, <i>ad valorem</i>	230, 870	46, 150	2, 310	Austria, France, England, South America, Greece.
per weight	44, 631	160, 670	17, 850	Do.
Silk cloth	21, 112	802, 255	42, 230	Do.
Wheat	23, 551, 031	1, 413, 060	Free	Algiers, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, United States.
Flour	33, 184	2, 660	Free	France, Greece, Turkey.
Ebony	6, 836	890	70	Austria, Brazil, United States, Switzerland, Turkey.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Messina, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Timber, for ship-building	1, 531, 970	\$306, 400	Free	Austria, France, England, South America, Russia.
Empty casks	7, 380	7, 385	\$75	Do.
Furniture	8, 231	7, 575	825	Austria, France, Switzerland.
Cork-wood	550	20	1	Do.
White and colored paper for tapestry	7, 878	3, 150	260	Austria, Belgium, France, England, Switzerland.
Blank and printed books	2, 165	1, 910	65	Austria, Belgium, France, Switzerland.
Caps	2, 403	1, 925	245	Austria, France, England, Switzerland.
Hats .....	.....	5, 995	600	Do.
Basket-work	9, 722	3, 890	175	Do.
Types, new	1, 098	770	110	Do.
Machinery	108, 922	50, 105	1, 090	Do.
Umbrellas	1, 788	2, 145	270	Do.
Piano-fortes .....	.....	1, 630	30	Do.
Instruments, (optical, surgical, &c.)	1, 343	2, 690	50	Do.
Cast iron	138, 655	7, 210	1, 110	Austria, Belgium, France, England.
Iron	3, 521, 812	176, 090	35, 218	Austria, Belgium, France, England, Switzerland.
in flats	61, 637	2, 440	620	Do.
Tin	48, 766	7, 315	775	Do.
Steel	118, 818	21, 390	2, 850	Do.
Iron utensils	113, 499	29, 510	1, 815	Do.
Copper and brass	19, 340	5, 810	775	Austria, Egypt, France, England, Tunis, Switzerland.
Lead	338, 330	31, 835	340	Austria, Belgium, France, England, Spain.
Pewter	4, 920	2, 660	10	Austria, Holland, France, England.
Zinc	43, 445	5, 345	520	Austria, Belgium, France, England, Holland.
Gold and silver .....	.....	12, 925	645	Austria, France.
Coals	23, 118, 430	184, 950	Free	Austria, Belgium, France, England, Holland.
Earthenware	158, 632	655, 375	3, 180	Austria, France, England, Switzerland, Zollverein.
Glass and crystals	433, 010	63, 000	13, 000	Austria, Belgium, France, England.
Bottles, (all kinds)	8, 098	1, 415	168	Austria, France.
Tobacco	10, 377	4, 130	2, 500	Austria, France, England, America, Switzerland, Holland, Egypt.
Total .....	.....	5, 853, 755	276, 769	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Wine, in casks.....	7, 107	\$63, 970	France, England, Holland, United States of America.
in bottles.....	4, 632	1, 850	Egypt, Greece, England, United States.
Olive-oil.....	9, 219, 420	2, 306, 855	France, England, Germany, Russia, Austria, Turkey.
Essence of orange, lemon, and bergamot.....	271, 614	1, 358, 070	Do.
Juice of lemons and cider.....	1, 654, 864	275, 670	England, France, Germany.
Manna.....	43, 733	37, 175	England, France, Germany, America.
Juices, not otherwise specified.....	104, 809	44, 015	England, France, Germany, Russia.
Cider and orange-peel.....	3, 455	690	Austria, France, England.
Medicinal preparations.....	2, 305	970	Do.
Tartar.....	1, 713, 797	377, 040	England, France, Austria, Germany, United States.
Chemical products.....	8, 844	2, 125	Austria, France, England, Holland.
Dyeing-drugs.....	400, 352	16, 140	Austria, England, Holland, United States.
Soap.....	14, 779	2, 365	Austria, Belgium, England, United States.
Lemons and oranges.....	36, 302, 792	2, 904, 225	France, England, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, United States.
Cider and oranges in salt water.....	12, 324	1, 135	England, Germany, America.
Shelled pistachio.....	10, 780	10, 350	Austria, France, Greece, England, Turkey.
Almonds.....	730, 066	193, 825	Austria, France, England, United States.*
Fillberts.....	2, 308, 369	212, 370	Do.
Dried fruits.....	535, 156	37, 460	Do.
Seeds, not otherwise enumerated.....	346, 033	15, 225	Do.
Salt fish, such as anchovies, tunny.....	119, 005	23, 400	Austria, Egypt, France, Russia, Turkey.
Unmanufactured skins.....	63, 682	13, 395	Austria, France.
Tanned skins.....	16, 067	9, 000	Turkey, Egypt, Greece.
Raw silk.....	30, 562	476, 780	England, France.
Wheat.....	1, 591, 822	74, 000	France, Spain.
Rice.....	61, 100	4, 520	Egypt, Greece, Russia.
Raw horns.....	128, 000	2, 560	England, France.
Bags of vegetable fiber.....	698, 841	29, 360	Austria, Belgium, United States.
Raw marble.....	92, 739	1, 000	America.
Bricks.....	110, 050	900	Turkey.
Pumice-stone.....	602, 674	6, 025	Austria, France, England, United States.
Brimstone.....	5, 155, 160	134, 035	England, France, United States, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway, East Indies
Total.....	.....	8, 636, 500	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Messina for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States of America.....	United States, France, England, Egypt, Greece, Spain, &c.	.....	.....	67	23,083	.....	.....	61	19,970
Austrian.....	Austria, Turkey, Black Sea, Germany, many.	4	3,883	26	7,621	4	3,883	24	7,265
Belgian.....	Belgium, Holland, England, Germany, many.	2	1,839	1	168	2	1,839	.....	.....
British.....	Great Britain, British provinces, United States, France, Turkey, England, &c.	226	153,049	116	24,445	224	152,350	100	21,340
Danish.....	England, Holland, Denmark, Germany, many.	.....	.....	38	5,031	.....	.....	28	3,710
Dutch.....	Holland, Belgium, Russia, Germany, Austria, Turkey.	22	12,394	28	4,080	22	12,394	20	3,450
French.....	France, Turkey, Egypt, Italy.....	320	281,332	17	2,382	315	266,330	16	2,100
German.....	Germany, Russia, Holland, England	.....	.....	20	3,172	.....	.....	14	2,319
Greece.....	Black Sea, Greece, Turkey, Austria, Egypt.	.....	.....	363	68,601	.....	.....	290	56,700
Norwegian.....	Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England, Russia.	.....	.....	25	4,365	.....	.....	20	3,560
Prussian.....	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roman.....	Civita Vecchia.....	.....	.....	1	136	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	Black Sea, Baltic, Turkey, Egypt, &c.	57	76,894	21	5,134	57	76,894	15	3,415
Spanish.....	Greece.....	.....	.....	2	803	.....	.....	2	303
Swedish.....	Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Russia.	.....	.....	7	1,552	.....	.....	5	1,260
Turkish.....	Turkey, Egypt, Black Sea, France	.....	.....	19	2,971	.....	.....	17	2,637
Wallachian.....	Black Sea.....	.....	.....	14	2,063	.....	.....	10	1,420
Italian.....	England, France, Austria, Black Sea, Germany, United States, Holland, Italy, including the considerable coasting trade.	653	233,631	2,493	204,433	650	232,210	2,370	194,472
Total.....	.....	1,284	763,022	3,259	360,214	4,543	745,900	2,992	324,421
						1,274		4,266	1,070,321

F. W. BEHN.

PALERMO, SICILY.

NOVEMBER 15, 1871. (Received December 23.)

The statements of the general commerce of this consular district are not so accurate as I wish them to be, owing to the fact that the custom-house, the Chamber of Commerce, the newspapers, and commercial houses publish no reliable statistics of the imports or exports of Palermo, and the only means I had to obtain even the following scanty information were entirely through private sources.

The arrivals and departures of vessels at this port are obtained through a clerk in the health-office, who furnishes several subscribers with a daily bulletin, and charges \$12 a year to each subscriber for the service.

I endeavored to obtain the statistics of imports and exports from the custom-house, but I was asked 300 francs (\$60) by a clerk, who, with the permission of the collector, was willing to undertake the compilation of them, stating that it would require him at least three months' labor of his spare hours to do so. As I am not authorized by the Government to expend any money for such purpose I would not consent to it. Therefore, statement marked C is thoroughly accurate, but statements A and B are the best that I have been able to obtain under the circumstances.

This last year the export to the United States diminished somewhat; exporters having incurred some losses by the overexportation of fruits of the previous year.

Notwithstanding, the trade tends more to enlarge with the increased intercourse and means of communication with the interior of the island.

It is to be regretted, however, that with the increase of commerce with the United States there has taken place a great falling off of American sailing-vessels. In fact, what was once exported to the United States almost exclusively in American vessels, is now done by foreign. This is owing partly to the decrease of the American flag during the war of the rebellion, and partly on account of the establishment of a regular line of English steamers, that, from the 1st of November until June, carry a large proportion of merchandise from Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Palermo, but principally from the two latter, to New York.

There have been proposals and projects made for an American line of steamers to the Mediterranean, but so far they have come to no practical results.

It is very much to be regretted that so large a trade of export to the United States should be carried in foreign bottoms. Yet as long as the English can build and navigate their steamers cheaper than the Americans there can be no help for it, for shippers will prefer what is the cheaper rate of freight; and were it not that our vessels charge only return freight, when they load in Sicily, there would hardly be an American vessel loading in these ports.

The freight charged by this English line of steamers is only a very slight advance on the customary rate of freight for sailing-vessels.

There are two steamer companies in Palermo, one owning eighteen boats, and carrying the Italian mail four times a week between Naples and Palermo, and once a week between all the other ports of Sicily and Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Cagliari, Malta, and Tunis. This line is subsidized by the government. The other is an independent company with four large steamers, carrying freight and passengers between Marseilles, Sicily, and the Levant. This company intended also to run their vessels to New York, but found that they could not compete with the English.

The increased demand for Sicilian fruits (oranges and lemons) has

greatly expanded the cultivation of their trees; many large fields have been planted with them, and more are getting prepared for such cultivation. Those trees requiring constant irrigation throughout the dry summer months, water is the first element of their growth; hence the necessity of machinery for the collection of it in reservoirs. All the small proprietors of lands have adopted new and improved methods for its collection, thus largely increasing the production of fruits. It is also of great interest to learn that these small proprietors, instead of being mere producers, have gradually become exporters. Formerly they used to sell their produce to the large exporting-houses that shipped it for the United States and England; but now, with the facilities afforded them by the English steamers, they ship their fruit in small installments as it gets ripe, on their own account. This has generalized the trade, and increased the prosperity of the small proprietors without detriment to the larger houses; for, as the produce has increased, likewise has the demand, both from the United States and England, but especially from the former.

I call the attention of the Department to my commercial reports of the last ten years to notice this large increase of commerce. For instance, in 1862 the total value of exportation to the United States was, in fifty-eight American vessels, \$276,238, and in seventeen foreign vessels, \$119,981; total of exportation in 1862, \$396,219. This year it has been as follows: In twenty-four American vessels, \$325,004; in twenty-seven steamers and forty-two sailing-vessels, \$1,451,948; total of exportation in 1871, \$1,776,952. Thus there has been in a decade an increase of \$1,380,733 in the value of exports from the port of Palermo to the United States.

The four consular agencies connected with this consulate do also a considerable business exporting brimstone, Marsala wine, and salt. I inclose commercial returns from Trapani and Marsala. Those of Girgenti and Licata have not yet been received at this office; but I will remit them as soon as they are compiled.

The improvemant that has taken place since this part of the country was annexed to Italy is very great; especially if one recalls the utter state of abandonment and degradation in which these populations were held under the Bourbons of Naples. Of course they are very far back as compared with the more civilized parts of Europe, and a person coming directly from our country may still consider them as semi-civilized; but as compared with what they were before the era of constitutional liberty, they have progressed very much. One instance alone will corroborate this statement. The city of Palermo, containing over 200,000 inhabitants, supported under the Bourbons only 26 public and private schools; and these taught exclusively by the Jesuits, or by priests. Now the number has risen to 200, and mostly taught by civilians.

Public taxes are, however, heavier under this government; but at the same time general prosperity has greatly increased and the price of labor more than tripled. One franc a day was the average price of a man's labor, while now it is from three to three and half. During the rule of the Bourbons one-third of the land of Sicily was owned by religious corporations and kept almost entirely uncultivated. This property, after the suppression of the monastic orders, has passed into the hands of private individuals, and it will yield tenfold.

With the increase of roads and means of transportation, the improvements in agriculture, the increased education of the rural classes, it will not take many years before Sicily will return to what she was once before, under the Roman empire, the *granarium* of Italy.

LUIGI MONTI.

A.—Statement showing the commerce at Palermo for the year ending September 30, 1871.
IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Colonial:				
Cocoa	Not stated	\$6,520 00	Not stated	France and England.
Coffee	do	74,040 00	do	France, England, and colonies.
Indigo	do	1,665 00	do	England.
Pepper	do	8,943 00	do	France and England.
Rum	do	25,370 00	do	United States, via France and England.
Spices	do	2,135 00	do	France and England.
Sugars	do	218,790 00	do	France, England, and Holland.
Tea	do	415 00	do	England.
Woods	do	5,335 00	do	France, England and Austria.
Manufactures:				
Cotton and cotton-yarn	do	477,475 00	do	France and England.
Cotton and wool	do	883,725 00	do	France, England, and Germany.
Earthenware and glass	do	27,765 00	do	Do.
Fancy goods	do	8,343 00	do	France and Germany.
Hardware	do	17,690 00	do	France and England.
Linens	do	109,685 00	do	France, England, and Holland.
Silks	do	73,410 00	do	France and Italy.
Woollens	do	233,025 00	do	France, England, and Germany.
Copper	do	10,530 00	do	France and England.
Divers:				
Copperas	do	5,670 00	do	Do.
Coals	do	353,530 00	do	England.
Deal boards and shooks	do	26,495 00	do	France, United States, and Austria.
Drugs and colors	do	8,070 00	do	France and England.
Fish, dry and salt	do	12,260 00	do	Do.
Flax	do	19,815 00	do	Russia.
Hides and skins	do	88,515 00	do	South America, through France and England.
Iron	do	166,335 00	do	England.
Lead	do	14,215 00	do	France.
Leather	do	10,312 00	do	France and Russia.
Pitch and tar	do	3,750 00	do	England.
Salpeter	do	7,050 00	do	Do.
Stationeries and books	do	7,380 00	do	France and England.
Steel	do	6,275 00	do	Do.
Tin, plates	do	25,470 00	do	Do.
Tobacco	do	44,045 00	do	United States, England, and France.
Wax	do	2,460 00	do	Italy, Germany, and Austria.
Wool	do	550 00	do	Barbary States.
Live stock:				
Cattle	do	130,000 00	do	Italy and Tunis.
Horses	do	35,575 00	do	Italy and Prussia.
Total		3,152,635 00		

B.—Statement showing the commerce at Palermo, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Argols and cream of tartar	222	\$5,650 00	United States, France, and England.
Brimstone	272,302	556,400 00	United States, France, England, and Germany.
Corn and grain	125,625	223,920 00	France.
Essences	8,887	14,775 00	United States, France, and England.
Fish, salted and in oil	3,136	31,370 00	France, England, and Italy.
Fruit, almonds, walnuts, filberts	14,640	108,025 00	United States, France, England, and Germany.
oranges and lemons	1,448,540	2,747,570 00	Do.
Lemon-juice	402	40,440 00	Do.
Linseed	5,082	29,680 00	Do.
Licorice paste	76	1,945 00	Do.
Macaroni	3,500	6,750 00	Do.
Manna	686	34,375 00	Do.
Oil, linseed	20	48,010 00	France.
olive	2,996	50,000 00	United States, France, and England.
lemon	250	75,685 00	Do.
Rags	3,453	2,731,835 00	United States, France, Germany, and Italy.
Sumac	543,367	40,255 00	France, England, and Italy.
Skins of kid	13,419	136,620 00	United States and Italy.
Wine	1,820	68,645 00	Do.
Sundry other articles .....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	6,952,450 00	.....

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Palermo for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Austrian	6	3,426	31	6,687	6	3,426	31	6,687
Belgian	Belgium	125	87,576	145	32,322	125	87,576	145	32,322
British	England	27	13,500	17	3,458	27	13,500	17	3,458
.....	United States .....	.....	.....	18	1,840	.....	.....	18	1,840
Danish	Denmark .....	.....	.....	24	8,990	.....	.....	24	8,990
Dutch	Holland	36	41,738	24	3,410	36	41,738	24	3,410
French	France .....	.....	.....	58	11,740	.....	.....	58	11,740
Greek	Greece .....	.....	.....	15	4,112	.....	.....	15	4,112
German Empire	Germany	495	163,809	989	52,568	495	163,809	989	52,568
Italian	Italy	24	9,675	40	10,245	24	9,675	40	10,245
.....	France .....	.....	.....	35	8,930	.....	.....	35	8,930
.....	England .....	.....	.....	25	7,340	.....	.....	25	7,340
.....	United States .....	.....	.....	18	4,795	.....	.....	18	4,795
Norwegian	Sweden and Norway .....	.....	.....	21	4,220	.....	.....	21	4,220
Ottoman	Turkey .....	.....	.....	12	3,110	.....	.....	12	3,110
Russian	Black Sea .....	.....	.....	6	1,325	.....	.....	6	1,325
Spanish	Spain .....	.....	.....	24	8,276	.....	.....	24	8,276
United States	United States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	737	328,714	1,502	168,488	737	328,714	1,502	169,488
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,239	498,202	.....	.....	2,239	498,202

D.—Navigation and commerce of the United States at the port of Palermo during the year ending September 30, 1871.

VESSELS.				CARGOES.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Inward.		Outward.	
No. of Vessels	Where from.	No. of Vessels	Where for.	No. of Vessels	Articles.	Value.	Articles.
1	Leghorn	1	New York	1	Ballast	\$13,265 00	In American vessels: 20,000 cantars brimstone; stone; 9,500 bags sumac; 1,360 bales rags; 191 bags almonds; 925 bags shelled almonds; 652 bags filberts; 275 bags canary-seed; 420 boxes macaroni; 66,432 boxes oranges; 26,367 boxes lemons. Value of \$325,004.
2	New York	1	Boston	1	do	14,728 00	
1	Malta	1	Messina	1	Gas-oil	\$9,500 00	
2	Licata	1	Boston	1	Ballast	9,845 00	
1	do	1	New York	1	do	16,396 00	
1	do	1	do	1	do	15,066 00	
1	Bilboa	1	do	1	do	11,236 00	
1	Trieste	1	do	1	do	10,106 00	
1	Genoa	1	do	1	do	30,020 00	
1	Greenock	1	Boston	1	do	11,550 00	
1	New York	1	New York	1	do	14,030 00	
1	Alexandria	1	do	1	Gas-oil	23,000 00	
2	Girgenti	1	do	1	Ballast	13,160 00	In foreign vessels: 84,462 cantars brimstone; 49,675 bags sumac; 4,150 bales rags; 450 bags almonds; 2,450 boxes shelled almonds; 592 bags walnuts; 850 bags filberts; 393 barrels argols; 350 pipes wine; 113 jars lemon-oil; 278 barrels olive-oil; 200 bags canary-seed; 95 bags hemp-seed; 2,100 boxes macaroni; 145 cases manna; 230,760 boxes oranges; 226,668 boxes lemons. Value of \$1,451,948.49.
1	Leghorn	1	Boston	1	do	14,112 00	
1	Operto	1	New York	1	do	12,275 00	
1	Trieste	1	do	1	do	8,690 00	
1	Terranova	1	do	1	do	13,538 00	
1	Gibraltar	1	do	1	do	15,850 00	
1	Marsala	1	do	1	do	16,350 00	
1	Genoa	1	do	1	do	12,680 00	
1	Leghorn	1	do	1	do	15,025 00	
1	Messina	1	Philadelphia	1	do	12,715 00	
1	Bangor	1	New York	1	do	10,445 00	
1	do	1	do	1	Shooks	5,050 00	
24	do	24	do	1	do	28,775 00	
				24		325,004 00	
						1,451,948 49	
						1,776,952 49	

Classes of vessels entered: 9 barks, 13 brigs, 2 schooners; classes of vessels cleared: 9 barks, 13 brigs, 2 schooners; aggregate tonnage entered, 8,276.

SPEZIA.

DECEMBER 24, 1871. (Received January 16, 1872.)

I have the honor to inclose herewith a report showing the exports and imports at this port for the year ending September 30, 1871; also a statement of the navigation for the same period.

The duties computed upon imports only comprise those of the custom-house; the octroi or Crown duties are not included, as the latter are only paid upon certain articles, which are consumed or used within the city limits. Articles *in transitu* pay no town duties. The sale of the octroi duties for the coming year at public auction realized the city 280,000 francs.

These reports do not include the articles used in the naval arsenal at this place, as all those, such as provisions, material, &c., are furnished under government contracts, and pay neither custom-house nor octroi duties.

Although I have found great difficulty in procuring the inclosed statistical information, for reasons stated in my dispatch No. 118, still I am of the opinion that they are reliable; nothing can be more so until the government publishes its own annual reports, which will be done some time within the coming year.

I must however state that the quantities and valuations do not give an accurate idea of all provisions, &c., consumed, and articles used at this place, only those entering seaward; for nearly 40 per cent. more reaches here by land transit from the commercial cities of Genoa and Leghorn. Spezia being essentially a naval and military stronghold, the first in that respect in Italy, will be one of the strongest in the Mediterranean when this government plan shall be completed.

WILLIAM T. RICE.

Statement showing the commerce at Spezia for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Acid, muriatic..... tons..	21. 27	\$2, 132 60	\$73 65	France.
Alcohol, under 22°..... gallons..	6, 810. 00	248 00	15 47	Do.
Alcohol, over 22°..... do.....	22, 027. 00	1, 110 00	87 45	Austria.
Do..... do.....	41, 269. 00	2, 000 00	157 60	France.
Do..... do.....	19, 322. 00	935 20	73 70	England.
Antiquities.....		138 00	Free	France.
Anvils..... tons..	4. 10	656 00	49 20	Do.
Beer, in barrels..... gallons..	9. 00	2 00	14	England.
Bark, for tanning..... tons..	1. 20	50 00	Free	America.
Reef, salt..... pounds..	176. 00	18 00	3 20	France.
Blankets, woolen..... do.....	44. 00	36 00	2 77	Do.
Bran..... tons..	64. 29	1, 028 60	96 44	Turkey.
Books..... pounds..	220. 00	74 00	3 00	England.
Do..... do.....	500. 00	168 00	4 65	France.
Bitumen..... tons..	36. 76	3, 308 00	Free	Do.
Bricks, fine..... do.....	6. 19	247 60	21 46	Do.
Bottles, common..... number..	1, 008. 00	40 20	4 03	Do.
Bottles, large..... do.....	218. 00	128 80	8 72	Do.
Cocoa, in berries..... tons..	0. 24	24 80	9 30	Spain.
Coffee..... do.....	0. 15	618 60	204 20	France.
Do..... do.....	12. 12	3, 635 00	1, 211 70	Do.
Do..... do.....	1. 91	574 20	191 40	Holland.
Do..... do.....	1. 18	355 20	118 40	America.
Confectionery..... pounds..	22. 00	4 00	80	Do.
Do..... do.....	11. 00	2 40	40	France.
Colors, various..... tons..	0. 56	296 00	3 91	England.
Do..... do.....	0. 34	157 20	3 05	France.
Chocolate..... pounds..	11. 00	4 00	50	Do.
Carob, fruit of..... tons..	54. 50	980 00	163 50	Spain.
Do..... do.....	26. 14	302 40	78 41	France.

Statement showing the commerce at Spezia, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported
Carob, fruit of..... tons..	17. 82	\$510 80	\$53 47	Greece.
Candles, stearine..... do..	0. 19	74 80	3 74	France.
Cheese..... pounds..	128. 00	12 60	1 62	Roman province.
Do..... do..	1, 483. 00	148 00	4 67	Holland.
Do..... do..	770. 00	77 00	2 42	Switzerland.
Do..... do..	1, 608. 00	174 60	7 80	France.
Canvas, hemp..... tons..	2. 00	480 00	80 52	England.
Canvas, tarred..... pounds..	105. 00	67 20	7 20	France.
Carpets..... do..	45. 00	23 40	2 72	Do.
Cotton, spun..... do..	11. 00	7 80	30	Do.
Clothing, woolen..... do..	55. 00	125 00	7 00	Do.
Carpets, woolen..... do..	13. 00	7 20	1 20	Austria.
Do..... do..	81. 00	45 00	6 41	France.
Clocks..... number..	69. 00	269 80	41 29	Do.
Clocks, machinery for..... pounds..	110. 00	9 00	5 00	Do.
Clocks, cases for..... number..	4. 00	8 00	1 20	Do.
Copper, in sheets..... tons..	34. 48	16, 136 60	551 70	England.
Copper bars..... do..	2. 07	1, 198 20	43 05	France.
Copper wire..... pounds..	15. 00	14 00	17	Do.
Chalk..... tons..	12. 00	72 00	Free	Do.
Cement..... do..	4. 26	65 40	Free	Do.
Do..... do..	565. 00	60, 546 00	Free	Enland.
Coal..... do..	3, 314. 60	24, 460 00	Free	Do.
Do..... do..	8, 980. 88	71, 844 00	Free	France.
Do..... do..	339. 00	2, 712 00	Free	Austria.
Cigars..... number..	100. 00	2 00	1 00	America.
Drapery, common..... pounds..	688. 00	302 00	30 80	France.
Do..... do..	304. 00	220 80	13 80	England.
Drapery, fine..... do..	66. 00	64 00	5 62	France.
Do..... do..	4. 00	4 00	40	America.
Engines, steam..... tons..	1. 86	480 00	11 17	England.
Do..... do..	0. 28	60 00	1 44	France.
Fruits, dried..... pounds..	191. 00	4 60	1 39	Do.
Fish, in oil..... do..	24. 00	2 40	22	Do.
Fish, salt..... tons..	0. 63	77 80	5 03	America.
Do..... do..	0. 45	51 00	20	France.
Fancy work, woolen..... pounds..	11. 00	20 00	1 40	Do.
Flour..... tons..	0. 69	24 60	1 72	America.
Fire-wood..... do..	2. 00	12 00	Free	France.
Furniture, common..... pounds..	348. 00	34 00	3 14	Do.
Furniture, fine..... do..	123. 00	23 40	5 60	Do.
Fowling-pieces..... number..	2. 00	14 00	1 20	America.
Flowers, artificial..... pounds..	2. 00	20 00	2 40	France.
Fancy goods, divers..... do..	.....	140 00	14 00	England.
Grain..... tons..	436. 36	16, 585 00	654 54	Russia.
Grain, various sorts..... do..	14. 80	296 00	22 20	France.
Grindstones..... number..	6. 00	3 60	Free	Do.
Glass-panes..... tons..	5. 12	716 80	44 33	Do.
Herbs, medical..... pounds..	176. 00	48 00	80	America.
Hides, raw..... tons..	19. 86	1, 191 60	Free	Do.
Hats, felt and cloth..... do..	.....	46 00	4 60	England.
Iron, oxide of..... tons..	4. 82	1, 141 00	16 70	Do.
Do..... do..	0. 11	23 00	36	France.
Ink, common..... pounds..	154. 00	70 00	1 40	England.
India-rubber..... do..	272. 00	48 80	6 20	France.
Iron, cast..... tons..	203. 55	10, 177 40	Free	Do.
Do..... do..	6. 50	65 00	Free	England.
Iron castings..... tons..	17. 18	1, 482 60	128 23	Do.
Iron, in bars..... do..	136. 09	13, 580 40	1, 088 70	France.
Do..... do..	20. 24	1, 694 20	161 94	England.
Iron wire..... pounds..	167. 00	12 00	1 06	Do.
Do..... do..	2, 060. 00	132 80	13 75	France.
Iron-work, simple..... do..	2, 053. 00	136 80	19 58	Do.
Do..... tons..	8. 32	1, 325 60	166 36	England.
Iron work, fine..... pounds..	198. 00	14 20	2 16	France.
Iron-plate, thick..... tons..	5. 10	611 20	40 77	Do.
Do..... do..	129. 17	15, 299 80	1, 033 34	England.
Iron-plate, thin..... do..	2. 18	268 00	34 68	France.
Do!..... do..	19. 41	2, 407 20	310 62	England.
Iron, slag..... do..	515. 00	2, 134 40	Free	Do.
Jars, earthen..... do..	0. 56	34 80	3 54	Do.
Do..... do..	0. 21	12 60	1 25	France.
Linen, superior..... pounds..	38. 00	24 00	1 70	England.
Do..... do..	84. 00	47 20	3 80	France.
Do..... do..	108. 00	61 00	4 90	Austria.
Lead, ore..... do..	1. 00	80 00	Free	England.
Do..... tons..	6, 698. 00	301, 410 00	Free	Sardinia.
Medicines..... pounds..	18. 00	6 00	1 60	France.

Statement showing the commerce at Spezia, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Mattresses, woolen pounds..	101. 00	\$16 40	\$0 92	France.
Manuscripts		64 00	Free	Do.
Mats, straw do.	31. 00	40	26	Do.
Machinery, small tons.	1. 98	2, 988 00	7 61	Do.
Machinery, various do.		40 00	21 30	Do.
Mirrors pounds.	74. 00	34 00	4 08	Do.
Marble slabs, polished number.	1. 00	4 00	30	Do.
Materials, building tons.	70. 00	420 00	Free	Roman provinces.
Do do.	44. 79	268 60	Free	France.
Do do.	40. 00	240 00	Free	England.
Oil, mineral do.	2. 23	275 00	23 43	America.
Do do.	2. 08	252 00	21 72	England.
Do do.	4. 57	639 20	47 44	France.
Oil, linseed do.	5. 51	661 60	55 13	Do.
Olives, pickled pounds.	132. 00	3 60	83	Do.
Ocher, ground tons.	0. 29	35 00	1 75	Do.
Pepper pounds.	22. 00	2 00	80	Do.
Do do.	761. 00	69 20	27 60	England.
Do do.	122. 00	12 00	4 80	Holland.
Paint, black tons.	0. 16	16 40	1 14	France.
Perfumeries pounds.	9. 00	3 40	48	Do.
Plants, various do.	132. 00	3 60	Free	Do.
Pigs number.	2. 00	16 00	80	England.
Paper, white pounds.	282. 00	43 00	2 56	France.
Pistols, common number.	2. 00	4 00	60	Do.
Paint-brushes pounds.	132. 00	24 00	1 20	Do.
Rope, hemp tons.	39. 41	5, 563 00	236 44	England.
Ribbons, silk pounds.	4. 00	40 00	1 20	France.
Rails, for railroads tons.	4. 39	260 00	8 78	England.
Sugar, refined do.	13. 00	2, 339 20	649 80	Holland.
Do do.	24. 81	4, 465 20	1, 259 55	France.
Sugar, unrefined pounds.	55. 00	3 60	90	America.
Do tons.	27. 91	4, 155 80	1, 006 38	France.
Do do.	0. 61	91 40	21 96	England.
Do do.	8. 06	1, 208 80	238 86	Holland.
Soda, carbonate of pounds.	130. 00	6 80	05	France.
Do do.	110. 00	6 00	05	England.
Soap, common tons.	2. 82	356 20	29 67	France.
Spices, various pounds.	88. 00	12 00	2 40	Do.
Sponges, common do.	286. 00	39 00	5 20	Do.
Silk, waste do.	7. 00	13 60	1 20	Do.
Silk handkerchiefs do.	57. 00	636 00	13 51	Do.
Swords number.	5. 00	10 00	1 50	Do.
Straw, for hats, fine pounds.	192. 00	324 00	78	Do.
Steel, in bars tons.	9. 42	1, 884 60	226 13	Do.
Do pounds.	44. 00	4 00	50	England.
Sulphur, refined tons.	7. 95	5 57	Free	France.
Texture, woolen, raw pounds.	433. 00	319 00	17 60	Do.
Texture, woolen, bleached do.	81. 00	60 20	4 54	Do.
Texture, woolen, colored do.	57. 00	62 40	4 05	Do.
Do do.	4. 00	1 60	31	America.
Texture, woolen, printed do.	9. 00	12 00	80	France.
Texture, cotton and wool do.	40. 00	108 00	7 20	Do.
Do do.	55. 00	150 00	10 00	Switzerland.
Texture, cotton, pure do.	173. 00	102 60	7 90	France.
Do do.	165. 00	97 40	7 50	England.
Texture, woolen do.	40. 00	86 80	5 04	Do.
Do do.	740. 00	1, 721 20	92 68	France.
Do do.	9. 00	20 80	1 12	America.
Do do.	117. 00	275 60	14 84	Austria.
Do do.	161. 00	379 60	20 52	Switzerland.
Texture, felt, tarred do.	165. 00	24 00	75	England.
Texture, silk, pure do.	15. 00	140 00	4 20	France.
Texture, silk, mixed do.	20. 00	100 80	5 40	Do.
Texture, trimmings do.	9. 00	232 00	9 60	Do.
Timber, for ship-building		62, 430 00	Free	Do.
Timber, sawed		1, 800 00	Free	Do.
Tools, wooden pounds.	455. 00	24 80	2 48	England.
Toys do.	194. 00	80 16	5 44	France.
Textures, esparto-grass do.	1, 540. 00	64 00	2 80	Do.
Tin, in sheets tons.	3. 73	596 40	59 65	Do.
Do do.	2. 65	423 40	42 39	England.
Coals, various do.	3. 22	1, 232 00	51 60	France.
Do do.	1. 28	391 20	20 46	England.
Tiles, for roofing number.	62, 449. 00	372 00	Free	Do.
Tubes, earthen do.	873. 00	17 40	Free	France.
Tobacco pounds.	2. 00	3 20	1 60	Turkey.
Varnish do.	90. 00	14 60	82	France.
Velvet, cotton do.	4. 00	6 00	30	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Spezia, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Water, mineral.....pounds..	237. 00	\$6 20	\$0 21	France.
Wine, in casks.....gallons..	22, 246. 00	1, 134 40	149 00	Do.
Do.....do.....	1, 362. 00	68 40	3 00	Spain.
Wine, in bottles.....number..	234. 00	70 00	7 02	France.
Do.....do.....	12. 00	3 00	36	England.
Wine, spirits of, bottles.....do.....	14. 00	5 60	24	America.
Wine, spirits of, composition.....do.....	15. 00	6 00	1 80	Do.
Do.....do.....	70. 00	25 60	1 66	France.
Wool, raw.....tons.....	0. 77	338 00	Free.....	Do.
Ware, earthen, common.....do.....	0. 95	74 80	1 49	Do.
Do.....do.....	5. 05	198 00	10 10	England.
Ware, earthen, finer.....pounds..	57. 00	2 60	42	France.
Ware, hard, superior.....tons.....	3. 68	616 80	73 23	England.
Do.....do.....	1. 99	278 20	41 42	France.
Ware, porcelain.....pounds..	352. 00	36 00	7 95	England.
Do.....do.....	271. 00	36 80	5 32	France.
Ware, glass.....do.....	134. 00	14 20	1 83	England.
Do.....do.....	48. 00	13 20	66	France.
Ware, glass, fine.....do.....	253. 00	117 00	5 06	Do.
Ware, glass, superior.....tons.....	0. 96	106 60	9 24	Do.
Total.....		673, 167 53	11, 929 38	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs.	Charges.	Countries whither exported.
Antiquities.....		\$8 40	None.....	France.
Beef, salt.....tons.....	0. 03	12 52	do.....	America.
Colors, various.....do.....	0. 78	410 60	do.....	Do.
Cheese.....do.....	0. 09	29 34	do.....	Do.
Candles, stearine.....do.....	0. 03	5 00	do.....	Do.
Cork, worked.....do.....	0. 14	10 00	do.....	France.
Chestnuts.....do.....	0. 12	4 12	do.....	America.
Drapery, common.....pounds..	13. 00	10 00	do.....	France.
Fruits, preserved.....tons.....	0. 05	9 00	do.....	America.
Fish, in oil.....do.....	0. 06	30 00	do.....	Do.
Furniture, common.....do.....	0. 23	37 00	do.....	France.
Grain.....do.....	0. 50	30 50	do.....	America.
Do.....do.....	2. 00	42 00	do.....	France.
Iron, in bars.....do.....	396. 00	25 20	do.....	America.
Do.....do.....	400. 00	25 60	do.....	France.
Lead, in pigs.....tons.....	3, 785. 00	366, 388 00	do.....	Italy.
Line, quick.....do.....	0. 20	10 00	do.....	France.
Marble, slabs of.....number..	2. 00	8 00	do.....	Do.
Marble, in blocks.....tons.....	56. 83	674 17	do.....	Do.
Do.....do.....	1. 10	11 22	do.....	Turkey.
Do.....do.....	3. 90	39 80	do.....	Roman province.
Manganese.....do.....	0. 03	1 00	do.....	France.
Mattresses, woolen.....do.....	0. 05	17 20	do.....	Do.
Manure.....do.....	16. 13	96 60	do.....	Do.
Mushrooms, dry.....do.....	1. 32	250 00	do.....	America.
Olive-oil.....do.....	9. 13	1, 552 00	do.....	Do.
Pastry.....pounds..	44. 00	1 80	do.....	England.
Roots, for brushes.....tons.....	0. 30	8 00	do.....	France.
Sardines, salt.....do.....	0. 05	14 00	do.....	America.
Scrap-iron.....do.....	4. 00	82 40	do.....	France.
Stones, paving.....do.....	727. 70	21, 831 00	do.....	America.
Silver, from lead-ore.....do.....	1. 575	90, 877 00	do.....	Italy.
Texture, cotton.....do.....	0. 09	144 00	do.....	France.
woolen.....pounds..	18. 00	41 60	do.....	Do.
Timber, sawed.....		575 28	do.....	Do.
Vegetables, fresh.....tons.....	0. 80	32 00	do.....	America.
Vinegar.....gallons..	82. 00	16 00	do.....	Do.
Wine, in barrels.....do.....	644. 00	185 81	do.....	Do.
Wine, in bottles.....number..	761. 00	116 40	do.....	Do.
Walnuts.....tons.....	0. 06	2 05	do.....	Do.
		483, 663 61		

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Spezia, Italy, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	429	33, 111	886	43, 723	1, 315	76, 834
English.....			11	3, 007	11	3, 007
Russian.....			2	1, 088	2	1, 088
French.....	1	827	2	128	3	955
Austrian.....			1	206	1	206
Swedish.....			1	373	1	373
Total.....	430	33, 938	903	48, 525	1, 333	82, 463

Flag.	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	428	32, 807	830	37, 904	1, 258	70, 711
English.....			10	2, 383	10	2, 383
Russian.....			2	1, 088	2	1, 088
French.....	1	827	3	506	4	1, 333
Austrian.....			1	206	1	206
Swedish.....			1	373	1	373
Total.....	429	33, 634	847	42, 460	1, 276	76, 094

TRAPANI, SICILY.

Statement showing the commerce at Trapani for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Brandy.....liters..	700	\$115 15	\$16 20	Turkey.
Oxen.....head..	24	389 00	68 00	Do.
Pit-coal.....kilograms..	1,360,600	3, 902 00	Free.....	England.
Grass cordage.....do..	20, 898	360 20	53 00	Turkey.
Coffee.....do..	862	226 00	81 20	England.
Do.....do..	23, 876	7, 244 33	2, 252 60	France.
Dates, (fruit).....do..	622	106 75	10 80	Turkey.
Wax, rough.....do..	3, 422	1, 937 00	57 40	Do.
Horses.....head..	8	235 45	9 30	Do.
Grass for ropes.....kilograms..	450, 180	5, 244 00	Free.....	Do.
Iron.....do..	30, 000	1, 037 00	226 00	France.
Do.....do..	3, 500	73 00	26 00	Turkey.
Cheese.....do..	3, 060	335 00	23 00	England.
Young bulls.....head..	29	302 00	26 00	Turkey.
Wheat.....kilograms..	144, 149	5, 566 00	203 00	England.
Do.....do..	1,026,551	47, 260 00	1, 453 17	Turkey.
Barley and beans.....do..	55, 322	1, 547 00	78 00	England.
Do.....do..	52, 315	1, 090 00	73 00	Turkey.
Timber.....do..		6, 178 00	Free.....	Austria.
Do.....do..		115 15	Free.....	France.
Do.....do..		9 25	Free.....	England.
Clay bricks.....number..	7, 164	58 00	Free.....	France.
Oil, fixed.....liters..	465	35 00	4 18	Turkey.
Saltfish.....kilograms..	175, 506	15, 213 00	560 00	Do.
Do.....do..	9, 600	854 00	64 00	England.
Do.....do..	2, 400	547 00	20 80	United States.
Pepper.....do..	1, 440	234 00	118 00	France.
Tissues.....do..	627	380 00	101 00	Tunis.
Do.....do..	47	32 00	62	France.

Statement showing the commerce at Trapani, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Tissues.....kilograms..	613	\$1, 175 00	\$111 80	England.
Leaf tobacco.....do...	4, 304	947 00	1, 055 00	Do.
Earthenware.....do...	3, 697	420 75	80 75	Do.
Do.....do...	2, 833	101 00	31 30	France.
Calves.....head...	8	45 15	3 10	Turkey.
Cows.....do...	5	56 70	6 25	Do.
Sugar.....kilograms..	8, 586	1, 462 00	405 00	England.
Do.....do...	185, 171	33, 689 00	8, 730 00	France.
Total.....		138, 521 88	15, 954 47	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Oats.....kilograms..	140, 000	\$3, 939	France.
Cordage.....do...	25, 220	242	Turkey.
Wooden hoops.....pieces..	14, 900	33	Do.
Do.....do...	127, 000	300	France.
Wooden staves.....meters..	600	37	Turkey.
Do.....do...	10, 600	107	France.
Cheese.....kilograms..	308	66	Turkey.
Do.....do...	120	32	England.
Do.....do...	160	34	France.
Wheat.....do...	35, 600	1, 339	Do.
Do.....do...	52, 152	2, 785	Turkey.
Barley and beans.....do...	180, 052	6, 648	Do.
Do.....do...	501, 476	9, 557	France.
Do.....do...	427, 200	14, 075	England.
Vegetables.....do...	19, 360	378	Turkey.
Do.....do...	100	3	France.
Do.....do...	800	16	Greece.
Potatoes.....do...	29, 560	338	Turkey.
Rough stone.....do...	512, 400	596	Do.
Salt fish.....do...	14, 900	1, 685	France.
Do.....do...	12, 623	1, 256	Turkey.
Do.....do...	16, 200	1, 796	England.
Do.....do...	46, 500	5, 260	Greece.
Macaroni.....do...	16, 400	633	Turkey.
Do.....do...	800	75	France.
Marine salt.....tons...	16, 085	19, 068	Sweden and Norway.
Do.....do...	4, 018	3, 092	England.
Do.....do...	422	459	Greece.
Do.....do...	2, 911	3, 425	France.
Do.....do...	986	1, 254	Brazil.
Do.....do...	170	245	Germany.
Do.....do...	2, 312	2, 755	East Indies.
Do.....do...	3, 843	4, 415	Russia.
Do.....do...	5, 470	8, 434	United States.
Do.....do...	113	160	Holland.
Do.....do...	56	82	Algiers.
Do.....do...	263	387	Turkey.
Do.....do...	1, 248	1, 637	Do.
Seeds.....kilograms..	1, 359, 234	85, 377	France.
Do.....do...	911, 649	39, 455	England.
Wooden utensils.....do...	98, 400	2, 320	Turkey.
Do.....do...	82, 800	1, 915	France.
Wine.....liters...	1, 600	150	Sweden.
Do.....do...	4, 200	400	England.
Do.....do...	91, 100	4, 318	Turkey.
Total.....		230, 578	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Trapani for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Italy			1	131	1	131
	France			2	577	2	577
	England			1	130	1	130
	Austria						
	Turkey						
British	Italy	3	1,954	14	3,080	17	5,034
	Spain			4	880	4	880
	England			3	660	3	660
	France			1	220	1	220
	United States						
Dutch	England			1	168	1	168
	Italy			1	140	1	140
	Holland						
French	Italy			1	317	1	317
	France			3	238	3	238
German.....	Italy			1	170	1	170
	Brazil						
Grecian.....	Turkey			1	132	1	132
	France			3	550	3	550
Italian	Italy	104	52,600	165	9,747	269	62,347
	France			47	962	47	962
	Algeria						
	Tunis	26	13,500			26	13,500
Norwegian.....	France			4	1,396	4	1,396
	England			4	1,419	4	1,419
	Austria			1	349	1	349
	Turkey			5	1,745	5	1,745
	Spain			17	5,933	17	5,933
	Italy			14	4,886	14	4,886
	Norway						
	Brazil						
	Sweden						
Russian.....	Italy			10	3,809	10	3,809
	Spain			2	760	2	760
	Turkey			1	380	1	380
	Denmark						
	Russia						
	Norway						
	England						
Spanish.....	Italy			2	485	2	485
	England						
Swedish	England			1	335	1	335
	Spain			5	1,635	5	1,635
	Italy			2	654	2	654
	Tunis			1	300	1	300
	Turkey			2	681	2	681
	Sweden						
	Brazil						
	Russia						
United States.....	Italy			3	1,873	3	1,873
	Spain			1	1,308	1	1,308
	United States						
	Total.....	133	68,054	324	46,050	457	114,104
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Italy			1	131	1	131
	France			1	314	1	314
	England						
	Austria			1	130	1	130
	Turkey			1	263	1	263
British.....	Italy			3	660	3	660
	Spain						
	England	3	1,954	18	3,960	21	5,914
	France						

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Trapani, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United States			1	220	1	220
Dutch	England						
	Italy			1	140	1	140
	Holland			1	168	1	168
French	Italy						
	France			4	555	4	555
German	Italy						
	Brazil			1	170	1	170
Grecian	Turkey			4	682	4	682
	France						
Italian	Italy	130	66,100	160	8,992	290	75,092
	France			32	967	32	967
	Algeria			20	750	20	750
	Tunis						
Norwegian	France						
	England			2	698	2	698
	Austria						
	Turkey						
	Spain						
	Italy						
	Norway			38	13,262	38	13,262
	Brazil			2	721	2	721
	Sweden			3	1,047	3	1,047
Russian	Italy						
	Spain						
	Turkey						
	Denmark			6	2,289	6	2,289
	Russia			4	1,520	4	1,520
	Norway			2	760	2	760
	England			1	380	1	380
Spanish	Italy			1	161	1	161
	England			1	324	1	324
Swedish	England						
	Spain						
	Italy			1	335	1	335
	Tunis						
	Turkey						
	Sweden			7	2,289	7	2,289
	Brazil			2	681	2	681
	Russia			1	300	1	390
United States	Italy						
	Spain						
	United States			4	3,181	4	3,181
	Total	133	68,054	324	46,050	457	114,104

L. MARRONE.

VENICE.

OCTOBER 1, 1871. (Received October 31.)

The statistical tables of the trade of Venice in the year 1870, compared with 1869, which were published by our Chamber of Commerce in June last, do not show that progressive improvement which was manifested by the reports of the preceding years since the union of Venetia with the kingdom of Italy; but when the prejudicial effects of the Franco-Germanic war on the general trade of Europe are taken into consideration, it will not cause surprise that some branches of the trade of Venice have suffered temporary depression under their influence.

In addition to the prescribed tabular returns of commerce and navigation, A to C, the two tables I subjoin, marked 1 and 2, will afford useful information regarding the present improving condition of the commerce of the port.

Table No. 1 shows the amount of trade by sea in 1870, compared with

1869 with foreign ports, and also with other ports of Italy. By this it will be seen that in 1870 there was a falling off in the amount of the imports from foreign states of, Italian livres 4,701,587, and an increase in the amount of the exports to the same states of, Italian livres 6,608,812. It will be seen by this table that the decrease of trade has been principally with the northern and western nations of Europe, and that the imports from the United States in 1870 were more than in 1869, by Italian livres 544,889. But the most important and remarkable items in this table are those relating to the trade with Egypt and with Austria; the trade with Egypt showing an increase of Italian livres 4,014,705 in the imports, and of Italian livres 1,130,985 in the exports, while the trade with Austria shows a decrease of Italian livres 2,618,104 in the imports, and an increase of no less than Italian livres 8,708,108 in the exports; and in the total amount of imports and exports by sea, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances of the war, there is only a very small difference in favor of 1869.

The less favorable result of the year 1870 has not, however, caused any relaxation of the exertions of the chamber of commerce and the Venetians in general to extend their trade, but, on the contrary, it has tended to increase their activity and enterprise, which is rendered manifest by the table No. 2, recently published by the chamber of commerce, which shows the extent of the trade with Egypt, the East Indies, Turkey, and Greece, in the year 1870, compared with 1869, and in the first four months of 1871, compared with the same period of 1870, by which it is shown that the total quantity of the various descriptions of goods imported from those countries in 1870 exceeded that of the previous year by more than 40 per cent., and that in the first four months of 1871 it amounted to *very near four times* the quantity imported in the same period of 1870, while the export trade to those countries, which has only recently been developed, is rapidly augmenting.

It will be observed with interest in the United States that the article which has principally afforded the means of thus vastly increasing the Oriental trade of Venice has been cotton, the importations of which from Egypt and the East Indies in the first four months of the present year amounted to 7,833,100 kilograms, besides 300,000 kilograms which were received from Genoa by railroad.

It will likewise be seen with satisfaction from the returns which I now send of the commerce of Venice with the United States during the past twelve months, that the importations of cotton from that country have been resumed, and that since the publication of the table No. 2, three cargoes, consisting of ——— bales have been received from thence, and a continuation of these importations will probably render the trade of the port with the United States much more important in 1872. This rapid and important development of Oriental trade has manifestly been produced by the establishment of a regular line of steam communication with Egypt and the Levant, in conjunction with the Brenner railway; and the facilities Venice now possesses of speedy and economical conveyance for goods to Switzerland have opened to Venice a wide field for traffic with the extensive industrial districts of lower Germany as well as of Switzerland, to which this port now offers greater advantages for the transit of goods, both as regards economy and expenditure, than any other port of the Adriatic or Mediterranean.

The Venetians, alive to the advantages derivable from regular lines of steamships, are now organizing a new company, denominated the Adriatic Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of twelve millions and a half of Italian livres, with a view not only of establishing a regular direct

communication with Bombay, but also of promoting direct trade with other countries. The shares for this company have been exuberantly subscribed for.

Besides the above-named steam navigation company, another joint stock company has been established, denominated the Maritime Company, with a capital of one million Italian livres, for the purpose of building ships, for which Venice possesses eminent advantages, not only as regards the excellent quality of oak timber produced in this country, but likewise as regards able contractors and economy of workmanship. A vessel of 366 tons register, which was recently purchased on the stocks by an English ship-owner, and registered under the British flag, has just sailed on her first voyage. The buyer was so well satisfied with the operation that he expressed his intention of making further purchases.

The wire rigging, anchors, chains, &c., were sent out from England.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The maritime works for the improvement of the port, the particulars of which were given in my report of last year, are all in progress of execution, and more or less in an advanced state. The attention of the chamber of commerce and of the municipality has in the past twelve months been directed to the accomplishment of another work of great importance to the interest of commerce and to the security of the city, *i. e.*, to the providing of suitable warehouses for the deposit of petroleum in a position so remote as not to endanger the city in case of fire. For this object an island of the Lagoon, called Sessola, has been appropriated, distant about two miles southwest of Venice, where, in case of fire, the currents, which there run in an opposite direction to the tide here, would prevent the burning liquid from flowing toward the city.

On this island numerous spacious warehouses have been built for the exclusive purpose of depositing petroleum under regulations of strict discipline. The warehouses are divided, and have a channel between each of them to receive and carry off the liquid that may escape. The security thus afforded, being such as cannot be obtained in any other port in Italy, will probably render this the principal port for the introduction of petroleum into this country, and tend to augment the trade with the United States.

AGRICULTURE.

Grain.—The inclemency of the winter, and the continued falls of snow till a late period, much retarded and prejudiced the semination of the wheat, particularly in the northern part of these provinces. In the lower parts the prospects of the crop were at first favorable, but the weather subsequently changed and destroyed the hopes which had there been formed. Generally the crops in the Venetian provinces and throughout Italy have proved very deficient, and the prices of wheat, which have been for a long time equal to the prices in England, are now 30 to 32 francs per 100 kilograms, equal to 7s. per bushel. The maize crops are likewise deficient, and importations have been made from the Danube, which are selling at prices equal to 3s. 6d. and 3s. 8d. per bushel. Barley and oats are but little cultivated in these provinces.

The continually advancing prices of all descriptions of grain now pre-occupy the attention of the government.

VINTAGE.

The vintage, which is very important to the interests of land-owners in these provinces, is an abundant one.

SILK.

The unfavorable weather was likewise prejudicial to the silk production, and much of the large quantity of seed employed was unproductive, the silk-worms dying before the cocoons were matured.

HEMP.

The hemp crops have likewise been less productive than those of last year, the want of rain having impeded the growth of the plant. Long cordage hemp is scarce, but there is a good proportion of hemp of fine fiber adapted for spinning, for which purpose Italian hemp is now in request in England, but the total production this year will not exceed three-fourths of that of last year.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The direct importations from the United States during the twelve months ending September 30, were as follows: 8 cargoes of petroleum from New York; 2 cargoes of petroleum from Philadelphia; 3 cargoes of cotton from New Orleans; 13 cargoes, which were brought by vessels bearing the following flags, viz: 2 American, 7 Italian, 1 British, 1 Portuguese, bringing forward the cargo of the British bark *Edward Hill*, which vessel was condemned at Fayal. Two Austrian, one of which, the brig *Ader*, from New York, was stranded outside the port, cargo saved, but the ship a wreck.

Venice having now become a principal port for the introduction of cotton to this part of Europe, as is shown by the foregoing statement of the importations in the first four months of the present year, and the trade with the United States in that article having now commenced, it may be hoped that it will progress, and hereafter form a large part of the total trade of that article at this port.

The following statement of the amount of invoices certified shows but little difference from that of last year in the amount and descriptions of the goods exported.

JOHN HARRIS.

Statement showing the commerce at Venice for the year ending October 3, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Animals for slaughter, butter, &c.....metrical quintals..	3, 077	\$57, 392 16	Italy, Austria.
Cheese	2, 086	44, 619 54	Italy, Sicily, Holland, Great Britain, Austria.
Hides and leather	7, 259	376, 599 78	Italy, Brazil, Egypt, Turkey, Holland, Malta, Great Britain, Ionian Islands, France, Austria.
Wax	7, 717	362, 680 14	Italy, Egypt, France, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Fish, dry and prepared	59, 494	614, 186 88	Italy, Sweden and Norway, Great Britain, Austria.
Oils	24, 779	1, 358, 946 69	Italy, Sweden and Norway, Holland.
Petroleum	6, 367	325, 561 93	Italy, United States of America, France, Austria.
Soap	64, 634	41, 531 93	Naples, Malta, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Grain	2, 481	347, 119 52	Italy, Turkey, Russia, Austria, Barbary, Moldavia, Wallachia.
Oleaginous seeds	75, 403	56, 890 33	Italy, Sicily, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Austria, Egypt, Great Britain.
Colonials and drugs	7, 553	1, 728, 074 85	Brazil, Great Britain Austria, Egypt, Holland, France.
Wine and spirits	79, 288	587, 716 29	Italy, Sicily, France, Austria, Great Britain, Ionian Islands, Holland.
Fruits	70, 162	292, 260 31	Italy, Egypt, Ionian Islands, Austria, Great Britain.
Gums	45, 263	88, 722 00	Italy, Egypt, Great Britain, Austria.
Medicines and medicinal preparations	1, 590	70, 958 07	France, Austria, Italy, Great Britain, Egypt.
Niter	3, 226	25, 495 02	Great Britain, Austria.
Colors and dye-woods	1, 523	95, 892 11	France, Austria, Great Britain, Egypt, Turkey, Holland.
Silk-worms' eggs	4, 641	58, 218 00	Austria, Egypt.
Raw silk, cocoons, and waste	313	120, 825 60	Turkey, Austria, Great Britain.
Hemp	35½	58 59	Austria, Italy.
Cotton	72, 920	2, 712, 624 00	Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Malta, Great Britain.
Wool	4, 346	185, 921 88	Naples, Egypt, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Other materials for weaving	357	4, 010 16	Austria, Italy.
Woven goods and twist	11, 289	1, 666, 432 04	Italy, Malta, Great Britain, Austria, France.
Paper, books, and prints	57, 559	29, 379 63	Naples, Egypt, Great Britain, France, Austria.
Natron	1, 939	1, 959 82	Egypt, Austria.
Glass beads and enamels	3, 576	64, 210 92	France, Austria.
Hardware, earthenware, and jewelry	2, 209	188, 199 45	Italy, Egypt, Great Britain, France, Austria.
Metals, rough and wrought	37, 036	355, 946 52	Italy, Egypt, Great Britain, Ionian Islands, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Combustibles	1, 104, 240	872, 245 14	Italy, Malta, Great Britain, Austria, Greece, Ionian Islands.
Timber, rough and worked	202, 857	68, 352 21	Italy, Sweden and Norway, Austria, France, Great Britain, United States of America.
Tobacco	7, 132	84, 917 55	United States of America, Austria.
Salt	19, 980	18, 581 40	Naples.
Stone, lime, and cement	455, 851	281, 106 63	Austria, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium.
Stearine candles	449	18, 373 08	Naples, Holland, Austria.
Gall-nuts and barks	20, 079	168, 601 23	Sicily, Naples, Austria.
Sulphur	57, 577	214, 186 44	Sicily, Italy, Austria.
Sundries .....	.....	253, 176 50	.....
Total .....	.....	13, 341, 974 34	.....

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whither exported.
Animals for slaughter, butter, &c.....metrical quintals..	6, 673	\$261, 335 58	Egypt, Austria.
Cheese.....do.....	2, 991	116, 328 46	Italy, Egypt, Austria.
Hides and leather.....do.....	3, 150	236, 502 72	Italy, Sicily, Austria, Egypt, Turkey, Great Britain.
Wax.....do.....	8, 908	83, 599 56	Italy, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Fish, dry and prepared.....do.....	8, 936	131, 089 08	Egypt, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Ionian Islands.
Oils.....do.....	3, 651	78, 021 12	Italy, Greece, Egypt, Holland, Great Britain.
Petroleum.....do.....	286		
Soap.....do.....	1, 625	10, 058 88	Sicily, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Grain.....do.....	529	8, 855 46	Sicily, Italy, Egypt, Austria.
Oleaginous seeds.....do.....	253, 238	895, 986 26	Italy, Austria, Barbary, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands.
Colonials and drugs.....do.....	199	2, 782 56	Austria, Italy, Holland, Great Britain, Egypt.
Wines and spirits.....do.....	6, 215	156, 520 86	Austria, Italy, Turkey, Ionian Islands.
Fruits.....do.....	1, 468	16, 923 21	Austria, Egypt, Italy, Turkey, Great Britain.
Gums.....do.....	51, 888	119, 081 29	Italy, Austria, Egypt, Ionian Islands.
Medicines and medicinal preparations.....do.....	95	5, 301 00	Austria.
Niter.....do.....	4, 615	170, 977 71	Italy, Turkey, Great Britain, Austria, Egypt, Greece, Ionian Islands.
Colors and dye-woods.....do.....	35	585 90	Austria.
Silk-worms' eggs.....do.....	9, 197	42, 369 87	Italy, Austria, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Egypt, Malta.
Raw silk, cocoons, and waste silk.....do.....	9	1, 674 00	Austria.
Hemp.....do.....	62, 50	35, 023 81	Austria, Egypt.
Cotton.....do.....	113, 048	2, 207, 827 44	Great Britain, Ionian Islands, Austria, Turkey, Holland, Malta.
Wool.....do.....	992	36, 902 40	Great Britain, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Other materials for weaving.....do.....	231	9, 882 18	Italy, Austria.
Woven goods and twist.....do.....	1, 492	16, 963 20	Italy, Barbary, Egypt, Turkey, Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Paper, books, and prints.....do.....	71, 257	633, 596 32	Italy, Austria.
Natron.....do.....	171, 973	181, 720 14	Italy, Sicily, Barbary, Egypt, Turkey, Holland, Great Britain, France.
Glass beads and enamels.....do.....	1, 939	5, 049 15	Naples, Barbary, Egypt, Malta, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Hardware, earthenware, and jewelry.....do.....	20, 468	714, 924 48	Italy, Austria, Turkey, Great Britain, Sicily, Egypt, Ionian Islands.
Metals.....do.....	1, 055	97, 422 05	Italy, Austria, Umbria.
Combustibles.....do.....	6, 073	100, 200 80	Sicily, Italy, Barbary, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands.
Timber, rough and worked.....do.....	26, 091	20, 967 96	Austria.
Tobacco.....do.....	2, 961, 132	740, 580 20	
Salt.....do.....	156	29 01	
Stones, lime, and cement.....do.....	2, 722, 507	55, 013 77	Italy, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Stearine candles.....do.....	252	11, 539 44	Italy, Austria.
Gall-nuts and barks.....do.....	504	4, 218 48	Do.
Sulphur.....do.....	1, 993	7, 413 96	Venetia, Great Britain, Austria.
Sundries.....do.....		365, 441 26	
Total.....		7, 582, 709 57	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Venice for the year ending September 30, 1871.

From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austria and Hungary.....	315	95,438	1,659	88,214	1,924	183,652	323	98,523	1,518	89,530	1,841	183,053
United States of America .....	.....	.....	11	3,815	11	3,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algiers .....	.....	.....	1	240	1	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbary .....	.....	.....	3	462	3	462	.....	.....	4	612	4	612
Belgium .....	.....	.....	2	496	2	496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil .....	.....	.....	5	657	5	657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	51	30,146	.....	.....	51	30,146	53	31,368	24	7,329	77	38,697
France	27	10,989	14	3,342	41	14,331	8	3,462	4	1,320	12	4,782
Great Britain	55	44,389	120	42,823	175	57,212	52	42,084	14	3,768	66	45,852
Greece .....	.....	.....	9	1,171	9	1,171	.....	.....	31	6,219	31	6,219
Ionian Islands .....	.....	.....	16	1,644	16	1,644	.....	.....	35	4,697	35	4,697
Holland	8	3,320	8	1,146	16	4,466	6	2,353	.....	.....	6	2,353
Malta .....	.....	.....	6	1,677	6	1,677	.....	.....	11	2,610	11	2,610
Moldavia and Wallachia	2	292	15	1,267	17	1,559	3	955	88	27,141	91	28,096
Russia .....	.....	.....	4	1,166	4	1,166	1	853	4	1,283	5	2,136
Sweden and Norway .....	.....	.....	29	4,048	29	4,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey .....	.....	.....	2	327	2	327	1	609	.....	.....	1	609
Foreign ports.....	458	184,574	1,904	152,495	2,312	307,069	447	180,207	1,733	144,509	2,180	324,716
Italian ports.....	30	7,654	374	24,459	404	32,113	38	16,799	527	33,864	565	44,663
Total	488	192,228	2,278	176,954	2,716	339,182	485	197,006	2,260	178,373	2,745	368,379

NOTE.—The statistical tables published by the Chamber of Commerce do not enable me to state the number of ships of each flag arrived from each country separately, but only the total number of ships of each flag entered and cleared during the year, as by the annexed table.

No. 1.—Statement showing the value of imports and exports by sea at Venice in 1870, as compared with those of 1869.

Countries whence imported and whither exported.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	1870.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.	1870.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Sicily	1,342,793	1,637,761	.....	294,968	1,248,521	820,669	472,852	.....
Naples, Puglia, Abruzzi, Calabria	4,610,365	6,355,018	.....	1,744,653	1,224,888	1,558,450	.....	333,562
Papal States, Umbria, the Marches	1,148,056	1,663,728	.....	515,672	1,373,438	1,712,783	.....	339,345
Tuscany .....	.....	3,025	.....	3,025	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa and Sardinia	257,340	328,330	.....	70,990	1,600	18,370	.....	16,770
Vendia	212,040	458,621	.....	246,581	51,427	97,031	.....	45,604
Total Italian ports	7,570,594	10,446,683	.....	2,875,889	3,899,874	4,207,303	.....	307,429
Brazil	1,593,925	1,617,920	.....	23,995	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States of America	1,938,218	1,393,329	544,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbary	215,004	2,312,250	.....	2,097,246	173,694	188,733	.....	15,039
Egypt	14,268,690	10,253,985	4,014,705	.....	4,145,279	3,014,294	1,130,985	.....
Moldavia and Wallachia	99,043	38,464	60,579	.....	636,511	646,713	.....	10,202
Turkey	482,980	852,854	.....	369,874	.....	7,025	.....	.....
Russia	439,754	.....	439,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	2,377,800	2,553,647	.....	175,847	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	285,278	59,435	225,843	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	2,932,505	4,595,940	.....	1,663,435	386,059	545,562	.....	159,503
Portugal .....	.....	950	.....	950	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	121,552	26,905	94,667	.....	614,196	521,507	92,089	.....
Great Britain	13,459,153	15,912,467	.....	2,453,314	17,812,397	21,403,335	.....	590,938
Spain .....	.....	20,000	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	125,114	467,903	.....	282,789	324,474	80,330	244,144	.....
Greece	4,152	163,795	.....	159,643	530,865	389,222	141,643	.....
Ionian Islands	555,703	742,510	.....	186,807	795,708	810,298	.....	14,590
Austrian Hungary	23,640,968	26,259,072	.....	2,648,104	22,193,688	13,406,850	8,786,833	.....
Total foreign ports	62,569,339	67,271,426	.....	4,701,587	47,622,711	41,013,869	6,608,842	.....
Aggregate	70,110,403	77,418,109	.....	7,307,706	51,522,585	45,221,172	6,301,413	.....

No. 2.—Statement showing the commerce of Venice with Egypt, East Indies, Turkey, and Greece, during the years 1869 and 1870 and the first four months of 1870 and 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	First four months.										Total for 1869 and 1870.					
	Egypt.		India.		Turkey.		Greece.		Total.		Total for first four months.					
	Direct.	By way of Trieste.	Direct.	By way of Trieste.	Direct.	By way of Trieste.	Direct.	By way of Trieste.	Direct.	By way of Trieste.	1871.		1870.		Increase.	Decrease.
											1870.		1869.			
Cotton... kilog.	2,233,000	2,182,100	1,080,000	1,814,800	523,200	523,200	3,313,000	4,520,100	7,833,100	2,252,900	5,580,200	6,874,300	3,739,700	3,134,600	.....	.....
Hides	92,400	3,100	.....	.....	12,700	12,700	27,100	16,000	43,100	50,000	.....	140,000	200,000	.....	60,000	.....
Wool	200	100	.....	.....	25,800	25,800	61,700	25,900	87,600	51,600	36,000	148,000	207,800	.....	59,800	.....
Gums	12,100	2,700	.....	.....	9,700	9,700	12,100	12,400	24,500	20,000	4,500	120,000	60,000	40,000	.....	.....
Dye-woods..do.	9,100	1,000	.....	1,300	38,300	38,300	9,100	40,600	49,700	.....	49,700	24,500	25,600	700	.....	1,100
Coffee	500	2,400	19,200	12,600	.....	.....	19,700	15,000	34,700	1,100	33,600	3,000	2,300	.....	.....	.....
Bees-wax ..do.	4,700	.....	.....	.....	15,400	15,400	4,700	15,400	20,100	1,000	19,100	900	5,800	.....	4,900	.....
Olive-oil ..do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,900	43,900	1,408,100	101,000	1,509,100	47,600	1,461,500	309,900	499,100	.....	189,200	.....
Wine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,800	11,800	16,800	13,200	30,000	32,500	.....	93,900	410,400	.....	316,500	.....
Brimstone, re-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
fined... kilog.	13,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,500	.....	13,500	9,100	4,400	82,500	5,700	76,800	.....	.....
Fruit	600	.....	.....	.....	65,800	65,800	66,700	.....	66,700	3,300	63,400	26,000	461,800	.....	435,800	.....
Natron	294,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,300	.....	294,300	.....	294,300	34,400	600,000	34,400	.....	.....
Valonia ..do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	495,700	495,700	.....	495,700	495,700	200,000	295,700	1,000,000	600,000	400,000	.....	.....
Drugs .....	.....	.....	.....	10,300	2,300	2,300	.....	12,600	12,600	.....	12,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	461,300	47,300	414,000	.....	.....
Seeds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247,500	186,800	60,700	.....	.....
Sundry goods ..	16,800	4,200	.....	4,000	9,000	9,000	80,000	13,600	96,800	.....	58,800	150,400	382,400	.....	232,000	.....
Total.....	2,607,200	2,195,600	1,099,200	1,843,000	1,187,800	1,187,800	5,343,600	5,298,700	10,642,300	2,737,900	7,904,400	9,716,600	6,854,700	2,861,900	.....	.....

The cotton imported by sea in the first four months of 1871 amounted to 71,833,100 kilograms, or 40,000 bales, besides 300,000 kilograms received by railway from Genoa.

No. 2.—Statement showing the commerce of Venice with Egypt, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	First four months.						Total for first four months.				Total for 1869 and 1870.				
	Egypt.		India.		Turkey.		Greece.		Total.		1870.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Direct.	By way of Trieste.	Direct.	By way of Trieste.	Direct.	By way of Trieste.	Direct.	By way of Trieste.	Direct.	By way of Trieste.					
Butter kilograms.	348,600	2,800	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	348,600	17,800	366,400	166,400	200,000	.....	.....
Paper do.	24,300	600	.....	.....	12,300	700	47,900	.....	84,500	1,300	85,800	89,700	.....	3,900	48,900
Rice do.	6,000	.....	.....	.....	95,500	6,800	109,400	16,500	210,900	23,300	234,200	295,700	.....	61,500	179,200
Glass beads do.	16,400	5,700	.....	54,600	.....	18,200	.....	.....	16,400	78,500	94,900	90,100	4,800	.....	87,400
Cheese do.	8,800	2,500	.....	.....	.....	96,800	.....	1,500	8,800	100,800	109,600	10,600	99,000	.....	26,600
Fruit do.	921,500	6,400	.....	.....	.....	114,600	6,600	7,500	928,100	128,500	1,056,600	468,900	587,700	.....	.....
Manufactures do.	36,400	4,300	.....	21,900	.....	283,300	.....	3,500	36,400	313,000	349,400	30,400	319,000	.....	.....
Metals do.	60,000	.....	.....	12,900	78,500	37,700	2,700	5,200	141,200	55,800	197,000	13,300	183,700	.....	.....
Colors do.	16,900	4,400	.....	.....	.....	43,400	.....	1,600	16,900	49,400	66,300	10,200	56,100	.....	44,500
Wood, worked & furniture . do.	7,100	.....	.....	.....	10,400	5,200	9,200	.....	26,700	5,200	31,900	107,100	.....	75,200	.....
Colonials and drugs . . . do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,300	7,400	2,700	.....	12,000	7,400	19,400	32,800	.....	13,400	77,500
Earths do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	3,200	.....	3,200	165,300	.....	162,100	.....
Sundry goods do.	29,400	2,400	.....	800	8,400	49,400	15,900	29,000	53,700	81,600	135,300	80,700	54,600	.....	66,600
Total	1,475,400	29,100	.....	90,200	214,400	678,500	197,600	64,800	1,887,400	862,600	2,750,000	1,561,200	1,188,800	.....	.....
Timber for building. kilograms.	164,315	2,000	.....	.....	50,180	677	186,672	.....	401,167	2,677	403,844	564,728	.....	160,884	.....
Bricks number.	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,400	.....	3,312	.....	157,712	.....	157,712	160,320	.....	2,608	.....

The timber exported in the same period is calculated to weigh 3,230,702 kilograms.

J A P A N.

HAKODADI.

JANUARY 2, 1871. (Received February 25.)

In compliance with consular regulations, I have the honor herewith to inclose such commercial information as a short residence here has enabled me to obtain.

SHIPPING.

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1869.....	130	52,247	129	51,670
1870.....	132	53,221	130	52,095
Increase.....	2	974	1	419

The shipping of last year exceeded that of the year before; the number of vessels visiting the port being 132 of 53,221 tons, of which 28 of 20,987 tons were American, which is an increase in the latter case of 5 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 3,697 tons. Among the arrival of ships there were no less than 42 steamers of 25,993 tons, nearly one-half of which were American. I have added a return of steamers entering and clearing, as it is something unusual, I am told, for Hakodadi to have been favored by so many steamers in one year, and promises well for the future. Another encouraging feature in the carrying trade is that the native merchants are chartering foreign ships to go up the coast, and even down south; no less than eight American ships having been entered under Japanese charter, some of which were under Japanese government charter. More than once I have had occasion to bring to the notice of the authorities the inadequacy of the present light-ship, now that steamers visit the port, and frequently arrive at night, whereas sailing ships would wait until daybreak. The light-ship is a very good mark, but, unfortunately, in stormy weather the lights go out, and I fear the guard is not sufficiently well organized so as to allow one man always to be on the watch.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports and exports exceed those of 1869 by £253,091, as shown by the annexed comparative table:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1870.....	£177,598	£222,910
1869.....	48,158	99,259
Increase.....	129,440	123,651

IMPORTS.

Cotton and woollen manufactures.—There has been a great demand for these articles, which is likely to increase.

Coals.—The many steamers visiting the port occasioned as large an import as 4,224 tons.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The silk exported was brought here from the interior, as also £67,500 worth of copper, which comes under the heading “miscellaneous.”

Silk-worms’ eggs.—These come from Neegata.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

As at the other ports, great inconvenience has been experienced in trade, owing to that spurious coin the nibu-kiu. At first the authorities issued a paper-currency for the natives of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 boo each, for daily, petty expenses, and then the kinsats were introduced, which work only tolerably well. There is no daily market-rate of exchange at this port; the rate between boos and dollars can be considered only nominal at any time, as any small transactions in import or export of coin, or purchase of merchandise, have immediate effect on the rate.

As regards rate of exchange on home bills, 2*d.* is added to the last Yokohama rate.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Mining.—The coal mine at Iwanai has not been pushed on the last year. Late in the year the English engineer in the employ of the Japanese government was sent up again, and I now hear that the tramroad is completed, running from the mine to the shore, a distance of between two and three miles; so next spring we may expect to get coal from there, which will greatly interfere with the importation of coal from other ports or countries for the use of the steamers visiting this port.

FARMING.

Farming.—The farm at Nanoi, ten miles from this port, has been taken from the Japanese government by the former director, a Prussian subject, and is doing well, but it will take a few years before any profitable results can be expected.

COLONIZATION OF THE ISLAND OF YESSO.

Late last autumn, too late, indeed, the Japanese government sent up here in foreign steamers from 800 to 1,000 two-sworded men, principally Aidzu officers, as pioneers to a scheme which they have in contemplation of colonizing this island. In the spring of this year a good many more are to follow, but of a lower class. Some of the former were sent to Ortarunia on the western coast, and others to Akis, on the eastern coast. About the month of November, 150 carpenters left this port in a foreign ship, with plenty of timber for huts, on account of the government, and it was then that we learned that many of the emigrants had died from cold and starvation. The Japanese government, I hear, make an allowance to those emigrants of a certain amount of rice for two years, with a piece of land and a hut.

The fishing districts are to be distributed among the Daimios, who are to send up a certain number of their retainers to work them, for which they are to supply stations or inns on the road for government travelers and others. This is all very well in principle, but I fear it will not work well unless they make roads. There are no roads on the island forty miles from Hakodadi, but pathways formed by the pack-horses; and when these become impassable from heavy rains, another track is followed. In some parts the ponies have to wade up to their bellies in mud. And yet good roads might be made, for there is plenty of granite all over this island. Another advantage to be derived from good roads would be, that in winter, if they adopted sleighs, drawn by ponies, they could keep up communication with the most distant parts; for from November up to April no junks venture up the coast, and foreign shipping also keep away from those uninviting shores.

Another grand cause of little improvement on this island is owing, in a great measure, to the officials being so constantly changed. A government officer arrives who has never been here before; nay, perhaps, Yesso has never entered his brain, and when he begins to understand his duty, and has learned from experience what is required here, he is removed, and never seen again, (in my two months' residence at this port they have had two governors,) whereas if a certain department of officers were established at Yedo, some of whom to take office up here by turns, say for three years, they would thoroughly master their duties, and at headquarters many an improvement might be discussed and matured. Then the officials would take an interest in their calling, and not, as at present, sit shivering over their fire-pans, not caring one straw whether things go on well or badly.

A. C. DUNN.

List of ships entering and clearing from Hakodadi during the year 1870.

MERCHANT-VESSELS.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonage.	No.	Tonnage.
American	28	12,301	28	12,301
British	66	28,021	68	27,450
German	19	6,123	21	6,123
Russian	7	3,236	7	3,236
Danish	9	2,317	9	2,317
French	3	914	2	419
Total	132	52,912	135	51,846

VESSELS OF WAR.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Guns.	No.	Guns.
American	3	22	3	22
British	6	44	6	44
Russian	5	39	5	39
Italian	1	22	1	22
Japanese	1	14	.....	.....
Total	16	141	15	127

Return of merchant-steamers visiting the port of Hakodadi during the year 1870.

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
American	18	13, 184	18	13, 184
British	17	9, 441	17	9, 441
Russian	6	3, 034	6	3, 034
German	1	334	.....	.....
Total	42	25, 993	41	25, 659

Return of import trade of Hakodadi for the year 1870.

1. FROM THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Gray shirtings.....pieces..	30	\$300 00
Lusters and Orleans, figured.....do..	95	345 00
Sugar, brown.....piculs..	266	2, 530 00
Rice.....do..	105, 950	18, 205 96
Miscellaneous.....do..	.....	4, 861 00
Total .....	.....	26, 241 96

2. FROM THE OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Gray shirtings.....pieces..	8, 000	\$21, 364 90
T cloths	4, 700	9, 485 00
Brocades and spots, white.....do..	100	335 28
Turkey reds	550	1, 780 00
Velvets	390	3, 385 00
Muslins and cambrics	9, 500	10, 000 00
Taffachelass	4, 700	12, 180 00
Miscellaneous.....	.....	2, 500 00
Woolen manufactures—		
Camlets	1, 110	11, 835 80
Lastings.....	100	1, 150 00
Crape lastings	500	2, 425 45
Lusters and Orleans, figured.....	1, 340	5, 857 50
Lusters and Orleans, plain.....	880	6, 441 50
Wool, (fancies).....	150	1, 125 00
Alpacas.....	250	2, 027 16
Camlet cords.....	450	2, 740 00
Cloth	606	19, 027 90
Long ells.....do..	500	4, 500 00
Blankets	6, 370	32, 872 40
Miscellaneous .....	.....	4, 720 00
Iron	1, 067½	3, 248 00
Miscellaneous .....	.....	8, 250 00
Sugar, white	3, 000	33, 409 00
brown	3, 200	33, 916 00

Return of the import trade of Hakodadi for the year 1870—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Raw cotton piculs..	640	\$19,527 00
Coals tons..	4,223.84	50,157 47
Rice piculs..	73,463	319,103 97
Saltpeter do..		20,000 00
Miscellaneous		102,370 00
Total		745,734 33

Return of the export trade of Hakodadi for the year 1870.

AMERICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk-worm eggs..... cards..	686	\$770 00
Cocoons piculs..	6.20	250 00
Seaweed do..	60,531.38	192,521 72
Fish, salt or dried..... do..	1,563.13	39,105 07
Timber do..		17,099 33
Miscellaneous		13,655 82
Total		263,391 94

* The value of exports to Japanese ports was \$727,309.60.

KANAGAWA.

Statement showing the commerce at Kanagawa for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
		<i>boos, 100ths.</i>	<i>boos, 100ths.</i>
Alum..... catties*..	57,400.00		86.10
Buttons, brass dozen..	984		18.04
Candles..... catties..	114,517.05		2,576.63
Canvas pieces..	3,495		3,224.56
Cigars catties..	16,027.25		4,006.81
Cordage do..	329,834.90		1,122.94
Cotton, raw do..	1,006,665.00		12,583.31
Shirting pieces..	1,143,917		387,337.89
colored..... do..	47,269		8,117.91
Quilting do..	33,950		3,475.96
Chintzes do..	27,562		5,065.24
Taffachelass do..	77,036		2,149.43
Velveteens do..	29,080		19,853.77
Handkerchiefs..... dozen..	6,975		348.75
Singlets do..	9,318		2,329.05
Table-cloths..... pieces..	370.00		22.20
Cotton thread catties..	2,010.00		150.75
yarn do..	8,174,358.50		403,716.93
Glass boxes..	2,780		973.00
Glue..... catties..	418.00		2.51
Gypsum do..	35,060.00		24.04
Hides do..	2,213.60		26.56
Horns, cows do..	1,500.00		15.75
deer do..	4,400.00		40.20
rhinoceros do..	40,029.25		15.02
Indigo do..	22,471.50		842.00

* 1 catty = 1½ pounds.

Statement showing the commerce at Kanagawa, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
		<i>boos, 100ths.</i>	<i>boos, 100ths.</i>
Ivory catties..	13, 531. 50		2, 029. 73
Lead, white..... do.....	2, 920. 00		43. 80
yellow..... do.....	18, 080. 00		271. 20
Oil, paint..... do.....	199, 517. 00		2, 992. 76
Leather..... do.....	108, 869. 00		277. 38
Linen..... pieces.....	410		293. 56
Brass, sheets..... catties..	585. 00		20. 48
Yellow metal..... do.....	49, 377. 50		1, 234. 44
Nails..... do.....	4, 680, 658. 75		14, 041. 98
Iron, manufactured..... do.....	471, 545. 00		707. 32
kentledge..... do.....	268, 000. 00		160. 08
wire..... do.....	104, 150. 00		833. 20
Lead, pig..... do.....	1, 005, 507. 00		844. 06
sheets..... do.....	24, 245. 75		242. 46
Spelter and zinc..... do.....	26, 185. 75		157. 11
Steel..... do.....	53, 500. 00		321. 00
Tin-plates..... boxes.....	700		490. 00
Oil-cloth..... yards.....	1, 047		31. 41
Oil-cloth, imitation..... do.....	2, 140		32. 10
Pepper, white..... catties..	3, 390. 00		33. 90
Putchuk..... do.....	5, 737. 00		129. 28
Quicksilver..... do.....	3, 200. 00		192. 00
Quinine..... do.....	622. 00		933. 00
Ratan..... do.....	186, 733. 00		840. 00
Salt fish..... do.....	300. 00		2. 25
Sapan-wood..... do.....	102, 000. 00		408. 00
Sea-horses' teeth..... do.....	3, 330. 00		249. 75
Unicorn's teeth..... do.....	498. 75		498. 75
Shark's fins..... number.....	4, 252		318. 90
Snuff..... catties.....	20. 00		6. 00
Soap..... do.....	177, 895. 00		898. 48
Sugar, brown..... do.....	46, 285, 032. 65		186, 940. 13
white..... do.....	7, 108, 276. 40		53, 312. 07
candy..... do.....	227, 445. 50		2, 274. 46
loaf..... do.....	84, 380. 00		843. 80
Tobacco..... do.....	21, 022. 25		378. 40
Vermilion..... do.....	13, 440. 00		1, 209. 60
Cloth..... pieces.....	13, 328		37, 242. 87
Cloth, Spanish stripe..... do.....	224		362. 03
Long ells..... do.....	2, 335		2, 521. 80
Woolen manufactures..... do.....	101, 042		81, 357. 42
Bunting..... do.....	740		391. 21
Camlets, English..... do.....	1, 574		3, 521. 82
Woolen mixtures..... do.....	116, 271		11, 040. 69
Blankets..... do.....	97, 076		4, 853. 80
Rugs..... do.....	547		273. 50
Shirts, woolen..... dozen.....	41		33. 20
mixed..... do.....	259		129. 50
Cannon..... number.....	10	4, 000. 00	200. 00
Muskets..... do.....	4, 396	39, 646. 00	1, 982. 30
Equipments..... boxes.....	761	10, 310. 00	515. 50
Gunpowder..... catties.....	4, 678. 50	1, 616. 80	80. 84
Articles de Paris..... boxes.....	81	14, 593. 60	729. 68
Shoes..... pairs.....	42, 486	7, 961. 71	398. 09
Watches..... boxes.....	66, 270	66, 270. 00	3, 313. 50
Clocks..... do.....	449	1, 959. 00	979. 65
Coral..... catties.....	2, 187. 69	105, 410. 00	5, 270. 50
Tortoise-shell..... do.....	7, 359. 50	77, 061. 60	3, 853. 08
Medicines..... do.....	157, 799. 00	64, 293. 60	3, 214. 68
Drugs..... boxes.....	938	73, 814. 80	3, 690. 74
Saffron flower..... catties.....	26, 488. 00	33, 439. 00	1, 671. 95
Aniline..... do.....	25, 955. 25	66, 664. 60	3, 333. 23
Rusk..... do.....	23. 00	3, 080. 00	154. 00
Aloes-wood..... do.....	1, 020. 75	4, 750. 00	237. 50
Shettine..... do.....	23, 568. 00	1, 500. 00	75. 00
Furniture..... boxes.....	1, 294	26, 575. 20	328. 76
Carpets..... rolls.....	1, 258	69, 779. 00	3, 488. 95
Porcelain..... boxes.....	352	6, 734. 20	286. 71
Glassware..... do.....	630	14, 322. 40	716. 12
Lamps..... do.....	184	7, 285. 60	364. 28
Looking-glasses..... do.....	24	2, 400. 00	120. 00
Copper, old..... catties.....	21, 177. 00	2, 324. 40	116. 22
Hardware..... boxes.....	2, 046	61, 509. 60	3, 075. 48
Silk goods..... pieces.....	2, 914	3, 007. 40	1, 503. 92
Cotton goods..... do.....	350	2, 820. 00	141. 00
Skins..... number.....	128	600. 00	30. 00
Paintings, oil..... box.....	1	320. 00	16. 00

Statement showing the commerce at Kanagawa, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
		<i>Boos, 100ths.</i>	<i>Boos, 100ths.</i>
Perfumery boxes..	805	16,516.20	825.81
Sundries do.....	74	14,189.20	709.40
Spy-glasses do.....	4	1,710.00	85.50
Musical-instruments do.....	27	3,812.00	190.60
Spirits do.....	41,164	413,605.80	20,680.29
Stores do.....	14,626	14,140.20	5,742.20
Tea, China..... catties..	15,535.00	8,816.00	448.00
Coffee do.....	46,749.00	13,526.40	676.32
Sesamum-seed do.....	736,881.00	88,678.60	4,433.03
Oils do.....	1,803,784.25	410,798.40	20,539.92
Stationery do.....	1,780.00	41,069.00	2,023.45
Knives boxes..	9	854.00	42.70
Plants do.....	9	65.60	3.28
Bricks number..	19,500	770.00	38.50
Seeds boxes..	14	80.00	4.00
Fire-wood catties..	5,000.00	40.00	2.00
Casks number..	225	200.00	10.00
Ice catties..	336,000.00	200.00	10.00
Timber pieces..	2,550	3,900.00	195.00
Planks do.....	2,500	700.00	35.00
Noshi silk catties..	10,000.00	5,000.00	250.00
Silk-worm eggs..... cards..	440	700.00	35.00
Curiosities..... boxes..	9,815	841,735.00	42,086.75
Total boos.....		2,655,154.91	1,421,300.46
Total dollars.....		853,747.56	457,006.90

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Amount of duties.
		<i>Boos, 100ths.</i>	<i>Boos, 100ths.</i>
Awabi catties..	133,135.50		3,994.07
Awabi-shells do.....	200,208.00		160.17
Camphor do.....	3,180.00		57.24
China-root do.....	167,637.10		2,157.28
Coal do.....	2,184,540.00		873.82
Dried fish do.....	200.00		1.50
Cuttle-fish do.....	73,610.00		772.91
Chinang do.....	26,600.00		117.72
Hemp do.....	100.00		2.00
Horns, deer do.....	19,090.00		171.81
Bêche de mer do.....	32,201.90		966.60
Isinglass do.....	37,968.00		854.28
Mushrooms do.....	135,722.10		6,786.11
Paper do.....	6,431.00		192.93
inferior do.....	1,173.00		10.73
Pease do.....	2,000.00		6.00
Peony-bark do.....	19,303.00		723.86
Potatoes do.....	446,885.00		670.33
Rags do.....	110,150.00		132.18
Beer do.....	7,921.00		71.29
Sea-weed, uncut..... do.....	680,273.00		2,040.82
cut do.....	228,619.00		1,371.71
Sharks' fins do.....	22,251.10		400.62
Shrimps, dried do.....	15,098.80		190.78
Silk, raw do.....	899,562.59		674,671.94
Dupioni..... do.....	440.00		88.00
Noshi..... do.....	65,745.00		4,930.88
floss do.....	81,920.14		16,384.03
Cocoons, pierced do.....	321,575.20		22,510.26
unpierced do.....	19,354.00		2,322.48
Silk, waste do.....	29,620.00		666.45
Cocoons, waste do.....	12,249.00		275.60
Silk-worm eggs..... sheets..	1,426,137		81,960.29
Soy catties..	2,590.00		10.66
Sulphur do.....	113,350.00		340.05
Tea do.....	9,891,911.40		346,216.90
inferior do.....	57,010.00		427.58

Statement showing the commerce at Kanagawa, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Amount of duties.
		<i>Boos, 100ths.</i>	<i>Boos, 100ths.</i>
Tobacco, leaf.....catties..	864.00		6.48
Wax, vegetable.....do.....	73,380.00		175.70
bees.....do.....	220.00		5.50
Timber.....pieces.....	15	265.00	13.25
Plank.....do.....	2,707	1,545.00	77.25
Copper.....catties.....	308,023.00	170,732.00	6,536.60
Brass.....do.....	49,420.00	6,740.00	337.00
Gensing and drugs.....do.....	26,815.00	71,674.80	3,583.74
Medicines.....do.....	8,329.00	2,298.00	114.90
Silk goods.....pieces.....	38	302.20	15.11
Cotton goods.....do.....	184	440.00	22.00
Hides.....number.....	3,521	2,170.00	108.50
Bones.....catties.....	65,700.00	1,883.40	94.17
Copper utensils.....boxes.....	25	710.00	35.50
Bamboo ware.....do.....	629	12,081.60	604.08
Porcelain.....do.....	672	24,596.80	1,229.84
Lacquered ware.....do.....	13,729	30,487.20	6,524.36
Curiosities.....do.....	2,282	72,005.40	3,600.27
Stores.....do.....	913	7,687.20	384.36
Tea-powder.....catties.....	36,690.00	4,526.80	226.34
Ice.....do.....	10,980.00	2,505.00	125.25
Seeds.....boxes.....	352	1,095.00	54.75
Sundries.....do.....	8,562	148,513.80	7,425.69
Total boos.....		562,259.20	1,204,832.52
Total dollars.....		180,790.72	387,402.74

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Kanagawa for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States...	United States.....	13	54,008.54	4	2,127.06	17	56,135.60
	Japan.....	79	127,889.01	7	2,860.98	86	130,749.99
	England and colonies.....	14	56,285.82	2	1,888.43	16	58,174.25
	China.....			2	540.00	2	540.00
	Whaling.....			6	1,925.67	6	1,925.67
	Saigon.....			3	2,504.84	3	2,504.84
	Guam.....						
	Spain and colonies.....						
	Purchased.....	3	1,141.00	3	989.88	6	2,130.88
	Sold.....						
British.....	England and colonies.....	38	27,006.00	40	23,364.00	78	50,370.00
	Japan.....	23	11,400.00	24	8,258.00	47	19,658.00
	China.....	3	1,964.00	23	6,812.00	26	8,776.00
	United States.....			1	337.00	1	337.00
	Saigon.....	3	3,588.00	20	13,039.00	23	16,627.00
	Siam.....			1	330.00	1	330.00
	Guam.....			1	63.00	1	63.00
	Batavia.....			1	741.00	1	741.00
	Hawaiian Islands.....						
	Spain and colonies.....						
French.....	Russia.....						
	Seeking.....						
	France.....			4	1,686.00	4	1,686.00
	Japan.....	2	1,576.00	2	777.00	4	2,353.00
	England and colonies.....	17	18,117.00			17	18,117.00
	Saigon.....			3	1,624.00	3	1,624.00
	Siam.....			1	600.00	1	600.00
	China.....						
	Seeking.....						

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Kanagawa, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Prussian.....	China.....			10	2,822.00	10	2,822.00
	Japan.....	1	640.00	2	978.00	3	1,618.00
	Prussia.....			1	434.00	1	434.00
	England and colonies.....			4	1,110.00	4	1,110.00
	United States.....						
	Seeking.....						
Salvadorian.....	China.....						
Danish.....	Spain and colonies.....			1	260.00	1	260.00
	China.....			3	745.00	3	745.00
	Saigon.....			1	360.00	1	360.00
	Japan.....						
Norwegian.....	Spain and colonies.....			1	170.00	1	170.00
	Japan.....			1	200.00	1	200.00
	China.....			5	1,474.00	5	1,474.00
	Seeking.....						
	United States.....						
Dutch.....	China.....			8	1,945.00	8	1,945.00
	Netherlands.....			1	600.00	1	600.00
	England and colonies.....			1	320.00	1	320.00
	Russia.....						
Swedish.....	China.....			3	736.00	3	736.00
	England and colonies.....			1	950.00	1	950.00
	Peru.....						
Russian.....	Japan.....	2	1,000.00			2	1,000.00
	China.....	1	500.00			1	500.00
	Russia.....						
Hawaiian Islands	China.....			1	150.00	1	150.00
	Bonin Islands.....			1	275.00	1	275.00
	Seeking.....						
	Whaling.....						
	Total for year.....	199	305,115.37	193	83,996.86	392	389,112.23
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States....	United States.....	14	56,285.82	4	1,627.37	18	57,913.19
	Japan.....	84	128,871.45	7	2,750.28	91	131,621.73
	England and colonies.....	13	54,008.54	7	5,191.51	20	59,200.05
	China.....						
	Whaling.....			6	1,925.67	6	1,925.67
	Saigon.....						
	Guam.....			3	939.38	3	939.38
	Spain and colonies.....			1	1,258.58	1	1,258.58
	Purchased.....						
	Sold.....	5	3,390.00	2	752.58	7	4,143.22
British.....	England and colonies.....	30	21,525.00	13	8,531.00	43	30,056.00
	Japan.....	27	13,398.00	42	16,771.00	69	30,169.00
	China.....	4	2,937.00	14	6,416.00	18	9,353.00
	United States.....			12	6,056.00	12	6,056.00
	Saigon.....			4	3,024.00	4	3,024.00
	Siam.....						
	Guam.....						
	Batavia.....						
	Hawaiian Islands.....			1	810.00	1	810.00
	Spain and colonies.....			6	5,347.00	6	5,347.00
	Russia.....			1	204.00	1	204.00
	Seeking.....			20	11,567.00	20	11,567.00
French.....	France.....						
	Japan.....	1	626.00	1	487.00	2	1,113.00
	England and colonies.....	16	17,129.00	1	334.00	17	17,463.00
	Saigon.....			3	1,366.00	3	1,366.00
	Siam.....						
	China.....			3	1,305.00	3	1,305.00
	Seeking.....			3	1,347.00	3	1,347.00
Prussian.....	China.....			4	996.00	4	996.00

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Kanagawa, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Prussian.....	Japan.....	2	1, 440. 00	6	1, 937. 00	8	3, 377. 00
	Prussia.....						
	England and colonies.....						
	United States.....			1	227. 00	1	227. 00
	Seeking.....			15	3, 614. 00	15	3, 614. 00
Salvadorian.....	China.....			1	2, 000. 00	1	2, 000. 00
Danish.....	Spain and colonies.....						
	China.....			5	1, 404. 00	5	1, 404. 00
	Saigon.....						
	Japan.....			3	856. 00	3	856. 00
Norwegian.....	Spain and colonies.....			1	282. 00	1	282. 00
	Japan.....						
	China.....			1	222. 00	1	222. 00
	Seeking.....			4	1, 130. 00	4	1, 130. 00
	United States.....			1	370. 00	1	370. 00
Dutch.....	China.....			6	1, 492. 00	6	1, 492. 00
	Netherlands.....						
	England and colonies.....						
	Russia.....			1	213. 00	1	213. 00
Swedish.....	China.....			1	300. 00	1	300. 00
	England and colonies.....						
	Peru.....			1	950. 00	1	950. 00
Russian.....	Japan.....	2	1, 000. 00			2	1, 000. 00
	China.....						
	Russia.....	1	500. 00			1	500. 00
Hawaiian Islands	China.....						
	Bonin Islands.....						
	Seeking.....			1	150. 00	1	150. 00
	Whaling.....			1	275. 00	1	275. 00
	Total for year.....	199	301, 110. 81	207	94, 428. 37	406	395, 539. 18

Statement showing the approximate value, including costs, charges, and duty, of some of the principal articles of merchandise exported from the port of Kanagawa, Japan, during the year ending September 30, 1871, upon which a specific duty was levied.

Articles.	Quantity.	Approximate value, including all charges.
Coal.....catties..	167, 637. 10	\$16, 760
Mushrooms.....do.....	135, 722. 10	33, 950
Isinglass.....do.....	37, 968. 00	9, 500
Sea-weed, uncut.....do.....	670, 273. 00	17, 000
cut.....do.....	228, 619. 00	11, 450
Tea.....do.....	9, 891, 911. 00	4, 200, 000
Silk.....do.....	1, 047, 667. 00	7, 333, 000
Silk-waste.....do.....	29, 620. 00	14, 610
Cocoons.....do.....	340, 929. 00	341, 000
Silk-worm eggs.....sheets..	1, 426, 137. 00	3, 000, 000
		14, 977, 270

Statement showing the approximate value, including costs, charges, and duty, of some of the principal articles of merchandise imported into the port of Kanagawa, Japan, during the year ending September 30, 1871, upon which a specific duty was levied.

Articles.	Quantity.	Approximate value, including all charges.
Cotton, raw	catties.. 1, 006, 665. 00	\$162, 000
Shirting, white	pieces.. 1, 146, 917	3, 204, 000
colored	do .. 47, 269	118, 185
Chintzes	do .. 27, 562	49, 650
Taffachelass	do .. 77, 036	215, 700
Velveteens	do .. 29, 080	261, 725
Cotton yarn	catties.. 8, 174, 358. 50	3, 433, 230
Lead, pig	do .. 1, 005, 507. 00	57, 350
Tin plates	boxes.. 700	3, 850
Sugar, brown	catties.. 46, 735, 032. 65	2, 103, 000
white	do .. 7, 108, 276. 40	568, 650
		<u>10, 177, 340</u>

Statement showing the approximate value, including costs, charges, and duty of all merchandise imported into the port of Kanagawa, Japan, during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Total value of merchandise, as shown in statement A, upon which an <i>ad valorem</i> duty was levied	\$853, 747 56
Total approximate value of the principal articles of merchandise, as shown in statement E, upon which a specific duty was levied	10, 177, 340 00
Total approximate value of miscellaneous articles of merchandise, upon which a specific duty was levied, not included in statement E.	18, 200, 000 00
Total	<u>29, 231, 087 56</u>

Statement showing the approximate value, including costs, charges, and duty, of all merchandise exported from the port of Kanagawa, Japan, during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Total value of merchandise, as shown in statement B, upon which an <i>ad valorem</i> duty was levied	\$180, 790 72
Total approximate value of the principal articles of merchandise, as shown in statement D, upon which a specific duty was levied	14, 977, 270 00
Total approximate value of miscellaneous articles of merchandise, upon which a specific duty was levied, not included in statement D.	35, 000 00
Total	<u>15, 193, 060 72</u>

Statement showing the amount of tonnage dues, and import and export duties, received by the Japanese government at the port of Kanagawa, Japan, during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Tonnage dues	\$8, 722 00
Import duties	457, 006 90
Export duties	387, 402 74
Total	<u>853, 131 64</u>

Statement showing the quantity of tea exported from the port of Kana-gawa, Japan, from 1863 to 1871.

	Pounds.
1863-'64.....	1, 264, 256
1864-'65.....	2, 097, 945
1865-'66.....	6, 259, 680
1866-'67.....	6, 271, 635
1867-'68.....	7, 553, 371
1868-'69.....	10, 636, 088
1869-'70.....	10, 134, 402
1870-'71.....	13, 189, 214

C. O. SHEPHARD.

NAGASAKI.

OCTOBER 20, 1871. (Received December 14.)

My inability to procure from the custom-house a translation of the commercial returns for the present year up to the 30th of September, renders it impossible for me to furnish the Department at this time with a tabular statement of the commerce of this port, but trust that I shall be able to obtain the translation at the end of the year, so as to fill out the new blank forms furnished by the Department.

Since the opening of the new ports of Hiogo and Osaka, the commercial prosperity of Nagasaki has declined, but of late there are indications of an improvement on the past two years, owing to the fact principally of the development of coal-fields in its vicinity. The country about Nagasaki is rich in coal, and within a radius of one hundred miles several mines have been found, and the coal generally of good quality. As yet but one mine on the island of Takashima, eight miles from here, has been worked by foreign machinery, under the superintendence of competent engineers. The coal of this mine is of a superior quality, and well adapted to all steam purposes. The yield at present is about 100 tons per day, but is expected to reach from 300 to 500 tons daily, when additional machinery, now on the way from Europe, shall be set to work. Besides this, several other mines are being examined with a view to have them worked by foreign appliances, and before the end of another year the yield from these coal-fields will most probably be greatly increased. The total amount of Takashima, Karatz, and other kinds of coal exported since January 1, 1871, to September 30, amounts to 77,650 tons. Owing to this circumstance, Nagasaki naturally makes the best and cheapest coaling-station in Japan. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company are now making arrangements to avail themselves of this advantage, by building a wharf of sufficient capacity to keep constantly on hand a supply of 10,000 tons, and are running each alternately one of the large trans-Pacific steamers to this port; this in addition to the regular mail-steamers from Yokohama through the inland sea via Nagasaki to Shanghai.

During the past summer telegraphic communication has been effected between this port and the outside world, under the control of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, (Danish,) by means of two cables, one to the Russian possessions at Vladowstock, at Port May, connecting with the land-line through Siberia to St. Petersburg; the other to Hong-Kong via Shanghai, connecting with the English line via India to Europe. Thus Nagasaki, with its fine land-locked harbor, rendering shipping perfectly secure in all weather, its superior coaling advantages, with the facilities of rapid communication by telegraph with Europe and America,

is the best fitted of all the open ports in Japan for a naval station for the foreign fleets in these waters. From the 1st of January, 1871, to the 30th of September, 82 American steamers have entered, 81 cleared; all of them but seven were vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Thirteen sailing-vessels entered and 14 cleared. The aggregate amount of tonnage entered is 160,858 tons, and 159,635.12 cleared. The value of cargo unknown, the custom-house as yet not having been able to furnish the necessary translations.

W. P. MANGUM.

Imports from foreign countries.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton manufacture:		
Gray shirtings.....pieces..	49,367	\$148,101 00
White shirtings.....do.....	1,245	3,486 00
Drills.....do.....	2,321	9,284 00
T-cloth.....do.....	4,475	8,950 00
Handkerchiefs.....dozen..	6,426	6,426 00
Brocades and spots, white.....pieces..	2,551	7,653 00
dyed.....do.....	6,696	23,436 00
Chintz.....do.....	20,007	40,014 00
Turkey red.....do.....	21,995	54,987 00
Velvets.....do.....	3,475	24,325 00
Muslin and cambrics.....do.....	1,070	2,140 00
Taffachelass.....do.....	5,556	13,890 00
Cotton yarn.....piculs..	1,178	47,120 00
Shirting, figured.....pieces..	2,136	7,476 00
Merino vests, &c.....dozen..	6,618	20,000 00
Shirts.....do.....	2,680	8,000 00
Miscellaneous.....		10,563 00
Woolen manufacture:		
Camlets.....pieces..	4,529	54,348 00
Lastings.....do.....	2,024	24,288 00
crape.....do.....	4,100	36,900 00
Lusters and Orleans, plain.....do.....	1,050	5,250 00
dyed and figured.....do.....	248	1,240 00
Wools, fancy.....do.....	924	3,696 00
Alpacas.....do.....	2,990	20,930 00
Camlet cord.....do.....	367	2,569 00
Cloth.....do.....	1,554	31,080 00
Spanish stripes.....do.....	38	1,000 00
Long ells.....do.....	1,669	11,893 00
Blankets.....pairs..	6,410	25,640 00
Carpets.....pieces..	3,797	18,526 00
Woolen mixtures.....	2,608	18,985 00
Miscellaneous.....		20,605 00
Metals:		
Iron.....piculs..	15,428	30,856 00
Lead.....do.....	2,021	14,147 00
Machinery.....cases..	269	20,000 00
Copper.....piculs..	7	150 00
Brass.....do.....	255	2,300 00
Arms.....stand..	3,420	35,000 00
Ammunition.....cases..	101	4,040 00
Accouterments.....do.....	21	2,500 00
Cannon.....	7	5,000 00
Miscellaneous.....		10,479 00
Miscellaneous:		
Sugar, white.....piculs..	31,016	104,048 00
brown.....do.....	36,706	122,824 00
candy.....do.....	928	11,112 00
Cotton, raw.....do.....	12,398	347,144 00

Imports from foreign countries—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Coals, English.....tons..	2, 919	\$43, 785 00
Rice.....piculs..	177, 096	425, 192 00
Wines and spirits.....cases..	6, 357	63, 570 00
Oil.....piculs..	14, 266	99, 862 00
General stores.....cases..	2, 516	25, 160 00
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	4, 598	13, 794 00
Pease.....piculs..	122, 044	244, 088 00
Hides.....number..	8, 274	8, 274 00
Bean-cake.....piculs..	18, 498	36, 776 00
Dyes.....do.....	941	18, 820 00
Paints.....five-pound tins..	554	2, 770 00
Watches, clocks, &c.....cases..	29	20, 000 00
Rape-seed.....piculs..	1, 766	5, 500 00
Furniture.....cases..	465	15, 000 00
Glass.....do.....	952	5, 000 00
Rope.....coils..	523	8, 000 00
Flour.....bags..	851	5, 100 00
Miscellaneous.....		36, 234 69
Total.....		2, 499, 056 69
Treasure.....		541, 400 00

Return of the transport trade of Nagasaki for the year 1870.

TO OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Tea.....piculs..	2, 934	\$58, 680
Fish.....do.....	85	425
Wax, vegetable.....do.....	7	140
Drugs.....do.....	5, 625	16, 875
Cotton yarn.....do.....	16	800
Cotton, raw.....do.....	421	11, 367
Tobacco.....cases..	5	900
Wine and spirits.....do.....	1, 757	8, 785
Accouterments.....do.....	28	2, 800
Ammunition.....do.....	140	5, 180
Arms.....stand..	241	1, 326
Piece-goods, all kinds.....pieces..	6, 325	37, 950
Coal, native.....tons..	5, 357	24, 107
Stores.....	618	3, 090
Miscellaneous.....		11, 250
Total.....		183, 675
Treasure.....		448, 600

Return of the transport trade of Nagasaki, &c.—Continued.

FROM OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton manufacture :		
Gray shirtings.....pieces..	100	\$300
Brocades, dyed.....do.....	1,600	5,600
Chintz.....do.....	1,661	3,322
Turkey reds.....do.....	3,030	7,575
Velvets.....do.....	6	40
Cotton yarn.....piculs..	20	800
Miscellaneous.....		5,600
Woolen manufacture :		
Camlets.....pieces..	563	6,756
Lastings.....do.....	1,015	12,180
Lastings, crape.....do.....	1,246	6,230
Lusters and Orleans.....do.....	320	1,600
Cloth.....do.....	245	4,900
Long ells.....do.....	320	1,495
Blankets.....pairs..	500	2,000
Woolen mixtures.....cases..	44	1,000
Miscellaneous.....		12,300
Metals:		
Iron, pig.....	1,567	3,000
Lead.....piculs..	603	4,200
Miscellaneous.....		20,000
Miscellaneous :		
Arms.....stand..	867	4,768
Ammunition.....cases..	55	2,200
Accouterments.....do.....	3	300
Sugar, white.....piculs..	94	940
Raw cotton.....do.....	296	7,400
Rice.....do.....	14,204	35,500
Drugs.....cases..	102	5,000
Wines and spirits.....do.....	1,353	10,000
Flour.....bags..	1,509	9,000
Shells.....piculs..	864	2,500
Hides.....number..	1,276	5,000
Tobacco.....piculs..	634	400
Miscellaneous.....		16,506
Total.....		198,412
Treasure.....		243,100

Navigation at the port of Nagasaki for the year ending December 31, 1870.

ENTERED :		
Number of vessels.....		324
Tonnage.....		246,638
Number of crew.....		6,263
Value of cargo.....	\$2,697,268	69
CLEARED :		
Number of vessels.....		300
Tonnage.....		238,746
Number of crew.....		5,669
Value of cargo.....	\$1,510,161	46
TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED :		
Number of vessels.....		624
Tonnage.....		485,384
Number of crew.....		11,932
Value of cargo.....	\$4,207,430	15
Number of American steamers entered.....		87
Number of American steamers cleared.....		88
Number of American sailing-vessels entered.....		11
Number of American sailing-vessels cleared.....		11
Number of tonnage entered.....		126,899.68
Number of tonnage cleared.....		126,999.96

W. P. MANGUM.

On fine romals, Madras and handkerchiefs of that description, per dozen...	\$0 20
On blue bafts, per piece of 16 yards.....	1 00
On satin stripes, per piece of 16 yards.....	1 00
On flannel and serge, per yard.....	10
On nests of 3 trunks, per nest.....	1 00
On nests of four boxes, per nest.....	80
On pipes, in boxes of 3 gross per box.....	65
On pipes, in boxes of 5 gross per box.....	1 25
On hand-basins, per dozen.....	50
Do.....	75
On plates, per dozen.....	12
On pitchers, per dozen.....	30
On mugs and bowls per dozen.....	15

Port charges sum up the same in all the ports of the republic, except those having no light-houses. Tonnage dues per ton per annum 75 cents, which, when paid in one port, enables the vessels to enter any of the other ports of the republic, without being subject to the charge. Entrance and clearance, 50 cents.

Light Dues.—Having no light-house here, vessels are not subject to this charge.

J. L. CRUSOE.

Statement showing the commerce of Grand Bassa for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Pine boards	\$335 61	\$40 27
Brassware	3,680 66	345 50
Boots and shoes.....	688 34	93 95
Cotton goods	19,663 11	4,226 41½
Earthenware	1,861 05	279 15
Glass-ware	45 60	5 40
Gunpowder.....	3,320 00	872 00
Hardware and cutlery	3,360 32	406 48
Hats and caps	643 86	104 24
Leather	196 88	29 52
Muskets.....	1,868 20	700 00
Miscellaneous	1,273 92	172 95
Provisions.....	6,901 56	855 93
Petroleum-oil.....	267 85	17 82
Salt.....	400 00	192 00
Soap, yellow.....	666 32	127 78
Spirits and wines	10,610 16	4,871 21
Tobacco, leaf	7,753 75	1,417 20
Woolen goods.....	1,011 17	151 67
Total	64,548 36	14,909 48½

Statement showing the commerce of Grand Bassa, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
		<i>Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.</i>		
Camwood.....		304 2 3 26	\$21,232 43	\$636 97
Coffee.....		1 8 1 27	574 38	.....
Ivory.....		7 1	97 80	3 92
Palm-oil.....gallons..	240,277		96,110 90	4,805 54
Palm kernels.....		255 0 1 1	7,403 10	204 00
Total.....			125,418 61	5,650 43

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Grand Bassa for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	England.....	16	.....	10	1,509	26	1,509	16	.....	10	1,509	26	1,509
American.....	United States.....			3	729	3	729			3	729	3	729
North German.....	Hamburg.....			2	620	2	620			2	620	2	620
Dutch.....	Holland.....			2	559	2	559			2	559	2	559
Norwegian.....	Hamburg.....			1	350	1	350			1	350	1	350
Liberian.....	.....			12	863	12	863			11	744	11	744
	Total.....	16	.....	30	4,630	46	4,630	16	.....	29	4,511	45	4,511

NOTE.—During the year sixteen British steamers, carrying the mails, called in at this port for freight, which, as by arrangement with this government, are not required to enter at the custom-house; therefore I cannot get their correct tonnage.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Palm-oil, per gallon, 38 to 40 cents.

Palm kernels, per bushel, (56 pounds,) 60 to 75 cents.

Camwood, per ton, \$65 to \$80.

Ivory, per pound, 50 cents to \$1.

Coffee, per pound, 18 to 20 cents.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Palm-oil.—Season poor this year.

Palm kernels.—Fair business done in this article.

Camwood.—Trade in this has been checked for several months by interior native wars.

Ivory.—Animals from whence this article is obtained do not numerously abound in these parts. Herds of them have retired to the interior.

Coffee.—Crop this year indifferent.

MADAGASCAR.

TAMATAVE.**I.**

OCTOBER 5, 1870. (Received May 4.)

In compliance with consular instructions, I have the honor to present to the Department hereby my fifth annual report on commercial relations with Madagascar.

The inclosed statement of imports and exports to and from Madagascar will show how far our commerce with Madagascar has improved.

In my annual report of last year I had the honor to call the attention of the Department to the establishment of sugar plantations in this island. All preparations for making sugar having been completed in the course of this year; the result was a perfect success; the sugar-mill having furnished for the first year about 300 tons, of a richness hardly to be surpassed.

Efforts are being made by the government to double this amount for the next year, which I have no doubt will be easily accomplished.

The price of sugar from this manufactory is \$6.50 to \$7 per 100 pounds.

Since the commencement of this year, a new branch of industry has been introduced in Madagascar, with a result actually surprising. It is the manufacture of India rubber. Since January last nearly 400 tons have been exported from this island to America, France, and England, prices varying from \$18 to \$25 per 100 pounds.

The prospect for manufacturing this article is promising in a high degree, considering the great extent of the forests in the interior, with proper facilities; and market-prices will certainly command the full attention of the Department and American merchants.

Commerce of the west coast of this island has assumed more favorable prospects, particularly of the principal port, Bembatooka, (Majunga,) with Zanzibar, in rice, hides, ebony, bees-wax, and gum-copal, and with the interior of Madagascar in cotton-cloth; and I look forward to the establishment of an agency there, (Majunga,) which place is visited by most all American vessels starting from Tamatave for Zanzibar, as also by vessels coming up the Mozambique Channel.

II.

OCTOBER 4, 1871. (Received January 6, 1872.)

In compliance with circular No. 16, dated February 9, 1871, I submit inclosed tables, showing the imports and exports of Madagascar during last year. Also, tabular statements, showing the navigation at the port of Tamatave, in duplicate.

INDIA-RUBBER TRADE.

In my last report I have given a statement of the manufacture of India rubber. The trade in this article was as brisk as it could be, up

to the month of March last, when the government of Ontananarivo issued an order that, having made a contract with an English house for rifles, until 1,000 tons were collected, to pay for these rifles, all India rubber should be made for the government, and no person be allowed, after three months, in which time previous engagements could be filled, to sell any. This, as a matter of course, stopped the India-rubber trade at once, and prices began to rise as high as \$30 to \$32 per 100 pounds. The government having forbidden their subjects to *sell*, white and creole traders are at liberty to *buy*, if they can find any, which is not very often the case.

To furnish the 1,000 tons by forced labor, will take the government about two years. Parties have commenced to collect caoutchouc, but the manufacture of this article is not sufficiently known, and therefore no price is fixed.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

Sugar-manufacturing gets on prosperingly, the Mahasoia factory having furnished this year a much larger quantity and superior article than last year, at prices unchanged. Private parties of Mauritius are commencing to plant sugar-cane and to construct mills farther south, which will have the effect of improving the article and reduce the prices. This year's crop will be mostly sent to Mauritius, for England.

BEEES-WAX AND HIDES.

Bees-wax and hides deserve the particular attention of our Government, as considerable quantities of the latter are shipped to America and England, at prices (\$2 apiece) said to be too high to encourage exportation, while the former article (bees-wax) is furnished in quantities, at \$18 to \$20 per 100 pounds.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Of the articles worth importing, I would, besides cotton, particularly mention petroleum-oil, which can easily be placed at \$4.50 to \$5. Also, as previously stated, flour and biscuit. American cotton rules this market, and commands fair prices; consumption unusually large, and prices ranging from 8½ to 12½ to 13 cents per yard.

TRADE ON THE WEST COAST.

Trade on the west coast has suffered considerably last year, on account of the cholera having broken out there, in consequence of which all communication with the other parts of the island was interrupted. Up to the present time the sickness has not entirely disappeared.

MONEY MARKET.

No change in import and export duties has been made since last year, the Hova government preferring the import duties to be paid in kind, and money is, since the end of the French war, easier for drafts on Mauritius, 4 to 6 per cent. being paid, so that I was enabled to sell my drafts on Washington at the end of last quarter at 12 per cent.

J. P. FINKELMEIER.

Imports and exports to and from Madagascar for the year ending October 1, 1870.

IMPORTS.

From England and dependencies :

Cotton, plain.....	\$49,200
Cotton, colored.....	18,000
Sundry merchandise.....	37,900
Total	<u>105,100</u>

From France and dependencies :

Cotton.....	\$7,000
Salt	3,000
Wine.....	10,000
Sundry merchandise.....	5,000
Total	<u>25,000</u>

From United States of America :

Cotton.....	\$130,000
Sundry merchandise.....	5,900
Total.....	<u>135,900</u>
Total of imports	<u>266,000</u>

EXPORTS.

To England and dependencies :

Bullocks.....	\$145,000
Rice.....	45,000
Rabannas.....	2,000
India rubber.....	15,000
Sundries.....	29,500
Total	<u>236,500</u>

To France and dependencies :

Bullocks.....	\$21,700
Rice.....	17,500
India rubber.....	9,800
Sundry produce	18,000
Total	<u>67,000</u>

To United States of America :

India rubber	\$17,000
Rice, (to Zanzibar)	3,000
Hides.....	1,280
Bees-wax.....	180
Gum copal.....	15
Total	<u>21,475</u>
Total exports.....	<u>324,975</u>

Statement showing the commerce at Tamatave for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Beer.....liters..	1, 536	\$384 00	10 per cent. in kind.	England.
Brandy.....do.....	180	180 00	do	England and France.
Butter.....kilograms..	70	70 00	do	France.
Cheese.....do.....	225	112 50	do	England and France.
Coffee.....do.....	175	70 00	do	England.
Cottons, plain.....do.....	316, 250	69, 575 00	do	America and England.
printed.....do.....	28, 000	22, 400 00	do	England and France.
Crockery.....do.....	3, 000	1, 800 00	do	England.
Flour.....do.....	30, 000	3, 000 00	do	England and America.
Liquors.....liters..	948	701 00	do	France.
Medicines & perfumery. kilograms	1, 500	900 00	do	Do.
Petroleum-oil.....liters..	2, 400	2, 700 00	do	America.
Olive oil.....do.....	1, 800	1, 350 00	do	France.
Rum.....do.....	131, 600	9, 100 00	do	England, (Mauritius.)
Salt.....kilograms..	700, 000	8, 400 00	do	England and France.
Cigars.....do.....	400	1, 000 00	do	England, (Mauritius.)
Stationery.....do.....	1, 700	500 00	do	Do.
Sugar.....do.....	150	24 00	do	Do.
Tin.....do.....	2, 750	2, 250 00	do	Do.
Wine.....liters..	10, 080	900 00	do	France.
Miscellaneous.....kilograms..	300	600 00	do	England and France.
Liters.....	148, 544	126, 016 50		
Kilograms.....	1, 084, 520			

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Beef.....heads..	5, 400	\$81, 000	England, (Mauritius,) France, (Bourbon.)
Bees-wax.....kilograms..	1, 108	443	America and England.
Hides.....do.....	50, 000	10, 850	Do.
India rubber.....do.....	169, 000	87, 500	America, England, and France.
Mats.....do.....	15, 000	2, 700	England and France, (Mauritius and Bourbon.)
Rabannas.....do.....	17, 500	3, 850	England and France.
Raffia.....do.....	50, 000	4, 500	England and America.
Swine.....heads..	250	1, 250	England and France, (Mauritius and Bourbon.)
Heads.....	5, 650	192, 093	
Kilograms.....	302, 608		

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tamative for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	America .....	}	.....	2	800	2	800
	Zanzibar						
British	England			1	350	1	350
	Mauritius			33	8,681	33	8,681
French	Saint Mary			1	100	1	100
	Bourbon	6	6,600	6	1,284	12	7,884
Norwegian	London			1	500	1	500
	Total	6	6,600	44	11,715	50	18,315

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	America .....	}	.....	2	800	2	800
	Zanzibar						
British	England			1	350	1	350
	Mauritius			34	9,080	34	9,080
French	Saint Mary			1	100	1	100
	Bourbon	6	6,600	6	1,284	12	7,884
Norwegian	London			1	500	1	500
	Total	6	6,600	45	12,114	51	18,714

MEXICO

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received November 27.)

The principal exports to the United States are silver and goat-hides.

According to the information received, the exports from this consular district to the United States consist of silver from the mines of Pachuca and Real del Monte and goat-hides from the country south and east of Mexico City.

AMERICANS AND THEIR OCCUPATION.

The number of persons claiming to be American citizens, residing in the consular district, is about one hundred, and represent probably about \$1,000,000 in real estate and merchandise. They are occupied in the following various walks of life: Banking, hardware, fire-arms commission, paper, clothing, direction and administration of cotton and woolen factories, railroad machinery and railroad administration, jewelry, newspaper editing and proprietorship, mining, civil engineering, education, medicine and surgery, coining, &c.

MINING INTERESTS.

Mining interests in this consular district have made great strides during the past year, specially at Pachuca, Real del Monte, and on the borders of the State of Guerrero. The silver mine of Guatimoctzin, at Pachuca, which a year since was comparatively little estimated, is now valued at about \$5,000,000, and shares in it are in demand at a price little reduced from the above figures. The profits of this mine were \$997,000 for the year ending December 31, 1870. The gold quartz veins and placers in Guerrero near the Mescala River, are again attracting attention, and promise to rival the history of those of Upper California. This same region abounds in immense deposits of native copper and silver lead, but the freight of the ores to the coast is so great as to prevent at present the development of this interest. The following new project of law of the Executive of the nation, Benito Juarez, it is thought by all mining capitalists and miners, will give a new impulse to this most promising branch of industry in Mexico.

PROPOSED LAW.

I. Liberty to export, free of duties, the products of mines in every form.

II. In order not to increase the deficiency in the treasury, by conceding this privilege in favor of mining interests, the unification of the export duties with those of importation, of which they form a part.

III. The establishment of a direct tax for the benefit of the national treasury upon the profits of mining enterprises.

IV. To authorize the State to collect a tax similar to the federal tax upon the profits of mining enterprises in place of those now collected.

V. To authorize the Executive to arrange for the extinguishment of existing contracts by which the mines are rented.

VI. To coin silver and gold at cost.

VII. To secure the mints rented to private persons, the profits which correspond to the coining of precious metals, by an arrangement with the respective contractors.

VIII. To open the coasts of the republic to export trade.

Money coined in the mints of the republic for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1869, and ending June 30, 1870.

Mints.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Amount.
Hermosillo	\$649,409 00	\$80,736 00	.....	\$730,145 00
Alamos	789,706 00	7,376 00	.....	797,082 00
Chihuahua	605,500 00	24,752 00	.....	630,252 00
Culiacan	1,284,932 00	223,744 00	.....	1,508,676 00
Durango	887,479 00	35,312 00	.....	922,791 00
Zacatecas	4,656,000 00	28,000 00	.....	4,684,000 00
San Luis	2,267,098 00	.....	.....	2,267,098 00
Guadalajara	680,485 00	5,376 00	.....	685,861 00
Guanajuato	3,556,000 00	444,000 00	.....	4,000,000 00
Oaxaca	152,211 00	61,932 00	.....	214,143 00
Mexico	4,289,000 10	271,400 00	\$18,793 20	4,579,193 30
Total	19,817,820 10	1,182,628 00	18,793 20	21,019,241 30

NOTE.—The legal exportation of coined silver and gold through the ports of the republic amounts to \$17,479,014.

Reports of the coinage in Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1871.

Mints.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
Mexico	\$302,940 00	\$6,375,198 45	\$6,750 00	\$6,684,888 45
Guanajuato	423,000 00	3,815,000 00	.....	4,238,000 00
Zacatecas	63,120 00	4,758,880 00	.....	4,822,000 00
Durango	31,212 00	555,174 00	.....	586,386 00
Chihuahua	36,694 00	672,500 00	.....	709,194 00
Oaxaca	63,740 00	187,167 00	.....	250,907 00
Guadalajara	18,290 00	798,882 40	.....	817,172 40
Hermosillo	53,728 00	654,696 00	.....	708,424 00
Culiacan	139,328 00	971,005 80	.....	1,110,333 80
San Luis Potosi .....	.....	2,210,351 00	.....	2,210,351 00
Total	1,132,052 00	21,198,854 65	6,750 00	22,137,656 65

NOTE.—This list does not contain the report from the mint of Alamos, the coinage of which for the year ending June 30, 1870, was \$797,082.

Population of the republic of Mexico, according to recent census.

States.	Capitals.	Inhabitants.
1. Sonora	Ures	109,388
2. Chihuahua	Chihuahua	179,971
3. Coahuila	Saltillo	98,397
4. Nuevo Leon	Monterey	174,000
5. Tamaulipas	Ciudad Victoria	108,778
6. San Luis Potosi	San Luis	476,500
7. Zacatecas	Zacatecas	397,945
8. Aguascalientes	Aguascalientes	140,630
9. Durango	Durango	185,077
10. Sinaloa	Culiacan	163,095
11. Jalisco	Guadalajara	924,580
12. Colima	Colima	63,333
13. Michoacan	Morelia	618,240
14. Guanajuato	Guanajuato	874,043
15. Querétaro	Querétaro	153,286
16. Hidalgo	Pachuca	404,207
17. Mexico	Toluca	650,663

Population of the republic of Mexico, according to recent census—Continued.

States.	Capitals.	Inhabitants.
18. Morelos	Cuernavaca	150,384
19. Guerrero	Tixtla	300,029
20. Puebla	Puebla	697,788
21. Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala	121,665
22. Vera Cruz	Vera Cruz	459,262
23. Oaxaca	Oaxaca	646,725
24. Chiapas	San Cristobal	193,987
25. Tabasco	San Juan Bautista	83,707
26. Campeche	Campeche	80,366
27. Yucatan	Merida, comprising all the Indians....	422,365
Territory of Lower California	La Paz	21,645
Federal District	Mexico	275,996
Total .....	.....	9,176,052

TELEGRAPHS IN MEXICO.

	Kilometers.
From Mexico to Cuernavaca	83.800
From Mexico to Toluca	67.040
From San Luis to Zacatecas	184.360
From Zacatecas to Durango	54.470
From Tehuacan to Oaxaca	272.350
From Vera Cruz to Tampico	288.500
From Mexico to Vera Cruz, Tehuacan, Tlaxcala, and Tulancingo	1,047.500
From Leon to Guadalajara and Manzanillo	645.260
Total	2,643.280

RAILROADS IN MEXICO.

	Kilometers.
From Mexico to Puebla	186.278
From Vera Cruz to Paso del Macho	75.000
From Vera Cruz to Medellin	12.000
From Vera Cruz to Loma Alta	35.000
From Mexico to Tacubaya	8.000
From Mexico to Tlalpam	24.250
From Mexico to Guadalupe	6.700
Total	347.228

REAL ESTATE IN THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

The value of real estate throughout the republic, as shown by the taxes imposed upon the same, is as follows, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870:

City property	\$148,299,893 48
Rural property	192,730,624 30
Total	341,030,517 78

It should be stated that this valuation in fact represents only about one-third the actual value of the real estate of the country, as large tracts of uncultivated lands, as well as considerable city property unoccupied, are not taxed, and such as are taxed are undervalued.

PORTS OPEN TO THE COMMERCE OF THE HIGH SEAS.

On the Gulf of Mexico.—Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpana, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcas, Tabasco, Isla del Carmen, Campeche, Progreso, Guaymas.

On the Pacific coast.—La Paz, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Puerto Angel, Ventosa.

On the Pacific coast.—Tonala and Soconusco.

On the frontier.—Matamoros, Reynosa, Camargo, Mier, Monterey, Laredo, Guerrero, Piedras Negras, Presidio del Norte, Paso del Norte, Fronteras, Bapiste, Altar.

PORTS OPEN TO COASTING TRADE.

On the Gulf of Mexico.—Soto la Marina, Tecolutla, Nautla, Santicomapan Alvarado, Dos Bocas.

On the Pacific and Gulf of California.—San Quintin, Cabo de San Lucas, San José del Cabo, Mulegé, Loreto, Libertad, Santa Cruz, Topolcampo, Allata, Navachiste, Navidad and Valle de Banderas, Sihuatanejo, Chacahuac, Puerto Escondido.

Movement of vessels in the ports of the republic during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Nationality of vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.
American	238	370,674.68
French	94	59,116.86
English	128	78,572.93
German	47	13,499.14
Spanish	34	5,442.56
Norwegian	3	754.82
Italian	6	2,177.18
Dutch	14	2,639.13
Belgian	3	745.04
Portuguese	1	533.09
Mexican	67	7,888.06
Total	635	542,043.49
American	238	370,674.68
All others	397	171,368.81

Approximate value of importations and exportations for the entire republic during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Importations	\$23,174,729 00
Exportations, (about)	24,000,000 00

NOTE.—It may be estimated that the approximate amount of exportations, \$18,000,000, was in coin, and the remainder in products of the country.

Revenues of the government of Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Product of the maritime and frontier custom-houses	\$9,029,373 24
Product of district taxes	1,310,536 34
Product from sealed paper	1,919,815 32
Product from sale of nationalized property	322,303 43

Product of direct district tax.....	\$563,909 22
Product from coining duties	135,278 84
Product from assaying and smelting duties	45,733 97½
Product from branch of public instruction.....	93,383 74
Product from premium and exchange, sale of unoccupied land, &c....	570,630 10
Product from carriage taxes	12,262 68
Products of post-office department	417,347 79
Total.....	<u>14,420,574 67½</u>

Products of the custom-houses of the republic of Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1871.

Vera Cruz.....	\$5,015,122 15
Mazatlan	912,567 50
Manzanillo.....	767,474 61
Tampico	740,995 80
Matamoras.....	615,840 38
Sisal	391,130 31
Acapulco	308,369 09
Tabasco	243,022 52
Guaymas	242,940 54
Campeche	139,839 92
Mier	121,002 82
Camargo.....	93,154 38
Piedras Negras	81,234 25
Isla del Carmen	56,562 46
Presidio del Norte	55,828 91
San Blas.....	52,519 53
La Paz.....	48,729 58
Coatzacoalcos	37,092 06
Paso del Norte	23,552 88
Tuxpan	21,462 66
Tonala.....	15,573 39
Monterey Laredo.....	10,706 95
Ventosa Santa Cruz	6,713 70
Zapaluta.....	6,282 65
Guerrero	2,764 35
Reynosa	1,086 80
Magdalena.....	254 58
Puerto Angel.....	254 00
Total	<u>10,012,078 77</u>
To this sum should be added the amount of the exportation duty on silver and gold coined.....	677,039 15
Total	<u>10,689,117 92</u>

Products of the maritime custom-houses of the republic of Mexico.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.....	\$9,566,360 99
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.....	9,606,441 73
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.....	8,526,098 09
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.....	<u>10,689,117 92</u>

Cash received by the treasury of the republic of Mexico.

For the year ending June 30, 1868.....	\$15,389,416 26
For the year ending June 30, 1869.....	14,216,464 86
For the year ending June 30, 1870.....	13,301,076 45
For the year ending June 30, 1871.....	<u>14,289,451 59</u>

Receipts from the frontier custom-houses.

For the year ending June 30, 1869:

Matamoras.....	\$310,838 73
Reynosa	9,383 76
Camargo.....	22,446 52
Mier	<u>9,600 08</u>

Guerrero	\$443 46
Monterey Laredo	5,428 32
Total	358,140 87

For the year ending June 30, 1870:

Matamoras	\$155,063 63
Reynosa	1,582 28
Camargo	39,543 96
Mier	5,726 20
Guerrero	2,963 62
Monterey Laredo	8,535 17
Total	213,414 86

For the year ending June 30, 1871:

Matamoras	\$615,840 38
Reynosa	1,086 80
Camargo	93,154 38
Guerrero	2,764 35
Mier	121,002 82
Monterey Laredo	10,703 65
Total	844,552 38

Total for the three years	1,416,411 51
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Difference from past year over the year 1869	486,411 51
Difference from past year over the year 1870	631,137 52

Value of importations into Mexico from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

From what port.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Sisal	\$109,873 00	\$26,322 00	\$28,177 00	\$70,334 00	\$57,699 00	\$31,800 00
Ventosa						10,088 00
Manzanillo	46,754 36	37,094 00	21,633 76	18,599 92	82,614 68	45,013 44
Acapulco	18,700 00	5,968 00	30,696 00	19,444 00	44,972 00	20,681 00
Campeche			21,462 26			
La Paz	14,432 80	6,693 84	6,306 28		15,625 84	
Tampico	3,807 62	900 00			19,578 75	
Mazatlan	12,000 00	26,800 00	15,325 83		42,640 00	30,293 00
Vera Cruz	54,481 79	6,857 96	1,319 71	19,448 84	6,613 49	7,732 00
Matamoras	106,480 24	63,647 23	77,235 00	77,586 66	93,740 71	60,128 96
Monterey Laredo	5,641 00	6,793 00	4,997 00	3,332 00	12,026 00	4,080 00
Piedras Negras		32,887 17	28,800 48	20,646 43	83,061 05	81,840 91
Tonalá		864 66			6,534 03	
San Blas			85,656 70		3,412 06	41,616 50

From what port.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Sisal	\$67,598 00	\$41,076 00	\$47,096 00	\$29,210 00	\$52,502 00	\$63,779 00	\$635,466 00
Ventosa							10,088 00
Manzanillo	68,787 12	47,788 48	160 40	37,244 96	25,589 72	30,179 28	460,448 12
Acapulco	11,960 00	54,355 00	15,104 00	20,834 00	38,666 00	9,067 00	290,447 00
Campeche	13,273 62		24,320 24				59,056 12
La Paz	6,741 08	11,938 20	4,522 72	11,925 28			77,176 04
Tampico		21,791 15			30,719 52		76,797 04
Mazatlan		21,630 00	24,635 00	2,553 00	23,102 00	13,447 00	212,475 83
Vera Cruz	119,846 31	199,138 53	147,889 13	83,195 19	109,511 87	135,854 19	891,881 01
Matamoras	159,410 70	79,406 50	18,857 49	125,380 66	60,127 00	59,264 00	1,044,465 15
Monterey Laredo	1,301 00	4,128 00	1,626 00	5,452 00	33,987 00	7,505 00	90,868 00
Piedras Negras	143,133 45	86,357 41	90,772 16	72,791 16	84,761 63	25,870 60	758,922 20
Tonalá		5,928 49				1,632 49	14,959 67
Tuxpan			536 00	170 00	861 00		1,567 00
San Blas		80,317 00	8,937 93		16,576 28		236,516 47
Zapaluta, Paso del Norte, Presidio del Norte, Guer- ero, Mier, Camargo, Rey- nosa, and Magdalena							520,826 00
Approximated total							5,381,959 65

Value of exportations from Mexico to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

From what port.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Tabasco	\$3,160 00	\$3,080 00		\$1,000 00		
Coatzacoalcos				3,702 00	\$3,879 40	
Ventosa						\$1,833 00
Manzanillo	8,059 00	10,464 00	\$463,569 00	7,811 00	31,340 00	17,662 50
Acapulco	22,558 00	30,555 21	38,826 50	27,680 00	11,200 48	24,737 16
La Paz	9,140 82	6,967 65		14,156 25	14,780 22	
Tampico	11,190 00	705 00	300 00			22,792 50
Mazatlan	156,850 50	141,031 84		456,702 08	357,983 43	1,800 00
Vera Cruz	105,627 97	89,899 85	1,169,388 42	41,902 60	39,566 92	111,907 86
Matamoras	72,715 00	13,404 93	26,848 48	16,675 37	32,444 59	25,005 67
Monterey Laredo	1,220 00	87 50	840 00	1,304 50	2,331 25	7,906 76
Piedras Negras		2,267 10	2,581 00	5,655 55	4,713 44	42,606 70
Sisal	21,108 43	33,639 91	58,150 00		76,792 92	58,647 93
Isla del Carmen	27,392 25	9,911 29				
Tonalá					8,992 50	
Tuxpan				89 29	99 02	
San Blas						2,120 00

From what port.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Tabasco			\$6,600 00				\$13,840 00
Coatzacoalcos			2,760 00				10,341 40
Ventosa							1,833 00
Manzanillo	\$362,848 78	\$28,900 00	13,815 12	\$49,461 37	\$377,275 63	\$77,420 00	1,447,624 40
Acapulco	29,425 50	25,818 00	7,507 25	28,141 00	46,357 05	19,224 00	311,030 37
La Paz	5,733 12	4,984 00		5,520 00	6,759 62	31,500 00	100,541 68
Tampico		40,602 96	13,729 50	27,950 00		25,308 90	142,578 86
Mazatlan	257,588 00	421,422 38	1,050 00	126,126 75	176,090 44	50,000 00	2,146,645 42
Vera Cruz	1,234,156 85	19,000 00	68,873 32	84,097 63	203,548 30	(*)	3,168,069 52
Matamoras	40,074 19	70,741 12	101,887 77	54,878 70	52,700 00	8,500 78	516,876 60
Monterey Laredo	3,937 00	5,296 00	1,082 00	7,110 00	3,712 00	1,485 82	36,350 33
Piedras Negras	3,302 00	2,363 00	3,882 20	1,835 80	5,033 56	4,456 00	78,696 38
Sisal	17,789 18	10,910 61	62,469 37	66,753 36	51,037 98	60,199 30	496,499 05
Isla del Carmen							37,303 54
Tonalá							8,992 50
Tuxpan			181 96	173 12	213 82	96 50	852 71
Campeche	4,041 50		5,778 00				9,819 50
San Blas		653 50	120 25		41 00		2,916 75
Approximated total							8,530,812 01

* No report.

Calculation of the total public debt of Mexico, June 30, 1871.

1. Bonds emanating from the loan of November 30, 1850:

5 per cent. bonds	\$76,502 96
Certificates of same bonds	57 37
3 per cent. bonds	493,014 09
Certificates of same bonds, with interest	47,039 32
Certificates of same bonds, with interest	11,396 76
Bond entitled September 12, 1862	4,597 20

Recognized	632,607 20
Prejudiced	7,000,000 00
	<u>7,632,607 20</u>

2. Deferred credits according to the law of November 30, 1850	\$12,000,000 00
Bonds issued in accordance with the law of September 12, 1862	1,500,000 00

Prejudiced	<u>13,500,000 00</u>
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3. Certificates issued by the liquidating sections recognized	<u>\$3,829,805 82</u>
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4. Bonds issued in San Carlos Tamaulipas, July 4, 1865:	
Capital	\$1,782,250 00
Interest	740,262 25
Recognized	<u>2,522,512 25</u>
5. Laguna Seca debt recognized	<u>\$14,777 59</u>
6. Deficiencies of the years 1868 to 1869	\$1,635,730 84
Deficiencies of the year 1869 to 1870	1,744,779 86
Deficiencies of the year 1870 to 1871	1,570,301 61
Recognized	<u>4,950,812 31</u>
7. Liquidations made by the general treasurer, recognized	<u>\$56,211 35</u>
8. Bonds issued in London, in accordance with the law of October 14, 1850, prejudiced	<u>\$51,208,250 00</u>
9. Coupons of said bonds due and not paid	<u>\$21,507,465 00</u>
10. Bonds issued by virtue of extinct diplomatic conventions:	
English, of December 4, 1851:	
Capital	\$3,274,618 12
Interest	126,088 60
Prejudiced	<u>3,400,706 72</u>
Of Padre Moran, of December 5, 1851:	
Capital	\$743,000 00
Interest	26,070 00
Prejudiced	<u>769,070 00</u>
Spanish, of November 12, 1855:	
Capital	\$3,898,848 00
Interest	1,441,204 37
Prejudiced	<u>5,340,052 37</u>
Lizardi bonds and deferred certificates issued in London:	
Not recognized	<u>\$2,500,000 00</u>
Total recognized	\$12,006,726 52
Total prejudiced	81,218,079 09
Total not recognized	24,007,465 00
Grand total	<u>117,232,270 61</u>

For a considerable portion of the foregoing data, I am indebted to facilities kindly furnished me by the Hon. Mathias Romero, secretary of the treasury of the republic of Mexico, Antonio Garcia Cubas, chief of the bureau of statistics, and Mr. Bustamante, of the department of fomento.

Cotton factories in the consular district known as that of the City of Mexico and the dependencies thereof.

Names of the factories.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.	Number of pieces produced annually.	Number of pounds of bundled yarn.	Pounds of cotton consumed yearly.
STATE OF MEXICO.					
Magdalena	13,000	376	156,000	364,000	1,300,400
Tlalpam	13,000	450	150,000	360,000	1,310,400
Tizapan	9,000	176	135,200	228,800	1,125,200
Miraflores	7,000	262	108,992	100,048	810,000
Abeja	1,400				
Colmena	4,300				
	47,700	1,264	550,192	1,052,848	4,546,000
STATE OF QUERETARO.					
Hercules	22,000	680	350,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
La Purisima					
	69,700	1,944	900,192	12,552,848	7,546,000
STATE OF PUEBLA.					
Guadalupe	2,100	48	12,500	95,000	200,000
Santa Cruz	2,100	50	12,500	96,000	200,000
Constancia	3,780	90	22,500	172,800	360,000
Economia	2,520	60	15,000	117,000	240,000
Patriotismo	8,500	200	50,000	380,000	800,000
Benificencia	2,000	50	13,000	100,000	200,000
Mayorazgo	5,250	120	30,000	300,000	580,000
Molena en Medio	6,300	150	40,000	270,000	500,000
Amatlan	1,550	36	9,000	70,000	150,000
Teja	1,550	36	9,000	70,000	150,000
Asuncion	2,100	50	15,000	100,000	200,000
Independencia	1,550	36	8,500	75,000	150,000
	39,300	946	237,000	1,845,800	3,730,000

JULIUS A. SKILTON.

ACAPULCO.

OCTOBER 3, 1871. (Received November 15.)

POLITICAL CONDITION.

Referring to my last annual report of January 20, ultimo, in order to avoid a great many repetitions, I would state that the political condition of the State of Guerrero has greatly improved, the rebel Jimenez and his partisans having been either subdued or driven out of the State, or taken prisoners and executed by the federal troops, commanded by General Alvarez, sent by the federal government to the relief of the governor of the State. The re-election of President Benito Juarez will also have a favorable effect on the local politics of the State, consolidate peace, and restore public confidence.

Robbers have entirely disappeared, and the highway leading from Acapulco to Mexico is perfectly free of them from Acapulco to the border of the State, formed by the Amacusac River. All the different bands claiming to belong to the Jimenez faction, which had rendered the roads insecure for over a year, had been vigorously pursued, and wherever any of these miscreants were taken "*flagrante delicto*," they were summarily executed and hung to the nearest trees on the roadside, as a wholesome warning to the rest. The mail-service between Acapulco

and Mexico is again regularly performed twice a week. The State is now divided in ten districts, administered by prefects, and sends eight representatives to the General Congress of the Union.

STATE TAXES.

I inclose herewith a copy of the official organ of the State government, No. 34, of July 2, of the present year, containing a new revenue law for the State of Guerrero, according to which the State government expects to levy every month the sum of \$5,000 for its most necessary current expenses.

Fears are entertained that this system of direct taxation will not work satisfactorily, and that the government for its support will have to come back to the former system of indirect taxation, charging import or transit dues on articles of trade and provisions, like soap, cattle, corn, &c.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

is gaining importance every year, and each municipality has primary schools for both sexes, the teachers being paid out of the municipal funds. The Lancasterian Society, of the city of Mexico, furnishes examined elementary teachers of both sexes for these schools, if proper application for them is made, and forms thus, through its untiring labors, a firm basis for the future welfare of this country. The higher educational establishment in the city of Guerrero, alluded to in my report for the year 1870, was closed during the late troubles for want of funds.

The only periodical published in this State is the official government organ, published at the city of Bravos, the actual seat of the same.

PORT REGULATIONS AND SHIPPING INTERESTS.

No change has taken place in the general or local port regulations.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the steamers of which touch at this port now but once a month on their way from San Francisco to Panama, and once a month on their way from Panama to San Francisco, have removed their light from Roqueta Island, the authorities of the port, to whom it was offered for sale, refusing to purchase the same. Notwithstanding the total absence of any light, the custom-house declares to have received from the department strict orders to collect henceforward light-dues, in accordance with the tariff of the year 1856, which is very onerous to steamers running on the coast and delivering freight at several ports, as in their case the dues amount every time they enter into a port and deliver freight, be it one package only or a full cargo, it does not matter which, \$200. It is to be hoped that Congress, in the new tariff now to be adopted, may abolish these dues, and exact them only where there actually is a light, and then demand their payment at a certain rate for each ton of freight brought to the port.

The shipping belonging to this port is rather on the decrease, comprising actually but three small schooners, some lighters, and some twenty boats.

The Pacific mail-steamers leave Panama on or about the 26th of each month, touch at the ports of Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan on their way to San Francisco. The steamers leaving San Francisco on the 18th of each month touch at Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Acapulco on their way to Panama. These steamers, with exception of the sailing-vessels coming around Cape Horn from Europe, furnish the only means of transportation for passengers, mails, treasure, and merchandise from and

to the ports of Acapulco and Manzanillo, and although without any government subsidy, carry passengers and mails coastwise between Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

The rates of freight per Pacific mail-steamers to and from the above Mexican ports are the following :

To San Francisco.—On merchandise, \$15 per ton of 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet ; on treasure, on amounts over \$25,000, $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. ; on amounts under \$25,000, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

To Panama.—On merchandise and treasure, the same rates as from San Francisco ; on dry hides, 35 cents per hide.

To New York.—General merchandise, per ton of 40 cubic feet or 2,000 pounds, slow freight, \$40 ; fast freight, \$50 ; treasure, on amounts over \$25,000, $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. ; on amounts up to \$25,000, $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. ; hides, dry, 75 cents each ; hides, salt, 2 cents per pound.

To Europe.—Under through bills of lading of Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Panama Railroad, and the connecting European steamship companies, as per tariff annexed to this report, per ton of 40 cubic feet or 2,240 pounds, for general merchandise, £9 ; for hides, dry, $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound ; for hides, salt, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound ; silver and copper ore, value under £200, £7 per 2,240 pounds ; silver and copper ore, value £200 or over, on the excess, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. additional ; minimum bill of lading, £1 10s. ; for treasure to the Bank of England, on amounts over \$25,000, $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ; on amounts up to \$25,000, $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.

From San Francisco or Panama.—On general merchandise, \$15 and \$20 per ton of 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet ; on lumber, \$10 per thousand feet.

From Europe.—On general merchandise, £10 per ton of 2,240 pounds or 40 cubic feet.

From New York.—On general merchandise, \$50 per ton of 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet.

European, mostly North German, sailing-vessels are chartered for the round voyage at the rate of about 40 cents per cubic foot, bringing out assorted cargoes and taking home produce of the country.

MINING INTERESTS

in the interior of the State have lately received a new and vigorous impulse through capitalists of the city of Mexico, who have taken in hand some old neglected mines, and also opened some new ones.

The Mineral de Guadalupe continues to give favorable results, a valuable lot of ore of this mine being now at the port of Sihuatanajo in readiness to be shipped per sailing-vessel to Europe.

The merchants of this port are in hopes that shortly the export of silver in bullion will be permitted on payment of reasonable export dues. Government has also promised to establish a mint within the State for the convenience of miners and merchants in the State, all the bullion, on account of the prohibition of export of the same, being necessarily transported to Mexico or to Morelia, to be coined, which, owing to the insecurity of the roads in general, entails on the merchants heavy expenses and large risks.

AGRICULTURE.

In my report for 1870 I estimated the present year's cotton crop would yield 40,000 quintals. Although the crop failed in some places on

account of untimely rain, my estimate proved to be correct, the average price of cotton, ginned and packed, being \$16 per quintal. Some 10,000 quintals of the staple were purchased for the mills of Colima, Guadalajara, and Tepic. Several coasting-vessels find employment in this carrying-trade between Acapulco and Manzanillo and San Blas, the return cargo from Manzanillo consisting invariably in soap furnished to Acapulco and the surrounding country, through the latter port, from the interior of the State of Jalisco. The rest of the crop finds its way, by transportation on mules, to the mills and ancient hand-loom in the States of Michoacan, Querétaro, Mexico, Puebla, and Oaxaca. The only mill in this State, at Atoyac, Costa Grande, with its twenty looms, is doing well. I beg to forward a sample of the cotton produced on this coast.

To show the increasing importance of this branch of agriculture, I beg to refer to former reports, and to state that this district boasts now of the following gins: 9 driven by steam-power; 2 driven by water-power; 12 driven by horse-power; 6 driven by hand-power; 29 all told, against 18 two years ago, when there was only one driven by steam.

We have had very little rain in the months of July and August, and the corn crop as a general thing will not be as abundant as in ordinary seasons, and some fears are entertained that, before a new crop can be raised, this cereal, the staff of life for this country, may become rather scarce. The new cotton crop planted in August and September is doing well; fully as much as last year has been planted. Nothing new is to be reported in other branches of agriculture.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Two German houses have commenced cutting cedar lumber in Costa Grande, in the vicinity of the port of Sihuatanajo, and I understand that there are now at least 6,000 logs, of 25 cubic feet each, ready for shipment as return cargo for sailing-vessels to Europe. Average cost, 25 cents per cubic foot.

A new order for palm-leaves has been received from Europe, and as the article may be of value to hatters in the United States, I herewith forward a sample of the article. They can be furnished at \$35 per thousand, packed and delivered free of expense on board the steamer.

The total imports, as per form A, amount to \$760,679.03, the import dues thereon to \$291,441.45, for the last year ending September 30. I shall endeavor to obtain henceforward more particulars and details for this return.

The total exports, as per form B, amounting to \$233,754.91, are correct, the export dues on treasure amounting to \$17,495.08.

The discrepancy between exports and imports may be easily accounted for, as funds in payment of imported merchandise and cotton are remitted from the interior for account of the Acapulco merchants to Mexico, and exported at Vera Cruz.

American capital invested in this State remains the same as stated in my former reports. The value of real estate is merely nominal. Hardly any transactions ever take place.

JOHN A. SUTTER, JR.

Statement showing the commerce at Acapulco for the year ending September 30, 1871.

A—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Flour, lumber, kerosene, arms, ammunition, machinery, groceries, nails, iron and hardware, liquors, ship chandlery, fresh vegetables, and potatoes, &c.	.....	\$62,766 53	.....	United States.
Cotton, linen, woolen, and silk manufactures, wines, liquors, ale, iron, hardware, preserves, boots and shoes, olive-oil, paint, &c.	.....	645,362 50	.....	Europe, principally England, Germany, and France.
Coffee quarts.	600	9,000 00	.....	Central America.
Cocoa do..	380	43,550 00	.....	Ecuador.
		760,679 03	256,472 48	

B—EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs & charges.	Countries whither exported.
Dry hides pieces..	9,106	\$19,022 71	New York.
Do do.....	6,373	14,619 25	Hamburg.
Deer-skins do.....	189	56 23	New York.
Do do.....	2,962	1,087 50	Hamburg.
Goat-skins pounds..	2,970	495 52	New York.
Silver ore tons..	60	27,000 00	Hamburg.
Mother-of-pearl shell do.....	4	120 00	Do.
Cedar logs do.....	150	1,800 00	Do.
Oil-nuts do.....	40	3,200 00	Do.
Sarsaparilla bales..	12	180 00	Do.
Cochineal do.....	35	2,723 50	San Francisco.
Tiger-skin pieces..	1	3 00	New York.
India rubber bales..	1	22 00	Do.
Sisal-grass do.....	12	166 80	Do.
Indigo boxes..	4	375 00	London.
Cotton bales..	2	54 40	Hamburg.
Tropical fruit packages..	3,200	11,419 00	San Francisco.
Treasure hard dollars..	.....	16,200 00	Do.
Do do.....	.....	135,210 00	London.
		233,754 91	

C—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Acapulco for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	San Francisco ..	20	64,160	1	87	21	64,247	19	59,540	1	517	20	60,057
	Panama	19	59,540	.....	.....	19	59,540	20	64,160	.....	.....	20	64,160
	Central America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	87	1	87
North German	British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hamburg .....	.....	.....	1	517	1	517	.....	.....	1	240	1	240
	London .....	.....	.....	2	778	2	778	.....	.....	1	538	1	538
	Total.....	39	123,700	4	1,382	43	125,082	39	123,700	4	1,382	43	125,082

CHIHUAHUA.

OCTOBER 1, 1871. (Received October 30.)

In transmitting this my first annual report for the year ending September 30, 1871, I regret that, being for so short a time in the possession of this office, I am unable to furnish as full and complete a report in regard to the commerce of this consular district as I could wish. In the absence of any published reports by the custom-house of the goods and their value imported from foreign countries, and as no general balance of trade is ever published in the country, it is therefore nearly impossible to furnish with any accuracy the information required, in the absence of such commercial statistics.

Almost all goods consumed in this district are imported from Europe. The location of the United States markets would seem an inducement in our favor; but there are reasons why the European market has the preference.

The trade of this consular district is almost entirely monopolized by German merchants, who import German and English goods, on account of long credit they get through commercial houses in Europe, by which they can sell in this country on eight and twelve months' time. The low prices of English and German goods, a cheap transportation, and a greater variety of all classes of merchandise, are the principal inducements to importers to purchase in European markets, while American goods cannot be placed in this district at the same figures. I assign as a reason for so little trade with the United States, that there are so few American merchants in the country. European goods are placed in this district at from 55 to 60 per cent. on cost; while American goods placed here will cost from 70 to 75 per cent. European hardware is brought from 50 to 55 per cent. less than from the United States.

Merchants claim that European goods are more adapted to this market, while little if any difference is made between goods manufactured in the United States for home consumption, and those designed for exportation. The importation from Europe for the last year can safely be estimated at over \$1,000,000 in value.

There are no American importers in this consular district.

Exportation is confined principally to silver coin. There has been exported from this consular district within the last year \$310,000 silver, principally for England and Germany. To the above amount may be added \$150,000 in gold, not having passed through the proper channels. Silver and gold are not allowed exportation unless coined. Export duty is charged on all coin when sent out of the country, irrespective of its nationality. The exportation of wool for the year amounts to 152,000 pounds, costing from 8 to 9 cents per pound. It is anticipated that the exportation will be greater and at advanced prices the coming year.

A small quantity of flour (20,000 pounds) has been exported to the frontier forts in Texas, at 3 cents per pound. Corn for the frontier forts has also been exported, but to what amount I am unable to state. Few changes have taken place in the custom-house during the past year regarding duties. By an arrangement, with the full knowledge and consent of the President of the republic, goods are imported at one-third of the prescribed tariff. To within the last month, silver coin was exported at .04 per cent., but since that time full duties, .08 per cent., have been required.

There are but two ports of entry in this State—Paso del Norte and

Presidio del Norte. But one importation of any amount has taken place at the first-named port; all comes by that of Presidio del Norte. Mail communications are weekly. Letters from eastern cities arrive in eighteen and twenty days; from Mexico City in about the same time. Mexican letter-postage, 25 cents per quarter ounce, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each additional quarter ounce; paper-postage, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents each.

Foreign residents are German, English, French and American. The German exceed all others; the entire American portion will not count one hundred persons. American residents are engaged in mining, merchandise, and a few in agriculture.

The mineral resources of this State are not surpassed by any other in the republic. Veins of gold, silver, copper, and lead are found in abundance. Iron and coal are found in more or less quantities. Owing to the present financial condition of the people a general depression prevails in this branch of industry. But one American mining company is in successful operation at this time in the State. Mexicans are engaged in mining in different parts of this district, but for want of machinery their operations are conducted on a small scale. Want of capital and the great cost of bringing suitable machinery are the principal obstacles. Of all the foreign companies who have engaged in mining in this State within the last six years, with one or two exceptions all have retired financially damaged. A few copper-mines are in operation, but as the demand is small they are worked on a small scale. Lead and coal are not mined because there is no demand.

The coinage of the mint in this city I am unable to state; their promised report has not yet come to hand. Nearly \$600,000 in silver has been coined in the last year, and about \$45,000 in gold. The mint is conducted by private parties, and the prices charged for assaying, separating, and coining are so high that miners find it to their advantage to take their metals to Durango and Sonora.

Wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and beans are the principal productions, and yield well; of wheat, beans, and tobacco, no more than that necessary for home consumption is produced. Cotton grows well and is consumed in the country. Corn is the principal grain raised. Fruits of all kinds grow well; apples, peaches, pears, apricots, and grapes are cultivated to some extent.

Freights from Port Lavaca, Texas, to this city, a distance of eight hundred miles, is transported at 9 cents per pound; from San Antonio, Texas, at 8 cents per pound; from Kit Carson, Kansas, 8 to 9 cents, and from Mexico City, at 10 cents per pound.

The general character of the country is such that the greater portion is susceptible of cultivation; some of the best portions of the State are unsettled on account of the want of suitable protection against Indians. The State is particularly adapted to stock-raising; the warm climate, and very mild winters, afford great advantages in this branch of business. In former years stock-raising occupied great attention; but now scarcely one-tenth of the stock is raised that there was twenty years since. There are at this time very near eight hundred thousand sheep, and very near two hundred and fifty thousand cattle in the State. Eventually the wealth of this State will consist in its mineral productions and stock-raising. The great decline in this branch of business is to be attributed to the want of a suitable market and to Indian depredations.

No noticeable change can take place in the different branches of industry until railroad communication is established, either intersecting or coming to the border of the country; when that time arrives its progress and advancement in commerce is certain.

There are two cotton-factories in successful operation in this consular district; one at Talamantes, and the other at Beya Vista, both in the southern part of the State. The principal portions of the cotton raised in the State is made into unbleached domestic. The woolen factory in this city suspended operations more than a year since; want of capital was the cause.

Indispensable to the successful growth of our commerce with this country is a well-adjusted system of thoroughfare by which regular and speedy communication may be maintained. Should the proposed railroad to Franklin, Texas, be completed, great commercial advantages would be derived. A commercial treaty with Mexico, whereby equal advantages with Europe could be derived by American merchants in the exportation of all classes of merchandise, and exports to the United States from Mexico of such articles as are produced, would place in our favor most of the commerce of Northern Mexico. As there are no manufactures to speak of in the country, the people necessarily consume large quantities of foreign merchandise now brought from Europe. That which is particularly required to open a large inland trade with the north central portion of this country is a railroad to the most central point on our frontier, and such a line, terminating at Franklin, Texas, will give the major portion of its commerce into our hands. Until such railroad communication is established, the sluggish condition of trade which has existed here in this State for three or four years cannot be other than at present.

W. H. BROWN.

GUAYMAS.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received November 2.)

No changes have occurred during the past year affecting in any manner the commercial or material condition of this consular district, and I am sorry to say that at this time, from appearances as they exist, I see but little hope for improvement during the coming year. All commercial interests are still on the decline, and but little activity is apparent in the agricultural and mining interests, as yet lacking that vitality so necessary to improvement. My report of the year 1870, with but slight alterations, would apply for the year 1871.

I inclose, agreeably to instructions contained in Circular No. 4, under date of February 9 last, tabular statements of the commerce and navigation of this port for the year ending to-day, (see inclosed Forms A, B, and C,) which I have procured from the books of the marine custom-house of Guaymas through the courtesy of the collector.

The difference that exists in the amount of tonnage of American vessels, as contained in Form C, and their tonnage, as found in the records of this consulate, is owing to the difference between the American and Mexican rule of measurement. By the measurement of the latter there is generally a gain of from 15 to 20 per cent.

From books of captain of the port.

The tonnage for year of United States vessels.....	12,120
The tonnage for year of English vessels	632
The tonnage for year of Denmark and Germany.....	555
The tonnage for year of Mexican vessels.....	3,490
Total tonnage of all nationalities.....	16,797

The imports are of the same class and character as those of the preceding year, consisting of assorted merchandise, machinery, lumber, &c.

Books of Guaymas custom-house.

From United States	\$181, 000
From Europe	95, 852
Total imports for the year	<u>276, 852</u>

The exports were the same as last year, some few hides and ore, but principally coined dollars, (no bullion or bars of silver or gold are permitted by law to be exported.)

Books of Guaymas custom-house.

To United States—hides and ore	\$13, 927
To United States—silver dollars	1, 220, 273
To Europe	4, 699
Total exports for the year	<u>1, 238, 899</u>

All of the Mexican or national vessels owned in this port and district are engaged exclusively in the coasting-trade between this State, Jalisco, and Sinaloa.

Foreign merchandise brought direct from Europe into this consular district during the past year has been less than during the one preceding; the demand being supplied from the port of Mazatlan, in the State of Sinaloa. The system of "arrangements" between the importer and custom-house officials is still practiced to some extent on the coast; and when full European cargoes arrive, they are sometimes admitted at some one of the ports on the coast under an "arrangement," which means a reduction of duties, notwithstanding the efforts of the general government to prevent it.

This, as observed in my previous reports, operates against the interests of the American merchant, who, by steamer or sailing-vessel from the United States, receives small shipments of goods, and paying full duties, cannot compete in the market with many articles brought from Germany and England, introduced and admitted as before mentioned. The results are, that our commerce with Mexico on this west coast remains, more or less, the same as for some years past.

The proposed modification of the rules governing the federal custom-houses throughout the republic, and tariff regulating import and export duties, taken under consideration by the Mexican congress of last year, ports of deposit and free exportation of silver and gold being advocated, was not acted upon, and the rules and tariff of 1856, with but few alterations, continue in full force.

Light-house dues remain the same, and are charged on all vessels, irrespective of nationality, although no light-houses exist on the coast north of Acapulco, and none in the course of construction or contemplation, as far as known.

The only steamers touching in this consular district are those of the North Pacific Transportation Company, which make regular trips of forty days each between San Francisco and the ports on this coast. During the year these steamers have called in at the coasting-port of Aagiabamdo, in this consular district, (one hundred and twenty miles from Guaymas,) for treasure, which heretofore, as a rule, has been

shipped on board of English ships of war, and which has been one of the main reasons why but one English war-vessel has visited this consular district during the year.

Transit privilege for private merchandise.—The effort made last year in the Mexican national congress to extend the transit privilege (which now is only allowed to United States Army supplies) for private merchandise, allowing it to pass through this consular district to Arizona, on payment of a nominal duty, has, thus far, proved futile, as the "bill" was not acted upon, but, it is hoped, will pass the coming year. This consular district is the natural outlet and inlet for the trade and commerce of Southern Arizona, which, under the existing laws, imposing such onerous duties on all foreign productions in transit, is unavailable. It also would give an impulse in many ways to the various industrial pursuits of Sonora, with profit and advantage to her people.

The proposed railroad from El Paso del Norte, Texas, to the Pacific, via Guaymas.—There is nothing to report; the project still lies dormant. No work has been done on the route, and no information obtained as to when it will be commenced. At this time the legislature of the State has under consideration a resolution asking the general government to annul this concession, from the fact that five years have passed since it was conceded, and from present indications there is but little prospect that the conditions and stipulations will be carried out to a successful completion; and in "lieu" of said concession to grant another, for a "road" from Guaymas to some point in Arizona Territory, to connect with the "Texas Pacific road," which will be one-third less in distance approximately, and can be completed at a nearly one-third less cost of construction. A work of this kind is one of the great necessities of Sonora, to furnish cheap transportation for the products of her soil and mines to the coast, which in her present condition does not exist.

The Apache Indians still continue their depredations, taking their "tithe of blood and plunder" from the people. The reward of \$300 per scalp is offered and paid by the State for each scalp of these Indians taken in her borders; some fourteen rewards have been paid the past year. The general government at Mexico, at the last session of the national congress, made an additional appropriation of \$50,000 to that of the \$120,000 already received by the State annually, making in all \$170,000 yearly, to be used in warfare against these savages. There are supposed to be four hundred troops in active campaign against them, in the northern part of the State, and still Apache raids are as frequent as formerly. According to a statement made and published by the State government, taken from official documents, from the year 1867 to the year 1870, the number of Mexicans killed by these barbarians was two hundred and ninety-six; of Indians killed during the same period, thirty-five in all. To such an extent was the district of Montezuma, in the north of the State, invaded by these Indians in the months of April and May of last year that it was nearly abandoned by the people. It is to be hoped that the coming year this "Indian plague" may be abated, and that the government will wage an intelligent and energetic campaign against them to such an extent that their incursions will be less frequent or entirely cease.

Mines and mining interests show but little change from those of last year. According to the mining statistics furnished the State government the past year, 144 mines are mentioned as being worked in Sonora, of which 106 use quicksilver in amalgamating their ores in extracting the silver, and 38 by fire, (smelting;) 27 use steam-power, 26 water-power, and 91 horses or oxen for motive-power, in the different mining

establishments or haciendas. Of mines that are not worked, yet still not abandoned, but have not complied with the mining-laws, for lack of which are open to "denouncement" or re-register, 583. The statistics of last year can be taken as the present condition of the mines of Sonora, in which it is seen that only 727 in all are mentioned, out of more than quadruple the number that are known to exist in the nine districts comprising the State, but that are now entirely abandoned and without owners. Many of the best mines have been abandoned on account of Indians, (Apaches,) others for lack of capital and guarantees which government in revolutions are unable to give, and which this branch of industry requires.

The mines of gold are but little worked. They are to be found in different parts of the State, in the districts of Hermosillo, Ures, Arispe, Altar, and Alamos. But few persons are employed therein, and, from information received, their earnings or compensation will not exceed \$1.50 to \$2 per day, owing principally to the scarcity of water at or near the "placers," and the primitive mode in extracting the gold. Of "gold quartz," no mines are worked.

Mines of copper and lead.—Of the former some valuable mines exist; but being situated in the interior of the State, the cost of transportation of the ores to the coast, with the risk of Indians and revolutions, makes it an undertaking that none care to invest or risk capital to carry out.

The mines of iron, in the north of the State, no attempt has ever been made to work, this part of Mexico depending entirely for this important metal on foreign countries.

Coinage.—As all silver and gold, according to law, must be coined before it can be circulated or sent abroad, the coinage at the two mints in this State can be taken as the approximate product of the mines of silver and gold. The coinage for the year 1868 has been: Gold, \$140,000; silver, \$1,200,000; \$1,340,000 approximate.

For the year 1869: Gold, \$200,000; silver, \$1,400,000—\$1,600,000 approximate.

For the year 1870: Gold, \$210,000; silver, \$1,300,000—\$1,510,000 approximate.

For the year 1871: Gold, \$180,000; silver, \$1,390,000—\$1,570,000 approximate.

The mints.—One is situated at Hermosillo, in the interior of the State and one at Alamos, in the southeastern portion of the State.

Agriculture.—Sonora, with a territory estimated approximately at 30,000 square leagues of plain, valley, and mountain land, agreeably to the statistics furnished the State government the past year, contains 5 cities, 89 towns, 67 villages, and 505 plantations and farms. The amount and extent of the public lands (*baldios*) are not known with exactness; but from information received from persons said to be reliable, nearly one-third of the lands of the State are "*baldio*," or public. The great drawback to the agricultural interests is the scarcity of water, (which is only plentiful in the rainy season.) There are but few rivers in the State worthy of the name, and only two of them find an outlet over the land to the sea. These two are the Yaqui and Mayo Rivers, in the south of the State. All of the streams north of Guaymas, the Altar, San Miguel, and Sonora Rivers and other smaller streams, sink and disappear as they approach the coast. Owing to this scarcity of water one-quarter at least of the lands of Sonora can only be used as pasture-lands for the raising of stock, unless a system of artesian wells could be introduced successfully; for this reason the chief agricultural lands are confined to the valleys of the different rivers and

streams of the State, of the Yaqui, Mayo, Los Cedros, Sonora, San Miguel, San Ygnacio, and Altar. These valleys produce in abundance the staple articles, wheat, corn, and beans, and the fruits, orange, lemon, and figs in the south, and pomegranates, grapes, and peaches in the north. Cotton, tobacco, indigo, and sugar-cane are raised, but cannot be classed among the staple productions. Flour is one of the most important agricultural articles of exportation from the State. And although the cultivation is limited when taking into consideration the amount of land adapted to its culture, yet 20,000 cargas (300 pounds each) are shipped yearly to the coast States south. The wheat-crop this year is estimated approximately at 850,000 bushels. Corn-crop approximately at 300,000 to 400,000 bushels. Beans, 100,000 bushels.

Cotton has been cultivated with indifferent success since the year 1850, owing to the damages of the "worm," and perhaps more to the lack of experience and knowledge of its culture by the planters it has been considered an uncertain crop, and the lands used for its cultivation limited. The single cotton-mill of Sonora, in the interior of the State, (64 looms,) manufactures all that is raised into sheeting, (*manta*;) and at least one-third of the year said mill is idle.

Sugar.—The culture of the sugar-cane is also limited; only in the southern portion of the State has it been cultivated with success, on the lands of the valleys of the Yaqui and Mayo Rivers; but owing to the lack of enterprise and insecurity on account of the Indians who inhabit and claim these rivers, no sugar-plantations of any extent exist. In the central parts of the State the culture of the cane has been unsuccessful; whether it is because its culture is unskillfully managed or the climate unfavorable is yet undetermined. The amount of sugar produced in Sonora is not sufficient for home consumption, and the demand for this article is supplied from Sinaloa and Jalisco.

As regards the annual value of the agricultural produce of Sonora, the statistics are so limited that it is impossible to arrive at anything like a correct estimate.

The sanitary condition of this consular district for the past year has been good; no epidemic or contagious diseases to report.

Public improvements.—Nothing to report. An appropriation of \$8,000 is expected from the general government for the purpose of opening a wagon-road from this port to Alamos, distance two hundred and forty miles, and also \$40,000, expected from the same source, for the object of establishing a "line of telegraph" from Ures (the capital of the State) to Alamos, two hundred and eighty miles in length. Wagon-roads through the middle and southern portions of the State are greatly needed, and can be made with but little expense. The country, as a general rule, is level, and the different ranges of hills and mountains throughout two-thirds of the State are so scattered as not to present obstacles requiring a very large expenditure of money to overcome.

The only stage-line in Sonora (running regularly) is between Guaymas and Hermosillo, making tri-weekly trips between Hermosillo and Ures and Hermosillo and Altar. Occasionally a stage leaves weekly. Between Tucson, Arizona, United States, and the towns of this State no stage communication exists, although there is a good wagon-road. On this road a "horse express" carries a mail weekly.

The public-school system, adopted some years back, is improving. The number of schools in the State, according to the statistics published last year, are 80; number of scholars, 3,095; number of teachers, 85. The buildings are rented, the State owning no school-houses, as is the case with the custom-houses of the general government of the State.

The population of Sonora, agreeably to the census of 1869, and revised last year, is estimated at 108,211 of all classes. The census of the year 1840 gave the population of the State at that time at 150,000, and, according to a rough and inexact estimate, in 1861 the population was given at 133,300.

The causes that are given in an official document, issued by the State government in November of last year, as to the diminution of the population in the last nine years, is thus stated :

1. Emigration to California in said time	8,500
2. Emigration to Arizona Territory in said time.....	7,500
3. Killed and died in civil war and by Indians.....	4,000
Total.....	20,000

The statements published last year by government show that the number of deaths registered exceed those of births by 1,184; but then it is well known that two-thirds of the births are not registered, but still the fact is admitted that the population of Sonora is decreasing yearly.

In the census the number of foreigners are estimated at 480 in all, viz :

Americans, (United States citizens).....	239
French and Italian.....	70
Spaniards.....	50
German and English.....	50
Other foreigners.....	71
	480

The pure Indian race in Sonora, comprises the tribes of Yaqui, 13,000; Mayos, 6,500; Opatas, Pimos and others, 3,000; in all 22,500; which comprise full one-fifth of the entire population of the State.

The military strength of Sonora consists, first, of her national guard or militia, and under its present organization is composed of ten battalions, numbering in officers and men 6,462; one-sixth of which are armed with Sharp's, Henry, and Enfield rifles, and five-sixths with muskets of a pattern more or less ancient; of artillery, 10 pieces of different caliber; second, the federal garrison of this port of 200 officers and men, the garrison on the Mayo River of 100 men, and some 400 along the frontier and north of the State in campaign against Apache Indians.

Ships of war.—No vessels of war of the United States have visited this consular district for nearly two years and a half—twenty-nine months. In December last Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Fawn* touched at the port, which is the only war-vessel of any nation that has entered the harbor during the year.

American interests in Sonora show no perceptible increase during the year. The number of "residents" is about the same. We have no large "commercial house" owned by our citizens in this consular district, or on the coast toward the south. Some few are engaged as merchants and mechanics, but the greater portion in mines and mining. The capital actively employed at this time will not exceed \$500,000. The capital invested in 1863, 1864, and 1865 in mining interests, but since lost, and in most cases abandoned, approximates from one to two millions of dollars. This includes the mines, mining establishments, with improved machinery, lands, and wages of superintendents, metallurgists, and

employés, all brought from the United States and Europe at high salaries.

English interests comprise one mining company, with mines, mining establishments, and lands, and the two mints of the State. The capital invested approximates \$400,000.

The German, French, and Italian residents are principally employed in merchandising and trading. Of the capital invested, I am unable to give an estimate, but in the aggregate it will not exceed three-fourths of a million of dollars.

Political condition.—There has been undisturbed peace and tranquillity throughout this consular district during the past year. No local disturbances or "*pronunciamientos*." The elections for President of the republic and governor of the State passed off quietly, but the rumors of revolution which reach us here from the coast States on the south have caused apprehensions of alarm, and their effects have been dampening on all classes of industry and commerce, and until the causes of apprehensions are removed, and full confidence in the government felt and enjoyed by the people, there is but little hope that this State can enter (except to a limited extent) upon a new era of progress and improvement.

A. WILLARD.

Statement showing the commerce at Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Arms, fire.....bxes..	33	\$8,000	\$352	United States.
Coal, stone.....tons..	704	2,152	Free.....	England.
Coal-oil.....galls..	6,630	4,060	2,364	United States.
Clothing, ready-made.....bxes..	79	6,353	5,746	England, Germany, and United States.
Coffee.....lbs..	119,364	18,111	9,040	United States.
Drugs.....do..	24,352	8,465	3,917	United States and Germany.
Dry-goods.....yds..	66,463	17,397	6,027	Do.
Hardware.....lbs..	156,754	21,509	9,021	Do.
Iron.....do..	134,900	5,161	1,877	Germany and England.
Liquors.....do..	50,973	7,940	3,096	Do.
Lumber.....ft..	265,317	4,087	Free.....	United States and British Columbia.
Machinery.....lbs..	431,513	41,701	Free.....	United States and England.
Muslins.....yds..	260,666	35,438	22,783	United States, England, and Germany
Provisions, assorted.....lbs..	44,397	6,258	2,748	Do.
Powder, gun.....do..	80,010	7,210	3,764	United States.
Rice.....do..	31,300	1,593	819	United States and England.
Sheetings.....yds..	303,582	56,551	26,086	United States, England, and Germany
Woolen stuffs.....do..	32,104	14,664	6,942	Do.
Miscellaneous articles.....lbs..	325,370	59,101	25,486	Do.
Tea.....do..	1,966	1,101	1,104	United States.
Total.....		276,852	131,172	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Gold, coined.....		\$41,837 50	United States.
Silver, coined, eagle-dollars.....		1,180,463 00	United States.*
Hides, dried.....No..	5,469	10 939 00	United States.
Metal or ore, silver.....lbs..	212,720	5,300 00	United States and Germany.
lead.....do..	5,627	360 00	Germany.
Total.....		1,238,899 50	

* \$3,000 transferred to Gman brig.

MEMORANDUM—The amount of duties collected on the gold and silver coin exported, as per table, \$95,064.65. (Records of custom-house, Guaymas.)

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Guaymas, Mexico, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	United States	8	10,820	12	1,300	20	12,120
Denmark	England			1	245	1	245
England	do			1	632	1	632
Germany	Germany			1	310	1	310
Mexico	Mexican ports			115	3,490	115	3,490
Total .....	.....	8	10,820	130	5,977	138	16,797

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States ..	United States	8	10,820	12	1,300	20	12,120
Denmark	England			1	245	1	245
England	do			1	632	1	632
Germany	Germany			1	310	1	310
Mexico	Mexican ports			115	3,490	115	3,490
Total .....	.....	8	10,820	130	5,977	138	16,797

LA PAZ.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received November 2.)

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

But little change has taken place in the business of this port since my last annual report. As I then predicted, there has been a still further falling off of the trade between this place and the United States, and I anticipate a continuance of the falling off until the trade becomes extinct.

While the government of Mexico continues so unequivocally hostile to Americans and their interests, it can hardly be expected that American merchants will risk themselves or their property in Mexico. Article 2 of a decree, dated February 1, 1856, declares that no foreigner, without previous permission of the supreme government, shall be allowed to acquire real estate in any of the frontier States and territories, except at a distance of twenty leagues from the frontier, and on the 20th of July, 1869, President Juarez issued a decree, article 2 of which declares that all the inhabitants of the republic shall be allowed to denounce public lands in any of the States or territories, except the citizens of the nations adjoining Mexico, who shall not be allowed to acquire public lands by any title whatever in any State or territory which borders upon the nation of which they are citizens. It cannot be doubted that these decrees are directed especially against Americans; and with this evidence of the hostility of the government toward Americans, it is not surprising that the custom-house and other officials of the Mexican gov-

ernment should consider that they are carrying out the views and wishes of their government in subjecting Americans to all the annoyances and inconveniences possible.

IMPORTS.

The tables annexed will show the amount of exports and imports for the year ending September 30, and also the arrivals and departures of vessels from and to foreign ports. By table A it appears that the total amount of imports from the United States is \$117,598.96, against \$138,338.37 for the previous year, showing a decrease of \$20,739.41, or about 16 per cent. The imports direct from Europe amount to \$33,000, and consist principally of dry goods and hardware. The duties collected on these goods amount to \$13,900, but it is impossible for me to ascertain the amount of duties collected on the goods imported from the United States.

EXPORTS.

The exports to the United States amount to \$304,138.84, against \$275,378.24 for the year previous, showing an increase of \$28,760.60. The exports to Europe amount to \$87,983, against \$89,981 for the previous year.

THE PEARL FISHERY

proved exceedingly profitable the past year, which has induced the parties engaged in it to extend their operations, and it is probable that the amount of pearls and shells taken this year will be far in excess of that of any previous year.

ORCHIL.

The discovery of large quantities of orchil on the Pacific side of the peninsula has induced quite an immigration from the republic of Ecuador. South American capitalists, engaged in the gathering and shipment of this article, have brought in some hundreds of "peons" from Ecuador, who, although not a desirable class of immigrants, assimilate to the natives of this territory. The Lower California Company is also extensively engaged in this business. About 6,000 bales, averaging 300 pounds each, have already been shipped to Europe, and about 15,000 bales are awaiting shipment. The production is almost unlimited, and Lower California must rule the orchil market in future.

AGRICULTURE

has not been increased to any considerable extent, nor is it likely to be, until a different class of people possess the country. Although there is far more than sufficient good land to supply the wants of the country, the flour, corn, lard, sugar, and, in fact, nearly all the necessaries of life, are brought from California, or from the states of Sinaloa and Sonora.

MINING

is in a flourishing state, and the yield of silver and copper ore is steadily increasing. The "Hormiguera" is the only American company engaged in silver mining, and the past has been a prosperous year for it. This company beneficiates its ores, and the increase in the shipment of silver bullion for the past year is due to the increased prosperity of this company.

The principal copper mines are located about three hundred miles north of La Paz, and are now furnishing large quantities of rich ore, which is generally shipped to Europe.

During the past year some very rich gold mines have been discovered in the northern part of the peninsula, which has induced quite an immigration from California, and may reasonably be expected to operate very favorably upon the business of that portion of the territory.

DAVID TURNER.

Statement showing the commerce at La Paz for the year ending September 30, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Lumber.....feet..	246,000	\$4,920 00	.....	San Francisco, United States.
Assorted merchandise		112,678 96	.....	Do.
Do.....		33,000 00	\$13,900 00	Europe.
Total.....		150,598 96	13,900 00	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Hides.....number..	8,925	\$20,166 59	San Francisco, United States.
Deer-skins.....do...	1,263	1,263 00	Europe.
Pearl-shells.....tons..	323	32,300 00	Do.
Copper-ore.....do...	64	5,120 00	Do.
Silver-ore.....do...	25	2,500 00	Do.
Silver bullion and coin.....		270,215 75	San Francisco.
Salt.....tons..	2,600	12,957 50	Do.
Oranges.....number..	72,000	362 50	Do.
Pearls.....do...		46,800 00	London, England.
Sugar.....lbs..	1,500	98 50	San Francisco.
Dried beef.....do...	4,200	338 00	Do.
Total.....		392,121 84	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of La Paz for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	San Francisco	8	8,249.74	7	620.85	15	8,870.59
Dutch.....				1	178	1	178
Mexican.....	San Francisco			2	105.88	2	105.88
French.....				1	501	1	501
English.....				2	477.45	2	477.45
North German Confederation.....				1	252	1	252
Danish.....				2	436	2	436
Total.....		8	8,249.74	16	2,571.18	24	10,820.92

Statement showing the navigation at the port of La Paz, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	San Francisco	8	8, 249. 74	7	620. 85	15	8, 870. 59
Dutch	San Francisco	1	178	1	178	1	178
Mexican	San Francisco	2	105. 88	2	105. 88	2	105. 88
French	San Francisco	1	501	1	501	1	501
English	San Francisco	2	477. 45	2	477. 45	2	477. 45
North German Confederation	San Francisco	1	252	1	252	1	252
Danish	San Francisco	2	436	2	436	2	436
Total	San Francisco	8	8, 249. 74	16	2, 571. 18	24	10, 820. 92

MANZANILLO.

Statement showing the commerce at Manzanillo for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Dry-goods	74	\$1, 010 67	San Francisco.
Do	6, 052	596, 940 15	Panama.
Do	936	72, 700 00	Hamburg.
Do	532	26, 600 00	England.
Drugs and medicines	56	592 27	San Francisco.
Do	417	338 30	Hamburg.
Do	175	880 00	England.
Groceries and wines	208	6, 521 22	San Francisco.
Do	1, 228	23, 015 85	Panama.
Do	16, 596	182, 619 20	Hamburg.
Do	3, 514	69, 258 17	England.
Hardware and fancy goods	128	9, 728 87	San Francisco.
Do	1, 577	49, 672 30	Panama.
Machinery	138	} Duty free....	San Francisco.
Do	263		Panama.
Quicksilver	4	200 00	San Francisco.
Do	520	26, 000 00	England.
Do	600	30, 000 00	Panama.
Total		1, 096, 077 10	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cocoa-nuts	5, 710	\$11, 900 00	San Francisco and Europe.
Cocoa-nut oil	13	92 00	San Francisco.
Coffee	23	445 50	San Francisco and Europe.
Corn, Indian	1, 000	2, 000 00	Europe.
Hides	103	676 00	Do.
Gold	32	11, 828 26	San Francisco and Panama.
Indigo	30	2, 321 00	Europe and Panama.
Pearls	2	5, 000 00	San Francisco and Panama.
Pearl-shells	6	180 00	Europe.
Silver	774	1, 638, 045 00	San Francisco and Panama.
Sugar	6, 979	30, 980 00	Europe and United States.
Sarsaparilla	14	140 00	Europe.
Soap	5	100 00	Panama.
Tobacco	39	1, 038 00	San Francisco.
Wood, Brazil	12, 540	12, 540 00	Europe.
Wood, cedar	1, 653	18, 643 00	San Francisco and Europe.
Total		1, 735, 928 76	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Manzanillo for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	San Francisco.....	11	35,381	4	1,287	15	36,668
	Panama.....	10	30,998			10	30,998
	La Paz.....			4	454	4	454
	Guaymas.....			4	484	4	484
British.....	Europe.....						
	Mazatlan.....			5	1,001	5	1,001
	San Francisco.....			3	1,429	3	1,429
	Tenacatito.....			1	505	1	505
German.....	Europe.....			2	860	2	860
	Panama.....			1	139	1	139
	Europe.....			5	1,595	5	1,595
	Acapulco.....			1	365	1	365
Danish.....	California.....			1	248	1	248
	Europe.....			2	376	2	376
	Mazatlan.....			3	566	3	566
French.....	Europe.....			1	389	1	389
Columbian.....	Europe.....			1	225	1	225
Total.....		21	66,379	38	9,923	59	76,302

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	San Francisco.....	11	30,698	2	216	13	30,914
	Panama.....	11	35,312	2	238	13	35,550
	La Paz.....			1	154	1	154
	Guaymas.....			2	84	2	84
British.....	Europe.....			5	2,087	5	2,087
	Mazatlan.....						
	San Francisco.....			2	896	2	896
	Tenacatito.....						
German.....	Europe.....			6	4,310	6	4,310
	Panama.....						
	Europe.....			7	3,726	7	3,726
	Acapulco.....						
Danish.....	California.....			1	789	1	789
	Europe.....			2	376	2	376
	Mazatlan.....			3	566	3	566
French.....	Europe.....			1	389	1	389
Columbian.....	Europe.....			1	225	1	225
Total.....		22	66,010	35	14,056	57	80,066

A. MORRILL.

MAZATLAN.

OCTOBER 14, 1871. (Received November 16.)

Mazatlan is situated at the mouth of the Gulf of California, directly opposite Cape San Lucas, the lowest point of Lower California. It contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants; well built, and a clean, healthy city. The great drawback is the want of a good harbor, there being none—nothing but an open roadstead—which makes it very unsafe for vessels during the months of July, August, and September, so much so that all coasting-trade ceases, and seldom even a foreign vessel is seen during those months. A few thousand dollars would make a safe

harbor, but neither the Mexican government nor her people can see the great benefit they would derive from such an enterprise. Nevertheless, Mazatlan is the second commercial port in Mexico, (Vera Cruz being first.) She supplies the States of Sinaloa, Durango, Sonora, Lower California, Jalisco, and a great portion of the States joining those mentioned, her merchandise going in the interior as far as San Luis Potosi. Although a foreign vessel sometimes goes to Guaymas, La Paz, or San Blas, and discharges, the cargo is owned in Mazatlan. They only go to those ports when they can make better arrangements with the custom-house officials. The mercantile capital of Mazatlan is: Spanish, \$2,500,000; German, \$1,500,000; English, \$750,000; French, \$500,000; American, \$50,000. The manufactures: one cotton-factory, one iron-foundry, one saw-mill, one match-factory, two tan-yards.

TONNAGE.

During the preceding year the total tonnage entered is 75,220, divided as follows: United States, 70,999; English, 1,855; North German, 1,773; French, 501; Ecuador, 92. The United States is large, for the reason that since March last the Pacific Mail Company have touched here once a month each way; the Holladay line as before, from San Francisco, once in forty days.

EXPORTS.

The principal articles of export are hides, limes, sugar, shrimps, Brazil wood, and specie. Total value, not including specie, \$190,845, of which the United States \$16,095, and England \$174,750. The specie, about \$900,000, has been shipped to San Francisco in American vessels. No American vessel has taken Brazil wood this year, but I am happy to say that now there are two large American ships on their way here, from San Francisco, for wood. My opinion is that if the steamers continue to touch here, the year 1872 will show a great increase in the trade with San Francisco and New York.

IMPORTS.

Strange as it may seem to you, there is no account kept by the custom-house of the quantity, description, or value of goods, wares, and merchandise imported to this port. According to the general tariff some goods go by measure, some by weight, and others by valuation; and all they can tell is that such a cargo paid such an amount of duties. Therefore I am not able to give you the quantities and value, only the duties paid, except as to the United States, which I took from my own records. United States entered 2,107 tons; value, \$589,760; duties on the same, \$162,077.20. Foreign importation, the duties amount to \$418,941.02. The foreign importations consist mostly in three articles; coarse cotton goods for the poor classes, fine linens for the first class, and wines and liquors for all classes. Out of the seven foreign ships in the last year, two of them brought wines and liquors. Near one-third of the importations from the United States are bonded goods. Mining-machinery, quicksilver, bluestone, lumber, and materials generally for the use of mines, are the principal articles imported from the United States. Since the steamers have touched here regularly, and made a slight deduction of freight, trade with San Francisco has slightly improved. Two hundred sewing-machines have been brought down and sold here within the last year; two stores have been started here within the year by Americans, their prin-

cipal stock being boots and shoes. If the Panama line continues to run as heretofore, the merchants, instead of shipping in full cargoes at a time, will have their goods come in small shipments, by the way of Panama, which will have a tendency to throw a great many small orders in the way of San Francisco.

AGRICULTURE.

The richness of the soil in this State is undeniable. Cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, wheat, corn, and beans are all grown in the State. Cotton last year, about two thousand bales, being a falling off of about one-third from the preceding year, on account of not so much ground under cultivation. The cotton is all manufactured in this State into a coarse article called *manta*. Coffee, sugar-cane, and tobacco but very little cultivated. Corn and beans are cultivated extensively for home consumption. Wheat, but very little is raised, the common classes preferring corn and beans to wheat flour. All that is wanting is good husbandry to make it one of the richest of States.

MINES.

A million of American capital is invested in mines in this state, and I am pleased to be able to say that during the last year it has paid a good interest. The state of Sinaloa cannot be surpassed in the richness of her mines. The yield of some of them this year has been almost beyond belief. But there is one great drawback to the mining interest; that is, that all bullion has to be taken to the mint, which in some cases has to be packed over three hundred miles. The mint charges are $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and then to ship the coin is 8 per cent. more. The result is that the government does not receive duties for one-half of the coin and bullion that is shipped. If the government would allow the exportation of bullion with a small duty, her revenue would be increased and thousands of dollars of foreign capital would be invested in mines that are now idle. There is nothing that makes trade with the United States like the mines. Every new mine opened, no matter how small, adds something to our trade.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Although we have had two years of peace, Mexico is to-day poorer than she was two years ago. Mr. Romero, in his budget for 1871, put the receipts of this custom-house at two millions and a half. The total amount collected will not be over one million three hundred thousand, a falling off of about three hundred thousand from last year. Out of that they have to pay \$60,000 to the fourth division of the army monthly; then take the expenses generally, and it will leave a very small balance for the general government at Mexico. There is at this moment one hundred thousand dollars of accepted custom-house paper in this city, for which holders would be glad to realize 75 cents on a dollar.

Every steamer that touches here has to pay \$200 light-house dues, although there is not a light-house on the coast.

Every pound of merchandise that goes out or comes into the city has to pay 50 cents per hundred for the building of roads, but not one cent is ever spent on a road, and there is none in the State.

LAWS.

They are good, but the judges are always on the side that has the most money.

ISAAC SISSON.

Statement showing the commerce at Mazatlan for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
General merchandise tons . .	2,109	\$589,760	\$162,077 20	United States.
Do	Unknown	Unknown . . .	148,958 83	England.
Do	do	do	195,530 33	Germany.
Do	do	do	74,451 86	France.
Total			581,018 22	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Limes	Unknown.	\$1,265 00	United States.
Hides	do	13,764 10	Do.
Shrimps	do	400 00	Do.
Sugar lbs . .	20,900	666 25	Do.
Brazil-wood quintals . .	116,500	174,750 00	England.
Treasure		913,000 00	United States, England.
Total		1,103,845 35	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Mazatlan for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Ecuadorian	Guayaquil			1	92	1	92
United States	San Francisco	16	35,459	12	1,973	28	37,432
	Guaymas	8	8,246			8	8,246
	Panama	8	25,321			8	25,321
North German	Hamburg			7	1,773	7	1,773
English	San Francisco			1	240	1	240
	Hamburg			2	487	2	487
	Bordeaux			1	218	1	218
	Liverpool			3	910	3	910
French	Bordeaux			1	501	1	501
	Total	32	69,026	28	6,194	60	75,220
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Ecuadorian	Guayaquil			1	92	1	92
United States	San Francisco	16	35,459	12	1,973	28	37,432
	Guaymas	8	8,246			8	8,246
	Panama	8	25,321			8	25,321
North German	Hamburg			7	1,773	7	1,773
English	San Francisco			1	240	1	240
	Hamburg			2	487	2	487
	Bordeaux			1	218	1	218
	Liverpool			3	910	3	910
French	Bordeaux			1	501	1	501
	Total	32	69,026	28	6,194	60	75,220

MINATITLAN.

Statement showing the exports from Minatitlan for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Mahogany and cedar.....tons..	10,000	\$163,554 69	England, United States.
Hides.....	775	1,100 00	United States.
Indigo.....pounds..	17,478	17,478 00	England.
India rubber.....do.....	204	50 00	United States.
Total.....		182,182 69	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Minatitlan for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	England.....	5	1,662	5	1,662	5	1,662	5	1,662
	Demerara.....	1	290	1	290				
Danish.....	Nicaragua.....	1	195	1	195				
	England.....	2	481	2	481	4	966	4	966
	St. Thomas.....	1	220	1	220				
Dutch.....	United States.....	1	180	1	180	1	180	1	180
	England.....	1	146	1	146	2	366	2	366
French.....	France.....	1	189	1	189				
	England.....	1	255	1	255	2	444	2	444
	Germany.....	1	220	1	220				
German.....	England.....	1	345	1	345	4	1,051	4	1,051
	Jamaica.....	1	313	1	313				
	Nicaragua.....	1	173	1	173				
Italian.....	England.....	1	262	1	262	1	262	1	262
Norwegian.....	Jamaica.....	4	936	4	936				
	England.....	2	468	2	468	11	3,007	11	3,007
	Mexican ports.....	5	1,603	5	1,603				
Swedish.....	Sweden.....	2	518	2	518				
	England.....					2	518	2	518
United States.....	Cuba.....	1	174	1	174				
	United States.....	7	1,609	7	1,609	8	1,783	8	1,783
Total.....		40	10,239	40	10,239	40	10,239	40	10,239

H. BRONSON.

TAMPICO.

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Tampico for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Petroleum, Florida water, &c.....	\$22,680 00	United States.
Machines, lamps, pepper, &c.....	19,425 00	
Petroleum, cocoa, Florida water, &c.....	14,756 00	
Pepper, cocoa, nails, petroleum, Florida water, goods, tobacco, &c.....	35,000 00	
Total.....	91,861 00	

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Tampico, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither exported.
Sarsaparilla	pounds.. 135, 149	\$12, 151 95	United States.
Istle	do. 344, 800	23, 625 18	
Hides	do. 65, 944	10, 735 06	
Fustic	do. 53, 770	1, 472 00	
Goat-skins	do. 294, 352	131, 214 38	
(kids)	do. 1, 180	331 78	
Dry hides	do. 387, 585	36, 715 45	
Silver-ware and books	bales. 6	1, 715 58	
Maguey hemp	pounds.. 4, 450	445 00	
Horse-hair	do. 3, 800	380 00	
India rubber, raw	do. 1, 990	398 00	
Beef-hides	do. 114, 363	16, 461 20	
Honey	gallons.. 720	360 00	
Calf, deer, badger deer, and tiger skins	pounds.. 1, 767	264 05	
Lead bars, weiherig grops	do. 12, 262	367 86	
Gum, (chicle)	do. 280	42 00	
Bananas	do. 4, 600	588 00	
Limes	barrels.. 24	36 00	
Pine-apples	do. 1, 200	108 00	
Gold and silver dust	box. 1	202 50	
Jalap	pounds.. 5, 267	1, 587 59	
Cedar logs	bales.. 20	40 00	
Total amount		239, 441 58	
Specie exported by her		2, 170, 739 00	England, (London Bank.)
Istle	bales.. 9, 190		England, France, Spain.
Fustic	quintals.. 1, 175		
Jalap	bales.. 30		
India rubber, raw	boxes.. 8		
Goat-skins	do. 40, 000		
Sarsaparilla	bales.. 695		
Beans	bags.. 192		
Shrimps	bales.. 54		
Palm-leaves	do. 9		
Dried beef			
Ammunition			Vera Cruz,
Troops			Do.
Fustic	quintals.. 600		Tabasco.
Bones	do. 200		England, Spain, France.
Horns	do. 200		
Hides	do. 11, 830		

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tampico for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Mexican	Mexican and United States ports..	7	1, 806	20	1, 711	27	3, 517
German	Germany			1	117	1	117
Spanish	Spain			2	249	2	249
French	France and United States			9	2, 789	9	2, 789
English	England and United States	14	15, 395	5	700	19	16, 095
United States	United States	2	1, 576	8	1, 460	10	3, 036
	Total	23	18, 777	45	7, 026	68	25, 803

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tampico, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Mexican	Mexican and United States ports..	8	2, 066	21	1, 835	29	3, 901
German	Germany			1	117	1	117
Spanish	Spain			2	249	2	249
French	France and United States			6	1, 619	6	1, 619
English	England and United States	12	9, 371	3	337	15	9, 708
United States	United States	2	1, 576	6	1, 231	8	2, 702
.....	Total	22	13, 013	39	5, 388	61	18, 296

HENRY A. BADHAM.

TEHUANTEPEC.

OCTOBER 15, 1871. (Received December 27.)

IMPORTS.

As will be seen by the Table A, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1871, the imports in this port amounted to \$45,668, on which were paid \$37,127.35, maritime duties to the federal government, bringing the full amount of merchandise placed here in port, without including freights and charges, at \$82,795.35. Among the goods imported a large proportion was badly damaged, and the corresponding proportion of duties has been deducted thereon, while the merchandise was entered at the value represented on the manifest before the damage occurred, otherwise the duties would have equaled more or less the value entered, or first-cost of merchandise imported.

Besides the imports of this port, there have been brought here from Vera Cruz, by way of Oaxaca, about \$100,000 worth of dry-goods, and about \$30,000 worth from Minatitlan, which have paid duties to the state, called the consumption duty, which is so varied and complicated that an attempt to give a clear idea or conception, both in regard to amount and application, would indispensably require the writing of a very extensive work, the labor of which would be of more value than the subject of which it would treat.

American merchandise is in very limited demand here; the principal article would be flour, but as soon as the country was free from the empire, the federal government issued a decree imposing a duty from \$8 to \$15 per barrel, federal duty, and in a manner so vague and loose that the revenue officers may apply either amount in any case; furthermore, there has been a clear and determined disposition, since the downfall of the empire, to impede the progress of American commerce here, and to destroy what little there was and is. There are many striking examples, but I will only refer to one—Mr. John C. Gouldin, born in England, and naturalized in the United States of America, representing the house of Mr. Charles J. Janson, of San Francisco, California, or working with its capital, which is of sufficient magnitude to have built up this part of the country, and developed its resources; but arbitrary acts in the administrative departments of the federal and state governments have ruined him, so that every dollar of capital said Gouldin brought

here was an absolute loss, and he had to abandon the country with scarcely sufficient resources to reach San Francisco, California. I further refer to copies of communications I have directed to the revenue-office here, and to the governor of this State, with their original communications in answer thereto, accompanied by translations, and which I have directed to the Department of State through Hermon Bronson, esq., United States consul at Minatitlan, in which it will be seen that the Mexican authorities are not willing to treat, or, at least, not willing to say that they will treat, American citizens, under the same circumstances, as they have just treated an Italian subject, one Mr. Sebastian Galleano, bearing in mind that our Government has not broken our treaty with Mexico, and that the moral influence of our Government has virtually and actually removed the French intervention. Those authorities only give evasive answers to my official requests, in which I solicit for our citizens the same rights in commerce and trade as they had just granted to an Italian subject, whose government has not yet any ratified treaty with Mexico. Furthermore, I can enumerate the commercial houses of Antonio Calzado, Antonio Rassillo, Fernando and Ambrosio Martinez, and others, of Spanish nationality; Simonson & Hart, Thomas H. Woolrich & Co., later Thomas H. Woolrich, of American and English nationality; most of whom wielded a capital of from \$200,000 to \$500,000 each, and now to-day not one of them, nor their heirs, have one dollar left.

There have been doing business in latter times, one Francis Dubois, Thomas Carlock, Lewis Weil, and Martin V. B. West, all of them American citizens; what little capital they had gained by hard labor and industry has been lost in the successive revolutions. One Alexander de Gyves, a French subject, had for forty years labored with skill and industry a model for kindness and condescending qualities, and who possessed a capital of not less than half a million of dollars, was run out of the State to save his life, and his immense business broken up and ruined. There are other examples, but the fact is that, no matter how prosperous and prudent a commercial house has been doing business, sooner or later it was ruined, from the causes of revolution and bad government, and remains without a single dollar.

EXPORTS

at this port for the year ending the 30th September, 1871, amount to \$46,563, consisting of hides and dye-woods, as will be seen in the Table B. Besides this, there is exported, by way of the interior, through the ports of Vera Cruz and Minatitlan, about \$100,000 worth of indigo, part of it being consumed in Pueblo and Mexico. This indigo is the principal produce of this part of the country on the Pacific plains, from twenty to forty miles wide in a direct line from the sea to the Cordilleros, and about eighty miles in length, running nearly east and west, with a population of from 50,000 to 70,000 souls. The indigo pays 5 cents per pound export duty to the State, which has no right whatever to collect exports, which, with other causes and abuses, stays its development quite effectually.

The agriculture is entirely too insignificant to draw any attention. Outside of the little corn and beans the native Indian grows, scarcely sufficient for his own necessities, there is nothing but the small quantity of indigo. The continuous revolutions and civil wars, whether of general or local character; the export duties on indigo; the irregular and arbitrary administration of extremely undefined and vague laws,

effectually impede any permanent improvement, and the application of modern and labor-saving instruments in agricultural pursuits, the implements in use here being somewhat inferior to those in Western Asia at or before the commencement of the Christian era. If an interoceanic canal should be constructed across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the natural influx of foreign population, drawn by such an enterprise, would develop, in a few years, the growth of indigo to an extent sufficient to rival the East Indies, and increase many other products in corresponding proportions.

Manufacture is entirely unknown, if we except the making of a part of the few clothes and shoes which the natives wear.

The population, a large proportion of which is energetic for their race, and susceptible of a moderate degree of civilization in the useful arts, has a decisive tendency to destroy, with a total absence of anything like creative genius, though they are very good at imitation.

JOHN A. WOLF.

Statement showing the commerce at Tehuantepec for the year ending September 30, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Accordeons.....case..	1	\$21 00	\$9 02	Italy.
Ale.....docs..	802	3,472 00	1,943 28	England, San Salvador, Italy.
Almonds.....cases..	14	198 60	60 92	Italy, England.
Boots and shoes.....docs..	20	352 00	558 21	England.
Cotton goods.....square varas..	95,394	11,872 87	11,379 20	England, San Salvador, Italy, California.
assorted.....cases..	10	758 00	1,182 05	England.
Clothing.....do.....	6	845 00	958 01	Do.
Crockery.....large crates..	63	4,186 54	4,273 73	England, San Salvador, Italy.
Cocoa.....bags..	20	295 00	111 92	Italy.
Fancy goods, assorted.....packages..	12	1,932 58	1,185 56	England, Italy.
Groceries, assorted.....do.....	50	1,398 35	913 97	England, San Salvador, Italy.
Glass-ware.....cases..	50	499 50	1,225 58	Italy, San Salvador.
Hats.....docs..	23	274 00	707 83	England.
Hardware.....packages..	45	1,117 52	737 45	England, Italy, San Salvador.
Linens.....square varas..	6,044	1,751 00	864 16	England, California.
Liquors.....cases 1 doz., bottled each..	3,637	7,623 53	5,476 96	England, California, Italy, San Salvador.
Machinery, sugar-mill and water-power.	1	3,760 00	375 71	England.
Marble flooring.....cases..	243	(*)	38 16	Italy.
Matches.....large cases..	15	480 00	742 76	Do.
Medicines.....cases..	21	232 76	187 44	Do.
Perfumery.....small cases..	15	161 85	160 56	England.
Petroleum.....gallons..	90	90 00	115 59	San Salvador.
Paper.....bales..	157	2,930 74	2,471 28	Italy, San Salvador, England.
Playing-cards.....do.....	9	270 00	252 98	Italy.
Spices.....pounds..	1,844	945 16	834 63	England, Italy.
Woolen cloth.....square varas..	155	200 00	360 39	England.
Total.....		45,668 00	37,127 35	

* No value entered.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Dye-woods.....tons..	1,948	\$36,120	England.
Hides.....	6,525	9,787	United States, England.
Oranges.....boxes..	656	656	California.
Total.....		46,563	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tehuantepec for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	California.....	1	85	1	85	1	85	1	85
	San Salvador.....					2	60	2	60
English.....	Guatemala.....	2	753	2	753	1	173	1	173
	California.....	1	496	1	496				
	England.....					3	1,452	3	1,452
German.....	Honduras.....	2	28	2	28	1	14	1	14
	California.....	1	746	1	746				
Italian.....	San Salvador.....	1	173	1	173				
		8	2,281	8	2,281	8	1,784	8	1,784

VERA CRUZ.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received November 18.)

The mercantile transactions at this port are suffering from three depressing influences: 1. The prejudicial influences growing out of the law known as the zona libra law. 2. The unsettled state of the country, occasioned by the recent elections for president. 3. The effects of yellow fever in the city of Vera Cruz.

The merchants here complain very bitterly of the effects of the zona libra law, because its influence reaches their inland customers, as the free goods from the north, or free zone belt of country, meet theirs, on which heavy tariffs have been paid; and, of course, large losses must be sustained, or a cessation of transactions in those localities in which they were successful before. The result is an extensive curtailment of trade in those commercial firms whose honorable bearing forbids all efforts at the evasion of the payment of impost tariffs, and of those other firms, of easier consciences, to evade those duties and still continue a precarious though far less lucrative business than before.

The political condition of the country is such that great fear is entertained for the perpetuity of peace, and cautious merchants are holding their investments and exercising rigid economy. The trade is principally in the hands of the most adventurous. Although it has been extensively published that peace would prevail, yet a conversation with experienced business men would throw clouds of doubt over the future prospects, and their want of investment proves their sincerity.

During this summer the yellow fever has prevailed at this port, and the wildest rumors have been published abroad to the effect that the scourge has been more fatal this year than for many unhealthy ones past; while the truth is that it was less than one-fifth as fatal as in 1867. In that year there were 1,610 deaths in Vera Cruz from this disease alone; while for this year, with a larger native population, but less unacclimated persons, there were 250 deaths from the same disease to this day, and the epidemic is considered nearly exhausted. These rumors, and the virulence of the affection, together with the certainty of its attacking unacclimated persons, was sufficient to create an extensive exodus of citizens and prevent strangers from coming to the port.

IMPORTATIONS AND EXPORTATIONS.

The items coming under these heads should fill the Tables A and B, issued with Circular No. 4, current series; but, not being permitted to obtain them, I am therefore induced to send you the following general statements, which, although not statistical data, are yet impartial facts, and the nearest approximation to the figures asked for that I am in the possession of. I am very sorry that this is so, for doubtless there are more commercial transactions effected at this port than at all the others of the nation combined.

IMPORTATIONS.

These are all classes of textile fabrics, many of the groceries and provisions, including wines and liquors of all classes, machinery, considerable furniture, watches, clocks, and jewelry, all kinds of hardware, arms, ammunition; leather, boots, and shoes, notions, glass-ware, queens-ware, drugs and medicines, oils, coals, coal-oil, a few horses, printing-material, tobacco, cigars, musical instruments, lumber, and cotton.

The United States and Europe furnish these materials principally, excepting tobacco and cigars, which come from Cuba. England, France, and Germany furnish the textile fabrics and considerable machinery, while the United States sends arms, ammunition, lumber, cotton, horses, furniture, drugs, and machinery. In cotton goods I was surprised to learn that the United States did not enter into the list of competition, but an investigation soon taught me why the contrary was the case. The European manufacturers are more particular in pandering to the tastes of their customers by printing their fabrics in bright and fast colors, whereas the dull colors in use in the United States are unsalable when brought in competition with their more brilliant rivals. In all the departments of machinery there is a strong competition conducted between the manufacturers in England and those of the United States. That manufactured in the United States is more popular in Mexico because of its simplicity and lightness. The latter quality is an item of much consequence, inasmuch as the means of transportation are of the most primitive character. There are but few wagon-roads in the whole republic, and the pack-mules are the principal engines of transportation. Roads are usually natural avenues, and they surmount the obstructions of high water in the streams by waiting for the floods to subside. Our agricultural implements and machinery are attracting to a very limited degree the attention of those seeking the progress of the country, and when anything of the kind is used, the articles are brought from the United States. All articles of machinery are admitted into this country free of duty. The Vera Cruz and Mexico City Railway is owned by an English company, and is the medium of introduction of much English machinery. Coals are brought from England principally, although the trade is not very extensive; steamers bring coals enough to take themselves away with again, and therefore the consumption is limited. The railroad uses wood in place of coals for locomotive propulsion. By reference to the Table C, it will be seen that the heaviest tonnage is to be found credited to England. And it is for the interest of importations mainly that the foreign bottoms are engaged. Indeed, I do not know of an instance of a foreign vessel arriving in this port in ballast to sail hence with freight, while, upon the other hand, many vessels bring cargo to this port and sail from here in ballast.

EXPORTATIONS.

These are principally the spontaneous products of the country, the wild and uncultivated elements largely entering into the count. The articles are principally as follows, as indicated by consular invoices: Agave; brass, old; bananas, dried; copper, old; cochineal; coffee; cocoa; cider; dyewoods; feathers; honey; hides of all kinds; jalap; molasses; mahogany; Mexican curiosities; ores; plants; rubber; ramie; rope; rags; sugar; specie; thread, Campeachy; tobacco, and vanilla. I believe the above list gives a pretty full curriculum of articles exported from Vera Cruz. Of these by far the greatest traffic is driven in hides, vanilla, cochineal, and coffee. Some enterprise, in which an American is putting forth commendable energy, is in the cultivation of ramie. But, unfortunately, the triple qualities of energy, judgment, and health, supported by a fair display of means, are not always financial successes, when surrounded by some of the social circumstances of this country. These prejudices are quite actively enforced against all foreigners. The article of Cordova coffee is meriting much praise, and is rapidly becoming popular. Some American capital is invested in coffee plantations; but I learn the investments are not profitable, for the reasons of the above-mentioned prejudices, and the plantations are for sale. The largest portion of coffee, hides, and rubber goes to the United States. The fine-grained woods, the coloring and flavoring articles, go principally to Europe. The mahogany and cedar trade is one of the largest in the country, and furnishes more foreign sailing-vessels with outward freight than any other article. Mahogany merchants tell me that they do much better in sending their commodities to Europe than the United States, because when they send their cargoes of timber to the United States they often lose as high as forty per cent. by the mode of measuring adopted in the United States, which, they say, is never the case in Europe.

Silver coin yields to the Mexican government an export duty of 8 per centum, and as often as every three months there is from the interior silver mines a "conducta" sent to this port with from two to four millions of dollars for exportation. This convoy usually comes via the city of Mexico, and merchants avail themselves of the opportunity of sending by the same reliable guard their "hard dollars" to invest in trade, exchange, or deposit.

These interior mines are mostly in the hands of English companies, and with the heavy balance in favor of European importations, occasions an almost exclusive exportation of silver and gold to Europe. Gold pays $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum export duty to this Government.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Vera Cruz and Mexico Railway is completed to Fortin, sixty-eight miles inland, and strong efforts are inaugurated to complete the road to the city of Mexico by the close of the year 1872.

There has been a telegraph-line established between this city and Minatitlan, one hundred and fifty miles south of this. At Orizaba an English company owns a cotton and woolen factory, which is doing a small business.

Short as is this list of enterprises, yet it contains the entire quantity.

NAVIGATION.

By reference to the accompanying table, it will be seen that of the 260 entrances into this port by Mexican vessels, the tonnage is only

19,969 tons, while England and the United States, with 36 and 31 entrances respectively, each much exceed those figures, being 28,576 for England and 26,446 for the United States.

There are but two small steamers under the Mexican flag, which enter and clear from this port, and the sailing-crafts are small coasters necessarily of light draught, made or selected to pass the various shallow bars at the entrance of the harbors of the Gulf. The same table also exhibits the fact that but a small part of the Mexican shipping goes beyond its own ports to do business.

Only eleven sailings are credited to foreign ports—ten to the United States, and one to Cuba.

The rates of freight to the United States are from three-quarters to one cent per pound.

I feel a delicacy in following these observations longer in the absence of statistical figures to support them; and therefore submit them with high consideration and respect.

S. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Eureka.	do	2,857							Feb. 2, 1871	New York.
Fille del' air.	British	1,153							Feb. 6, 1871	New Orleans.
Windemure	do	2,266							Feb. 10, 1871	Savannah.
Nil Desperandum	do	475							Feb. 10, 1871	Mobile.
Athlete	Nova Scotian	2,300							Feb. 13, 1871	Savannah.
Brazil	do	1,650							Feb. 13, 1871	Do.
Eduard	North German		796					200	Feb. 15, 1871	Baltimore.
James Muir	Nova Scotian	1,407							Feb. 15, 1871	Savannah.
Alpine	do	2,050							Feb. 15, 1871	Do.
Agnes Campbell	do	2,078							Feb. 20, 1871	Do.
Hector	do	1,900							Feb. 20, 1871	Mobile.
Preciosa	Norwegian		340						Feb. 23, 1871	Baltimore.
T. G. Norwood	American	1,170							Feb. 27, 1871	Galveston.
Bachelors	Nova Scotian	2,092							Mar. 9, 1871	Charleston.
Adeline Elwood	American	1,360							Mar. 9, 1871	Mobile.
Bessie Parker	Nova Scotian		4,213						Mar. 12, 1871	New York.
Rio de la Plata.	do								Mar. 12, 1871	Charleston.
Golden Rule.	American	2,017							Mar. 14, 1871	Savannah.
Dirigo	do	3,410							Mar. 16, 1871	Galveston.
Westfold	Norwegian	1,091							Mar. 25, 1871	New Orleans.
Sarah A. Dudman	Nova Scotian	1,470							Apr. 1, 1871	Savannah.
Richard Pierce	do	1,550							Apr. 2, 1871	Galveston.
Edith	American	1,060							Apr. 8, 1871	Mobile.
Stormy Petrel	Nova Scotian	1,300							Apr. 9, 1871	Galveston.
Wentworth.	do	1,410							Apr. 11, 1871	New Orleans.
Anna Walsh	American	1,968							Apr. 15, 1871	Do.
Abbie Thomas	Nova Scotian	1,548							Apr. 15, 1871	New York.
May Dundas	do		3,838						Apr. 17, 1871	Baltimore.
E. H. Duval	do	1,572							Apr. 17, 1871	New York.
Edith	do	1,900							Apr. 18, 1871	Charleston.
Trafalgar	do	2,938							Apr. 18, 1871	New Orleans.
Yarmouth	do	837							Apr. 19, 1871	Do.
Kathleen	do	2,160							Apr. 19, 1871	Do.
Draupnax	Norwegian	1,398							Apr. 19, 1871	Charleston.
Atlanta	American	1,650							Apr. 19, 1871	Galveston.
The Cedars	British	1,525							Apr. 20, 1871	New York.
Gem	American	2,500							Apr. 24, 1871	Mobile.
Olaf	Norwegian	1,400							May 1, 1871	New York.
Columbia	do	1,746							May 4, 1871	New Orleans.
Columba	Swedish	1,554							May 4, 1871	Charleston.
Red Rover	British	1,650							May 5, 1871	New Orleans.
Alice Campbell	Nova Scotian	2,519							May 19, 1871	Do.
Preference	Swedish	1,160							May 20, 1871	Do.
A. J. Jewitt	American	591							May 21, 1871	Galveston.
Mary	Nova Scotian	990							May 23, 1871	New Orleans.
Cavour	Norwegian	1,994							May 30, 1871	Do.
Falco	Swedish	1,726							May 30, 1871	Do.
Henry Flitner	American	1,185							May 31, 1871	Galveston.
Ploen	Norwegian	1,012							May 31, 1871	New Orleans.
Cornelia and Gertruida	Dutch	1,163							May 31, 1871	Do.
Emerald	Norwegian	677							June 7, 1871	Do.
Jacob A. Stampler	American	1,420							June 15, 1871	New York.
		2,784								

Report of sundry products imported at the port of Amsterdam from different places in the United States of America, &c.—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Nationality.	Description and quantity of the goods.								Date of arrival.	Where from.
		Cotton.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Resin.	Dried apples.	Bark.	Flour.	Wheat.	Spirits of turpentine.	Staves.
Sarah L. Hall.....	Nova Scotian.....	Bales. 760	Hhds.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bags.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Pieces.
T. S. Winslow.....	American.....	1,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirian Star.....	Nova Scotian.....	2,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charles S. Baylis.....	American.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Störfürst Constantin.....	Finland.....	1,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sampo.....	do.....	50	1,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wapella.....	American.....	1,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,555
Nicot.....	Dutch.....	.....	521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,600
Garstang.....	British.....	729	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cort-Adler.....	Norwegian.....	738	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Shillito.....	British.....	713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cordelia.....	Nova Scotian.....	2,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Drydens.....	British.....	1,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foxglove.....	do.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harry Virden.....	American.....	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adeone.....	North German.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arlington.....	American.....	1,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roycroft.....	Nova Scotian.....	.....	.....	3,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Divico.....	Norwegian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,211	.....	.....
W. G. Putnam.....	Nova Scotian.....	1,294	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Maggie.....	do.....	.....	.....	3,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Levanter.....	British.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	115,073	7,158	39,968	725	200	800	200	27,211	1,465	168,913

CHARLES MÜLLER.

FLUSHING.

OCTOBER 3, 1871. (Received October 26.)

The movement in the port of Flushing has not varied during the last year from its usual routine of lack of business and trade, caused through the want of railways and proper means of forwarding imports and exports to their destination. The prospect, however, of this port is of the first order, considering the extent of railway, canal, and dock works executed by our government just outside the town. All these works are of the first class, and provided with every invention and improvement of modern science.

There are already two plans under discussion, viz, one for opening a daily mail-steamer line to London, with every appearance of success; and a second, for opening a line of first-class steamers to New York. This last project has yet to be voted for by the Chambers. It is, therefore, not only useful but even needful to direct the attention of American merchants and capitalists to the importance which this port may obtain, while at this moment buildings and land are cheap, and will undoubtedly rise in value.

In the month of May, 1872, our railway will be officially opened for traffic. The canal and dock-works will not be finished until 1873. Charts of these works will shortly be published. Of these I shall immediately forward one to the United States consul at Rotterdam.

J. J. P. HECTOR.

ROTTERDAM.

OCTOBER 3, 1871. (Received October 26.)

Annual report on the state of navigation, commerce, industry, agriculture, and finances during the year beginning with October 1, 1870, and ending with September 30, 1871.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The war then still raging naturally continued to have its baneful influence on the commercial world during the latter part of 1870. The capitalists kept their money from business, and but a few real transactions took place, while the transit business continued to flourish in the most extraordinary proportion. Considering the frightfully disturbed state of Europe, Holland can look back on the year 1870 with satisfaction, and a feeling of the fullest confidence in the soundness of her commercial and financial condition and general business habits. If a great want of enterprise and too strong an attachment to the system of bygone times are to be signalized as obstacles to the required vigorous application of the principles and modes of modern commerce, it must be at the same time acknowledged that the Netherlands still possess, in the good qualities of their accustomed and prudent practice, the elements of safety in the trying times of a great crisis. If the year of 1870 has not in all branches brought large profits to the commercial community, it has not disturbed it by the calamity of failures.

In spite of the still-continuing war, the year of 1871 began under favorable auspices; there were even more commercial transactions than could have been expected in the midst of the interruption of the navigation by the severe cold. The coffee sales of the Netherlands Commercial Company were effected with considerable success. On the whole, prices were rising. The terrible events in Paris again disturbed the

growing confidence and activity of the commercial world, but with the end of June, business began to be very lively, and continues to be so to the present moment. The prices of all goods are steady. It is expected that the prices of sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa, alcohol, and tobacco will be affected by the higher duties imposed on those articles by France. The discount of the Netherlands Bank has been since July at the low rate of 3 per cent. on bills, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on promissory notes; the interest paid by the bank on deposits is 2 per cent. It therefore can be positively said that at the present moment the commercial and financial situation of the Netherlands is perfectly sound, and that the prices of all her staple articles are steadily rising.

Inclosure No. 1 shows the amount of the trade between the United States and the Netherlands for the year 1870.

The comparison of the total amount of the whole trade of the Netherlands during the year 1869 with that of 1870, gives the following result:

	1869.	1870.
General imports, value in florins	575,920,713	654,735,466
Imported for consumption, value in florins	461,160,753	507,617,632
General exports, value in florins	507,290,378	539,366,689
Direct exports, value in florins	391,207,534	399,373,381
Transit, value in florins	116,082,844	139,993,308

From these figures it results that in 1870 the total import has increased by about 14 per cent.; the import for consumption, by 6 per cent.; the total export, by 6 per cent.; and the transit by 20 per cent.; while the direct export increased but by 2 per cent.

Inclosure No. 2 shows the amount of trade between the United States and the Netherlands for the first seven months of 1871. For the part now elapsed of this year the export and import trade of the Netherlands has been, on the whole, less considerable than during the preceding year, and there is also some decrease in both branches of the trade with the United States.

THE COTTON TRADE OF ROTTERDAM.

This trade has, during the last year, (September 1, 1870, to August 1, 1871,) not shown the liveliness which was to be expected in consequence of the low prices. Although the imports, especially from the United States, had hardly increased, most of the principal importers manifested unwillingness vigorously to enter upon that branch of business. This reluctance is to be regretted in the interest of Rotterdam, which, by its situation, ought to be a cotton emporium for a large part of Europe. The relatively small import trade carried on by the commercial community of the Netherlands is ascribed, by those who have a long and thorough experience of the country, to the obstinacy with which a great many merchants, if not the majority, cling to the accustomed trade with the East Indian colonies, while the more enterprising business men have not the capital necessary to give to the cotton trade the extension required for successful operations. On the other side, the cotton factories of this country, although supported by a protective duty, have not yet gained any great extension; they consume but 30,000 bales of cotton a year. The importers, consequently, find no inducement to supply the wants of the factories by regular importations.

The Netherlands Commercial Company, established for the development of the commerce of this country, has not hitherto undertaken the cotton trade on a scale large enough to compensate for the want of

private enterprise. This year the company has imported 10,282 bales by way of Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

During the last months a regular export of cotton has been established to almost all countries of Europe which consume that article. Some merchants have entered upon successful connections with Alsace, and it is to be expected that an important export of cotton from this port to Alsace will ere long take place.

The prices of cotton at Rotterdam are, of course, regulated by those of the principal cotton-markets. They were:

Date.	From the United States.	From the East Indies.
1870.		
September	50 to 52 cts. per one-half kilo ...	37 to 42 cts. per one-half kilo.
October	48 to 50 cts. per one-half kilo ...	36 to 39 cts. per one-half kilo.
November	50 to 51 cts. per one-half kilo ...	37 to 39 cts. per one-half kilo.
December	47 to 48 cts. per one-half kilo ...	33 to 35 cts. per one-half kilo.
1871.		
January	44 to 45 cts. per one-half kilo ...	33 to 36 cts. per one-half kilo.
February	43 to 44 cts. per one-half kilo ...	32 to 35 cts. per one-half kilo.
March	41 to 43 cts. per one-half kilo ...	31 to 34 cts. per one-half kilo.
April	38 to 40 cts. per one-half kilo ...	30 to 32 cts. per one-half kilo.
May	38 to 43 cts. per one-half kilo ...	30 to 34 cts. per one-half kilo.
June	43 to 47½ cts. per one-half kilo ..	35 to 40 cts. per one-half kilo.
July	47½ to 50 cts. per one-half kilo ..	36 to 42 cts. per one-half kilo.
August	48 to 50 cts. per one-half kilo ...	36 to 42 cts. per one-half kilo.

The prices in Dutch money.

The import of cotton at Rotterdam during the part of the year now elapsed can be evaluated thus:

	Bales.
From the United States	18,000
From the East Indies.....	1,700
Total	19,700

Cotton in transit is not included in that estimate.

On the 1st of September there were 9,500 bales of cotton in store, of which 7,000 were from the United States, and 2,500 from the East Indies.

COFFEE-TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

There are very few shipments of coffee from Rotterdam to the United States. The American houses buy their provisions directly on Java and Sumatra. The principal cause of this is to be found in the 10 per cent. extraordinary duty imposed by the United States on the indirect import. The present prices of coffee at Rotterdam are equal to those on the American markets, which precludes the possibility of any profitable business from Rotterdam to the United States. The finest qualities of coffee could be bought in this market, but they are very little asked for by American houses.

The following table shows the very important part which the American houses take in the coffee-sales made by the Dutch government on Java:

Coffee-sales at Padang, Java.

December, 1870.—56,400 piculs, average 34.20 florins; probably 24,200 piculs for the United States.

March, 1871.—36,400 piculs, average 37.18 florins; probably 30,800 piculs for the United States.

June.—40,000 piculs, 36.62 florins.

July 22.—The total receipt of Padang coffee for the government sale in September was only 7,912 piculs, which will probably go to the United States.

GRAIN-TRADE.

A very lively business with the United States is to be expected in that branch, as the Netherlands have not this year realized one-half of an ordinary harvest. Although large imports of grain will be received from the Danube and the Black Sea, it is believed that supplies from the United States will be required, because the German countries on the lower Rhine will also be buyers this year in the Dutch market, in consequence of the bad harvest in those regions.

PETROLEUM.

The general aspect of this trade is satisfactory and promising. The campaign opened at the price of about 25 florins for standard white, and on account of the closed navigation advanced to 30 florins for lots accessible to immediate consumption, although large quantities had gathered at the divers ports. But the long siege of Paris and the subsequent events reacted on the prices until they reached, on April 1, the minimum of 22 florins, yet leaving a margin on the importations by low refusals from the United States, mostly for future delivery. This principle of operation of future delivery has never been practiced on a more liberal scale than during this year by almost all the exporters of New York and Philadelphia, either for account of producers or at their own risk, allowing the Dutch importers to buy at moderate and slightly paying prices. From 22 florins prices rose slowly to 24 and 24½ florins, which is the present value of spot-oil.

The imports of petroleum, including the floating cargo, amount from January 1, 1871, to September 30, to 123,259 barrels, in thirty-one vessels, and to 16,125 barrels of crude Pennsylvania, in four vessels, for transit.

There were some trials of importation of Canada oil, but the quality, on account of the smell, being still much inferior to the Pennsylvania, is disliked in the Dutch market. Only in times of actual scarcity it realizes the prices of the Pennsylvania article; otherwise it cannot be sold but at considerably lower prices.

It may be in the interest of American exporters and manufacturers of oil, in case it is sent to the East Indian colonies, to state that formerly the Dutch package was preferred for the Dutch colonies, but since it was found out that the leakage was much larger than from the American package, the latter is preferred for direct importation to Java and elsewhere, even for account of Dutch houses, which send out large orders for such purposes.

There is no direct import of crude petroleum, because Holland possesses no petroleum-refineries.

Import of petroleum at Rotterdam from January 1 to September 30, 1871.

Direct import.			Transit.	
Vessels.	Barrels.	Cans.	Vessels.	Barrels.
W. Frothingham, (American) ..	4,700	.....	Hirundo	3,112
Artisan, (American)	5,474	.....	Blue Nose	4,000
Nancy M	3,000	.....	Grace	3,840
Hattie M	3,769	.....	James Elwell.....	5,173
Raycroft	4,000	.....		
Jenny	4,500	.....		
Freundschaft	2,972	1,150		
Wilkin	3,008	2,000		
Kate	4,000	2,012		
Ida	1,123	.....		
Aurora	3,000	.....		
Verona	4,468	.....		
Helene Sand, (American)	3,077	.....		
Queen of the Fleet	4,094	.....		
Annie	3,024	.....		
Venus	4,953	.....		
Artisan, (American)	5,619	.....		
Michael	2,564	.....		
Mt. Blanc, (American)	4,343	.....		
C. Wright	3,522	.....		
S. Baron	6,500	.....		
Jenny Prince	6,000	.....		
St. Cloud, (American)	5,000	.....		
Providence	3,135	.....		
Saxinia, (American)	2,874	.....		
Julia	5,000	.....		
Total, 26 vessels	103,719	5,162	Total, 4 vessels..	16,125
<i>Floating cargoes.</i>				
J. C. Bushnell	4,291	.....		
Annie Trap	3,000	.....		
Neptune	4,500	.....		
Jannetje	4,200	.....		
Guisseppo Trata	3,549	.....		
Total, 5 vessels	19,540	.....		
Grand total, 31 vessels...	123,259	5,162		

Official statement of direct consumption of petroleum in Holland.

January 1 to March 30, 1870, 3,477,000 kilograms, or 26,800 barrels.

January 1 to March 30, 1871, 4,279,000 kilograms, or 33,000 barrels.

January 1 to May 31, 1870, 4,905,000 kilograms.

January 1 to May 31, 1871, 6,011,000 kilograms.

The official statement of the consumption since June 1 is not yet published.

DIVERS IMPORTANT FACTS.

Under this heading I desire to give an account of the progress of some great public works and of some changes in the present condition of things, which have partly taken place or will be effected, and by

which the state of the navigation and commerce of the Netherlands may be greatly modified.

The piercing of the Hoek of Holland.—This great work is carried on with the necessary vigor, and has made some important progress since the last year. Its full success is a vital question for Rotterdam; there is no exaggeration in saying that the future of this city as a great seaport, as a gate between Europe and America, depends on it.

A glance at the map will show that the northern branch of the Maas, the shortest, safest, and cheapest water-way from Rotterdam to the sea, is cut off from a practicable communication with the ocean by a projecting piece of land. If the cutting of that obstacle completely succeeds, the vessels having now to make the long, difficult, and expensive round-about way by Hellevoet—taking two full days—will be in two or three hours at Rotterdam. Moreover, if the new water-way can attain and maintain the intended depth, steamers of high tonnage could come up to Rotterdam, or at least very close to it, and the future line of transatlantic steamers could be established on the same scale as those of Bremen and Hamburg. About the complete success of that important work there exists a great divergence of opinions among the Dutch engineers and men of practical knowledge. Some of them are very confident, while others not less decidedly predict a failure, at least as far as the permanence of the necessary depth of the new water-way is concerned.

The connecting of the Southern Railway.—The most difficult part of this great work, the bridging over of the Moerdijk, will, as the minister of the interior has stated, most likely be finished before the end of this year. The building of the bridge over the Maas, at Rotterdam, is to be carried on with increased speed. It is therefore expected that, in the beginning of next year, Rotterdam will be directly connected by rail with the Belgian railroad-system. To finish then the last link of the great line of the Dutch railroads, beginning at the Helder, there would remain but that part which passes through the center of Rotterdam; that work is actively carried on.

The Great Southern Railroad is branching off toward Flushing at Rozendaal, from whence it passes through Bergen-op-Zoom and Goes, (province of Zealand,) from which place the railroad is soon to be carried to Flushing. This port of Holland, always open to navigation, and by its situation the natural sea-gate of the Netherlands, will then be connected by rail, not only with the rest of Holland, but also with Germany, the great source of the export-trade of this country.

Lines of steamers projected from Flushing to the United States and London.—In the last session of the Chambers a proposition was made to grant, for ten years, an annual subsidy of 600,000 florins to a company which intends to establish a line of first-class steamers from Flushing to New York. That plan finds many supporters at Amsterdam as well as in the provinces neighboring to Flushing. Rotterdam, of course, afraid of a removal of trade injurious to its local interests, most energetically opposes that project, and supports its opposition by the consideration that, in the month of March, 1872, a line of steamers will be opened from Rotterdam to New York. It is, at least, very doubtful whether the Chambers, in presence of the yearly deficit in the budget, will grant the asked-for subsidy to the projected Flushing line of transatlantic steamers.

The other plan, proposing a line of steamers from Flushing to London, to be established by a company without any government subsidy, is universally accepted with great favor, and the chance is that it will

be carried out. The vast amount of direct export, especially of agricultural products of the country, (the statement of which is given in a further part of this report,) promises such a line a full success. All the interests of this country would be greatly advanced by the establishment of that line.

Postal reform.—The law of July, 1870, establishing a uniform postage of 5 cents per simple letter for the whole of the Netherlands, was put into execution on January 1, 1871. This beneficial reform has, as was to be expected, been a success also, financially. The revenue of the post-office is already almost equal to that yielded by the old system.

The Netherlands Commercial Company.—This old and powerful agency of the commerce of the Netherlands (about which I beg to refer to my dispatch No. 18) must before the end of this year take the resolution whether it will apply to the government for a prolongation of its privilege, which will end on the 31st of December, 1874, and whether it will continue to exist as a private company, if the government should rescind their connection with the company. Either of those two issues will be of the highest importance to the commerce of this country. The prolongation of the privilege of the Netherlands Commercial Company would powerfully contribute to the maintenance of the old system of the Dutch commerce, to which not a small number of partisans of the modern commerce, based on private activity, are strongly opposed. The directors and commissioners of the company, aware of the drift of public opinion, and foreseeing the possibility of a resolution of the government favorable to its claims, have unanimously pronounced for the continuation of the company, even without the enjoyment of the privilege hitherto granted to it by the government.

The report on the state of the company's affairs made to the shareholders contains statements of the highest importance to the knowledge of the commercial situation of Holland. The following is a succinct analysis of the report:

Profits and losses of the company from 1850 to 1870, inclusive.

Property and shares in enterprises:

	Florins.
Profits	8, 021, 778. 72
Losses	2, 082, 137. 65
Balance	5, 939, 641. 07
Yearly average	282, 840. 05

Merchandise:

Profits on exports	9, 529, 206. 06
Profits on imports	10, 651, 770. 36
Total	20, 180, 976. 42

	Florins.
Losses on exports	4, 522, 212. 40
Losses on imports	8, 967, 256. 54
	13, 519, 468. 94
Balance	6, 661, 507. 48
Yearly average	292, 014. 35

Remarks.—The years of 1863 and 1864 gave the largest profits, respectively, amounting to 1,850,000 florins, and 2,100,000 florins, as the consequence of the increased prices of cotton during the war in the United States.

Commissions:

	Florins.
Profits	32, 527, 711. 62
Yearly average	1, 584, 938. 00
The total sum of profits contains, on—	
Government assignments	29, 037, 579. 85
Yearly average	1, 382, 741. 90
From other sources	3, 490, 131. 76
Yearly average	166, 196. 75

Thus of the total profits made by the company during the period from 1850 to 1870, inclusive, 29,037,579.85 florins were derived from the privilege of being the government's agent. The conviction is, therefore, often expressed that without the government's consignments the existence of the company would be impossible. But the commissioners, minutely reviewing the situation and transactions of the company, offer the confident conclusion, that with the government's consignments the company's capital (26,000,000 florins) could realize fair interests.

The yearly average interest of a share of 1,000 florins was, from 1850 to 1870, $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; the rate of the interest has been constantly varying at different times, with a sudden great rising or falling off. Thus, in 1855, the share of 1,000 florins got 57 florins; in 1856, 124 florins; 96 florins in 1857; merely 43 florins in 1858; rising again to 86 florins in 1859; in 1862, to 116 florins; and in 1863, to 113; reaching 129 florins in 1864; (those last three successful years being those of the war in the United States.) In 1868 the yearly interest had fallen to 37 florins. In 1869 it rose again to 60 florins, and was 70 florins in 1870. One-eighth of the net profits is going to the reserve funds.

The future, the commissioners say, is not to be foreseen, but the large capital and the credit of the company are most powerful elements, and the existence of the company is of the highest importance to the Netherlands, for the following reasons: 1. The company's capital is, for a large part, employed in the trade between the Netherlands and the East Indies; and, 2d, in agricultural enterprises in the colonies of the Netherlands; 3d, although the shares are, for the largest part, in the hands of Netherlanders, foreigners also, especially Belgians and citizens of Switzerland, are share-holders. Their capital would be lost for the commerce of Holland after the extinction of the company, and many share-holders of Holland would invest their money in public funds, thus rendering it inactive.

The commissioners express the hope that the government will not rescind the contract with the company for the following reasons: 1. The government most likely will continue the culture of coffee, and keep up the all-important coffee market in Holland, especially as the sugar-culture is now entirely free. 2. The Banca tin also will continue to come to this market.

The tin-trade.—There was an extraordinary animation since 1870, the steady increase of consumption making the prices rise by about 25 per cent. Even the war had but little influence on the market.

Of the four principal sorts of tin in trade, viz: Banca, Billiton, Straits, (Singapore and Penang,) and English tin, the first two only come to the Dutch market; 150,000 blocks of Banca tin came through the

Netherlands Commercial Company for account of the government. The Billiton company, at the Hague, constantly increases its productions, now to be estimated at about 100,000 blocks = 3,000 tons. The sales take place at Batavia, and the American and English buyers are strong competitors with the Dutch houses. Little tin being used in Holland, the export of it is very large. The export to America has, already, for years much decreased on account of the large direct import of Billiton and English tin.

Official statement of the tin export.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
To Germany.....	tons.. 2,319	2,294	2,348
To England.....	do... 1,886	1,184	1,349
To Belgium. }			
To France.. }	do... 1,788	2,142	2,137
To Hamburg.....	do... 134	111	244
To United States.....	do... 89	18	127
To other countries.....	do... 367	310	364
Total.....	<u>6,583</u>	<u>6,059</u>	<u>6,569</u>

Prices of tin per 50 kilograms.

1870.	Banca.	Billiton.	1871.	Banca.	Billiton.
January.....	florins.. 64½	63½	January.....	florins.. 77½	76½
February.....	do... 69½	67½	February.....	do... 77½	77
March.....	do... 72	71	March.....	do... 76½	75½
April.....	do... 78	77	April.....	do... 76	75
May.....	do... 78½	77½	May.....	do... 76	75
June.....	do... 78½	77	June.....	do... 79	77½
July.....	do... 71	69	July.....	do... 80½	79½
August.....	do... 75	73	August.....	do... 79½	78½
September.....	do... 74½	73½	September.....	do... 80½	79½
October.....	do... 73½	72			
November.....	do... 73½	72½			
December.....	do... 77	76			

Import of tin in blocks.

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Banca tin, January to December.....	blocks.. 176,148	125,939	
Banca tin, January to September.....	do... 100,120	138,990	65,880
Billiton tin, January to December.....	do... 49,387	53,437	
Billiton tin, January to September.....	do... 35,855	39,287	43,738

In store.

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Banca tin, January 1.....	blocks.. 150,979	123,648	142,014
Banca tin, October 1.....	do... 152,857	171,478	132,581
Billiton tin, January 1.....	do... 1,400	7,500	400
Billiton tin, October 1.....	do... 3,051	4,000	10,714

The amount of production.

Banca tin.	Billiton tin.
1870—147,000 blocks = 4,594 tons.	1870—89,283 blocks = 2,790 tons.
1869—135,868 blocks = 4,246 tons.	1869—60,600 blocks = 1,894 tons.
1868—132,420 blocks = 4,138 tons.	1868—66,000 blocks = 2,063 tons.
1867—140,570 blocks = 4,393 tons.	1867—65,800 blocks = 2,056 tons.

The African Commercial Company.—This company, the operations of which are already a not unimportant element in the trade of Holland, is entirely the creation of individual enterprise.

In the year 1857 the firm of Kerdyk & Pincoffs, at Rotterdam, established a commercial enterprise, on a small scale, with the southwest coast of Africa, where, up to that time, no Dutch, but only a few establishments of other nations, existed.

On the 1st of January, encouraged by the results of their undertaking, the firm changed their establishment into a company, with a capital of 4,000,000 florins, divided into eight issues, of which five had been subsequently taken up, and the sixth has just been offered and taken with the greatest rapidity.

The articles exported to Africa by that company are a great variety of European manufactured goods. The imports consist of palm-oil, ivory, India-rubber, coffee, cocoa, wax, gum, and other tropical products. The factories of the company extend from the 3d to the 9th degree of south latitude. Most of them are situated on rivers, which are still the principal commercial roads from the interior. The river Zaire, or Congo, is the largest one; at its mouth, on the Banana peninsula, are situated the most important Dutch factories—Holland and Rotterdam. There are, in all, 33 Dutch factories, large and small. The great development of the trade in these regions is, above all, due to the extinction of the slave-trade, in consequence of which the principal cause of wars between the native tribes has disappeared.

The fertile soil of the Dutch settlements is eminently fit for all kinds of tropical products, and the results of the ten years' activity of the company are most remarkable. The increasing export of the divers products of the soil proves, also, that the natives begin to appreciate the benefits of a lawful trade.

The great influence exercised on the trade in those regions, by that Dutch company, is confirmed by statements in the "Bluebooks," published by the English government. It is proved, by the English statistics on those regions, that the amount of business done by the African Commercial Company is about the same as that of all the English houses in Loango, Congo, and Angola together. The high esteem in which the company is held by the government of Great Britain is shown by the fact that the English admiralty made with that company a contract for furnishing the English squadron with coals, although there exist there several English business houses.

In 1870 the company imported from their factories to Holland 5,300 tons of products, of a value of one and a half millions of florins, in 12 sailing-vessels and 1 steamer, which makes, every year, three or four voyages at regular intervals. The export articles of the company were, in the beginning, almost exclusively English goods, but now Germany, Belgium, and Holland have their shares in that trade.

FINANCES.

In the beginning of 1871 Holland, one of the great money-markets of Europe, shared the general apprehension of a very damaging influence from the consequences of the war. It was universally expected that the immense material losses suffered by Germany as well as by France, through that long and hard struggle, would be most seriously felt on the money-markets of Europe. Those who went farthest in their apprehensions thought that a discount of 10 per cent. would be the rule, at least for the immediate future; the less frightened were convinced that a high rate of discount was inevitable. Both were deceived in their presentiments. No rise at all of the discount took place. The explanation of this astonishing fact is to be found in the absence of an important de-

mand for money, resulting from an almost complete stagnation of enterprise. The low rate of discount, which for the last three months has been 3 per cent. in Holland, continues to be maintained even at this moment, when Vienna, London, and other money-markets have increased their discount. Of course it is expected that the Bank of the Netherlands, too, will soon follow the general upward movement. With that prevision business men, as well as bankers, hasten to discount at the Bank of the Netherlands, and to such an extent that the total of the preceding week amounted to three millions of florins.

The hitherto low rate of discount had naturally produced a great speculation in all funds, as well of governments as of private companies. Concerning the shares of companies in the United States, I have, as in the past, to state that well-known causes, above all, the transactions of the Erie Railroad administration, have created and keep alive a general feeling of distrust which prevents the public from considering those shares a safe means of investment. The cautious Dutch capitalist is not to be allured by the high interests promised by these companies; he considers them rather as premiums of doubtful speculation. The shares of American railroads and other enterprises are therefore constantly rising or falling on the European exchanges, according to the fluctuations of mere speculation. On the Dutch money-markets there were this year three distinct periods for them. During a couple of months they experienced a great depression, because there was an abundance of them in the hands of bankers, when all at once a great demand occurred and every kind of American shares were bought up. At the present moment the hands of sellers are again full of American shares, and there is no demand for them.

The United States bonds are not affected by the fluctuations of the money-markets. The public, full of the most absolute confidence in the situation and the upright spirit of the United States, as well as in the intentions of the Federal Government, consider the United States bonds as the best and safest means of permanent investment. This fact undoubtedly is the principal cause of the total apathy of this country concerning the new 5 per cent. loan issued by the United States. It offers no large margin to the speculators, who, just at the same time, found a very tempting field of operations in the French loan, coming to the market at 75 and 80 per cent. Without such a competition, and without the echo of the debates of which the 5 per cent. loan is the subject at home, a loan of that kind, simply raised by the United States in a political and administrative situation, as the present one is, would meet with a complete success on the European exchanges. I have for that statement the authority of financial men of high standing and great experience.

Public finances.—In presenting to the Chambers the budget for 1872, the minister of finances made the following statement:

	Florins.
The probable deficit to and with 1870 amounts to.....	4, 044, 218. 76
And of 1871, to.....	5, 713, 240. 28
Total.....	9, 757, 459. 04
Deducting the remaining contributions of the East India colonies of the years 1869 and 1868, amounting to.....	5, 497, 240. 61
Remains a deficit of.....	4, 260, 218. 43

The budget for 1872 itself (after deduction of the expenses for rail-

roads) presents a deficit of 1,233,809.43 florins. The minister proposes, as a means of covering the deficit of 1872, the following plan:

	Florins.
Abolition of the taxes on patents, evaluated for two-thirds of the year, from May 1, at	2, 227, 200
Abolition of the butchers' license for two-thirds of the year, evaluated at..	1, 353, 333
Total	3, 580, 533

The minister further proposes to compensate for the above decrease of the public revenue by the establishment of an income-tax, producing per year 8,000,000 florins, which would give 5,333,333 florins for two-thirds of the year, so that the budget for 1872 would offer a surplus of 1,762,000 florins. But it is by no means certain that the Chambers will be favorable to the establishment of an income-tax; public opinion, at all events, seems not to approve of the minister's plan. Not to take a wrong view of the financial situation of the Netherlands, and rightly to appreciate it, it is sufficient to know that the national riches have constantly been increasing, as the following statement will show:

In 1852 the government's taxes produced fifty-five millions of florins, while thirty-five millions had to be paid for the interests on the public debt.

In 1870 the public revenue was seventy-eight millions, although the taxes on breadstuffs and firing-materials had been abolished, and there was but twenty-seven millions to be paid for interest on the national debt.

Navigation, commerce, industry, and agriculture of the consular district of Rotterdam during the year 1870.

The report of the Chamber of Commerce of Rotterdam contains the following data:

FOREIGN TRADE.

Total number of vessels arrived in and departed from this port:

	Arrived from—	Sailed for—
Netherlands East Indies	107	54
English East Indies	11	5
Chinese East Indies	4	2
Japan	1	....
Australia .....	....	2
United States	89	31
Canada	3	4
West Indies	15	1
Brazil	2	1
Buenos Ayres and Montevideo	7	35
West coast of Africa	17	16
West coast of America	29	....
Asiatic Turkey	3	....
Total not from European ports	288	151
In 1869 the total was	254	184
Great Britain and Ireland	1, 991	2, 378
France	160	170
Italy	19	37
Austria	12	5
Turkey and the Danubian principalities	9	6
Greece	7	....
Spain	8	1
Portugal	12	9
Denmark	7	33
Sweden and Norway	79	96

	Arrived from—	Sailed for—
Russia, Baltic and White Seas	117	46
Russia, Black Sea	64	....
Prussia	202	105
Belgium	1	7
Interior	11	1
Total for European ports	2,699	2,894
Total not for European ports, (as above)	288	151
Grand total in 1870	2,699	3,045

In the preceding years the totals were :

	Arrivals.	Departures.
1869	2,715	2,853
1868	2,551	2,735
1867	2,601	2,731

TONNAGE.

	Arrivals.	Departures.
1870	1,189,670	1,201,038
1869	1,069,988	1,108,089

STEAMERS.

1870—1,890, measuring 880,239 tons.

1869—1,724, measuring 797,095 tons.

The number of sailing-vessels at Rotterdam continues to decrease there were—

January 1, 1869, 51 ship-owners, with 172 vessels = 108,318 tons.

January 1, 1870, 51 ship-owners, with 157 vessels = 102,586 tons.

January 1, 1871, 52 ship-owners, with 148 vessels = 94,889 tons.

The number of steamers, however, has slightly increased. At the close of 1869 there were 18 steamers, with a tonnage of 7,148 tons, while at the end of 1870 Rotterdam possessed 20 steamers, measuring 8,661 tons. The foreign trade of Rotterdam during the year 1870 was, on the whole, prosperous, as well in regard to the amount of business transactions as to the prices realized. The trade with the East Indies, especially with the colonies, was larger than in 1869; 107 vessels came to this port from the colonies, against 97 in 1869; but 1870 still falls short of 1868, with its 127 vessels from the colonies.

The import of coffee to this port from the East Indian colonies amounted in 1870 to 454,900 bales, against 313,000 in 1869.

The sugar-trade greatly felt the influence of the lowered tax in England, which is 7.10 florins per 100 kilograms, while it amounts to 27 florins in Holland. The prices of sugar rose almost without interruption till the month of November.

The indigo-trade suffered much from the unfavorable condition of the factories, caused by unsuccessful operations on the Indian markets, and by the war.

The tin-trade was, as in 1869, characterized by much speculation. The Netherlands Commercial Company sold, at two auctions, 158,500 blocks of Banca tin, at 72.50 florins to 73.30 florins.

The cotton-trade, already very lively during the first six months of 1870, still increased, in consequence of the war and the large imports from the United States and the East Indies. The low prices to which that article fell allowed the manufacturers to lay in large provisions, and to work more than in former years.

The export-trade in manufactured goods to the East Indies has, in 1870, experienced great losses, and the condition of that branch of commerce has been during that year still worse than in 1869. The East India market was glutted, the credit of Java bad, and a number of commission-houses there had failed.

Export of agricultural produce from Rotterdam to England.

Cattle, 1870, 24,350, against 20,210 in 1869.
 Calves, 1870, 19,850, against 18,990 in 1869.
 Swine, 1870, 22,880, against 20,880 in 1869.
 Sheep, 1870, 258,000, against 251,000 in 1869.

Export from the whole of Holland.

Butter, 1,417,706 kilograms more than in 1869.
 Spirits, 770,886 liters more than in 1869.
 Cattle, 7,618 head more than in 1869.
 Calves, 4,688 head more than in 1869.
 Swine, 12,613 head more than in 1869.
 Sheep, 15,027 head more than in 1869.
 Refined sugar, 524,295 kilograms more than in 1869.
 Raw flax, 4,023,555 kilograms more than in 1869.

Decreased exports of agricultural produce.

Cheese, 741,498 kilograms less than 1869.
 Madder, 106,022 kilograms less than 1869.
 Crop madder, 492,876 kilograms less than 1869.
 Garancine, 779,748 kilograms less than 1869.
 Lambs, 658 head less than 1869.
 Raw sugar, 955,820 kilograms less than 1869.

The inland trade.

Rotterdam was in 1870, as in the preceding years, the principal market also for this branch of the general commerce. The increasing communication by steam with foreign countries attracts the products of Holland to this port, and the imports from the colonies and foreign countries make of Rotterdam the principal market for the wants of the country.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Grain.—The year of 1870 was, on the whole, favorable; the amount was somewhat less, but the quality had not been impaired by the heavy rain during the harvest-time. In the beginning of the year prices were low, but later the small harvest in the United States and the consequences of the war produced a great deal of speculation in grain.

Prices of white wheat from Zealand and the islands of South Holland.—In January, 10.74 florins; in February, 10.38 florins; in March, 11.39 florins; in April, 11.22 florins; in May, 11.80 florins; in June, 13.31 florins; in July, 14.46 florins; in August, 14.35 florins; in September, 14.15 florins; in October, 15.09 florins; in November, 15.04 florins; in December, 15.25 florins per 100 kilograms, which give an average of 13.16 florins, against 13.61 florins during the last thirty-one years.

Rye from Zealand and the islands of South Holland.—In January, 9.04 florins; in February, 8.59 florins; in March, 8.93 florins; in April, 9.05 florins; in June, 10.45 florins; in July, 11.25 florins; in August, 10.44 florins; in September, 10.33 florins; in October, 10.90 florins; in November, 11.41 florins; in December, 11.98 florins, per 100 kilograms; average of 10.13 florins, against 10.22 florins from 1840 to 1869 included.

Buckwheat from North Brabant.—In January, 11.05 florins; in February, 11.61 florins; in March, 11.73 florins; in April, 11.91 florins; in May, 12.34 florins; in June, 12.66 florins; in July, 12.46 florins; in August, 12.38 florins; in September, 10.65 florins; in October, 10.34 florins; in November, 10.83 florins; in December, 11.12 florins, per 100 kilograms; average of 11.58 florins, against 10.44 florins from 1840 to 1870 included.

Barley.—In January, 8.50 florins; in February, 8.50 florins; in March, 8.50 florins; in April, 8.80 florins; in May, 9.33 florins; in June, 10.23 florins; in July, 10.87 florins; in August, 10.78 florins; in September, 10.92 florins; in October, 11.49 florins; in November, 11.79 florins; in December, 10.87 florins, per 100 kilograms; average 10.09 florins. The summer-barley was sold during the first seven months but at little less than that of the winter; afterward it fell by 40 centimes, even on some markets by 1.50 florins, per 100 kilograms.

Oats.—In January, 9.35 florins; in February, 9.40 florins; in March, 9.50 florins; in April, 9.50 florins; in May, 9.60 florins; in June, 10.20 florins; in July, 10.50 florins; in August, 10.75 florins; in September, 10.10 florins; in October, 9.90 florins; in November, 10.05 florins; in December, 9.70 florins, per 100 kilograms; average, 9.88 florins.

Import of grain on the Maas, 1870.

Wheat, 21,500 lasts, against 9,400 in 1869.

Rye, 48,100 lasts, against 29,300 in 1869.

Barley, 24,400 lasts, against 26,150 in 1869.

(One last equals 30 hectoliters.)

Madder.—The depressed state of the end of 1869 continued in 1870, as no important orders came from abroad. Prices rose but for a moment, when in October important orders came from the United States.

Cheese.—The trade of that staple article was very irregular, on account of the war. Prices fell very much in the month of July, but recovered in consequence of a greater export to England, which supplied the French market. The German armies too received large supplies from Holland, so that the general result of that year was very favorable.

As an interesting proof of the influence of American industry, I wish to state that a gentleman of this country, for thirty years a manufacturer of Dutch cheese, has, a year ago, established at Gauda a steam cheese-manufactory, entirely on American principles. The quality of his cheese, as he stated to me, is not yet equal to that of the American article, but is bought in England at the same prices as the genuine, and his products, as far as all exterior features are concerned, cannot be distinguished from those of the Americans. He was induced to abandon his native system of making cheese by the experience that he could not any longer sufficiently compete with the American produce. Notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in his new way by the hostile feelings of his neighborhood, that gentleman is perfectly satisfied with the rapid success of his innovation, and convinced that, in course of time, his example will be imitated by other Dutch cheese-manufacturers.

Butter.—The general export to England increased during the year 1870 in consequence of the falling off of the supply coming from France, but the direct export from Rotterdam has been inferior to that of 1869.

INDUSTRY.

Ship-building.—There was some progress during the year 1870. Two more ship-yards for building sea-going vessels, and two for inland sail-

ing have been established; besides, an ordinary and a dry-dock for vessels of the first description were constructed. Nevertheless, the still depressed condition of the ship-building business continued to exercise its influence on the different industries and trades connected with it.

Sugar-refineries.—The progress of that industry continues, as the following table will show:

	Kilograms.
There were manufactured in 1870.....	93, 841, 000
There were manufactured in 1869.....	92, 541, 000
There were manufactured in 1868.....	85, 622, 000

The prices realized were high, so that the year 1870 was very brilliant, notwithstanding the momentary influence of the war.

Distilleries.—Although, on the whole, not unfavorable, the year 1870 was still less remunerative than 1869. Hopes were entertained of an increasing export to the United States in consequence of the lowered duty.

Garancine.—During the first part of the year there was a great stagnation, until, in August, orders from Russia, and especially from the United States, enlivened the business.

Manufactures of iron tools at Teijenoord, opposite to Rotterdam.—Strenuous efforts are made to put these establishments, as well as the ship-yards for building iron vessels, more into harmony with the wants of the present time. On the whole, the different factories of steam-engines and the iron-foundries have worked with satisfactory results. The foundries of other metals hitherto in a precarious condition, in consequence of the decreased ship-building business, have found other markets for their products.

Cigar manufacture.—This is a very important branch of the industry of this city. The twenty existing establishments, all very flourishing, would enlarge their business were it not for the want of workmen, notwithstanding the extraordinary wages paid to them. As a general appreciation of the state of industry in this city during 1870, it can be said that there were proofs of a signal animation and of an evident progress.

EMIGRATION.

Although, on the whole, the number of emigrants was less in 1870 than in the preceding years, there were more passing through Rotterdam for shipping from England to the United States; 3,441 persons reported themselves at the office of the state commission, against 2,846 in 1868 and 2,726 in 1869. The number of those who did not report themselves was also higher than in the two preceding years. Among the emigrants of 1870 there were 1,123 Dutch. Hopes are entertained that the establishment of a direct line of steamers to New York will again make of Rotterdam an important port for emigration.

THE EAST INDIAN COLONIES.

[Referring to the preceding reports of dispatches Nos. 18 and 42.]

The East Indian colonies are such a vital element of the commercial and financial welfare of the Netherlands, that a succinct review of important facts concerning that part of the Dutch dominions presents itself as the completion of a general report.

The year 1871 has brought two great improvements to the connection of Holland with her colonies in the east:

1st. The establishment of a submarine telegraph, by which the colonies and Holland virtually are now at the distance of about twelve hours. The effect on the commercial relations between those two regions needs not particularly to be dwelt on.

2d. The establishment of a direct line of steamers from Holland to Java, through the canal of Suez, so unfortunately inaugurated by the burning of the *William III*, the first steamer that left for Java. Since that fatal occurrence a second steamer has made the voyage. The success of that line depends on the speed which its steamers will be able to show, for the English steamers of private companies, touching at Batavia on their voyage from East India to England, are very strong competitors; they have already beaten even the English mail-steamers.

The claims for improvements of the interior communications in Java undoubtedly will be, to a considerable extent, satisfied by the government and the legislature of Holland. An important part of the surplus revenue of the East Indian colonies certainly will be assigned to the construction of railroads in Java, but the whole of it will not, as the radical reformers propose, be left to the colonies for their own wants and improvements.

The great excitement which for years had existed, as well in the political world as among the public at large, about what was called the "East Indian question," has much abated, if not entirely ceased, since the adoption of the agrarian law. The essential dispositions of that law are—

1. Conforming to rules to be established by general ordinances, land will be granted in hereditary lease for not more than seventy-five years.

2. The governor-general has to provide for that no grants of land be given which might interfere with the rights of the native population.

3. The governor-general is not allowed to dispose of any land that has been made cultivable by natives for their own use, or which, under any title whatever, belongs to the villages.

4. Land occupied by natives for hereditary use is, at the request of the occupant, to be given in full property, under the restrictions necessary for the public interest in general and for that of the villages, and under the condition that such lands cannot be sold to non-natives.

5. The transfer of land in lease or for use, by natives to non-natives, can only take place according to rules to be established by general ordinances.

The absolute conservatives vigorously, even passionately, opposed that law as a measure revolutionizing the eastern society, and endangering the interests as well of the colonies as of the Netherlands; the extreme reformers objected to it as being a half measure. The law evidently aims at a compromise; it will, to a certain extent, open the colonies to the action of the principles of individual property and enterprise, but at the same time protect the native population against the extreme consequences of the new *régime*.

Public opinion, evidently tired of the long agitation produced by the East Indian question, has acquiesced in the settlement carried through by the government. The effect of the new law will depend upon the degree of earnest will to carry it out on the part of the government, and on the part of the settlers in the colonies, and of speculators in Holland, on their capability of making use of the rights granted by the law.

FREDERICK SCHÜTZ.

Table showing the import from the United States to the Netherlands in comparison to the total import.

	United States.	Total.
Goods evaluated in guilders	14, 000	7, 732, 000
Goods evaluated in kilograms	22, 316, 000	74, 151, 000
Goods evaluated in liters	1, 000	564, 000
Goods evaluated in tons	80	13, 040

Table showing the export to the United States from the Netherlands in comparison to the total export.

	United States.	Total.
Goods evaluated in guilders	1, 159, 000	4, 552, 000
Goods evaluated in kilograms	1, 976, 000	79, 104, 000
Goods evaluated in hectoliters	37, 390	264, 380

The falling off of the export and import between the United States and the Netherlands of 1871 in comparison to 1870, as shown by the first seven months, is to be explained by Rotterdam having had in 1870 an extraordinary amount of shipping during the blockade of the German ports.

Statement showing the commerce between the United States and the Netherlands, in comparison to the total import and export of the Netherlands.

Articles.	Duty.	Imported from the United States.	Total import.	Imported at Rotterdam.
IMPORTS.				
Potassium kilograms..	5 per cent.	6, 000	7, 386, 000	5, 667, 000
Wheat-meal do	0.40 fl. per 100 kilos	320, 000	22, 039, 000	5, 673, 000
Petroleum do	0.55 fl. per 100 kilos	14, 774, 000	30, 424, 000	12, 693, 000
Soot do	Free	759, 000	8, 406, 000	4, 319, 000
Tobacco do	0.70 fl. per 100 kilos	5, 090, 000	7, 185, 000	4, 875, 000
Train-oil liters..	Free	1, 000	564, 000	1, 783, 000
Meat of all kinds kilograms..	6 fl. per 100 kilos ..	25, 000	171, 000	102, 000
Meat, salt pork do	1 fl. per 100 kilos ..	62, 000	540, 000	486, 000
EXPORTS.				
Chicory kilograms..	.....	18, 000	2, 411, 000	134, 000
Spirits hectoliters..	.....	24, 850	163, 110	55, 510
Mirror-glass florins..	.....	4, 000	189, 000	181, 000
Rails do . . . . .	.....	262, 000	1, 618, 000	1, 066, 000
Coffee kilograms..	.....	68, 000	47, 355, 000	26, 924, 000
Lead, raw do . . . . .	.....	964, 000	4, 537, 000	3, 151, 000
Madders do . . . . .	.....	333, 000	1, 579, 000	1, 238, 000
Garancine florins..	.....	720, 000	3, 055, 000	2, 144, 000
Nutmegs do . . . . .	.....	168, 000	696, 000	378, 000
Spianter kilograms..	.....	185, 000	2, 683, 000	1, 890, 000
Steel, in bars do . . . . .	.....	333, 000	3, 310, 000	2, 698, 000
Tin, raw do . . . . .	.....	300, 000	4, 123, 000	1, 916, 000
Herrings tons..	.....	80	13, 040	4, 730
Flax, raw kilograms..	.....	102, 000	13, 106, 000	4, 415, 000
Wine, in barrels hectoliters..	.....	11, 530	76, 900	60, 020
in bottles do . . . . .	.....	1, 010	24, 380	19, 680

*Table showing the import from the United States to the Netherlands in comparison to the total import.**

	United States.	Total.
Goods evaluated in guilders	487, 982	63, 888, 298
Goods evaluated in kilograms	47, 480, 587	539, 062, 640
Goods evaluated in liters	6, 934	34, 338, 479
Goods evaluated in hectoliters	102, 079	4, 611, 083
Goods evaluated in tons	2, 815	302, 125

*Table showing the export to the United States from the Netherlands in comparison to the total export.**

	United States.	Total.
Goods evaluated in guilders	2, 376, 148	119, 606, 012
Goods evaluated in kilograms	5, 887, 159	475, 158, 787
Goods evaluated in liters	9, 354, 630	57, 918, 391
Goods evaluated in hectoliters	2, 001	1, 069, 822
Goods evaluated in tons	2, 185	139, 975

Statement showing the commerce between the United States and the Netherlands in comparison to the total import and export of the Netherlands during the year 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Duty.	From the United States.	Total.	At Rotterdam.
Shooting instruments, different kinds. florins..	5 per cent.	25	553, 627	200, 000
Potassium	Free	23, 708	14, 636, 927	10, 994, 000
Whalebone	5 per cent.	150	23, 559	15, 000
Bones	Free	27, 405	180, 721	28, 000
Books	do	230	498, 932	204, 000
Cocoa	do	26	894, 132	445, 000
Sponges	do	30	21, 265	12, 000
Drugs	do	15, 030	3, 254, 632	1, 910, 000
Tools for factories, agricultural, and steam-engines	1 per cent.	620	6, 048, 044	4, 262, 000
Rum, arrack	3.50 fl. p. hecto ..	443	9, 567, 814	4, 736, 000
Wooden, iron, &c., instruments	5 per cent.	6, 924	1, 029, 200	684, 000
Wheat	1½ fl. p. 30 hecto ..	99, 227	1, 467, 208	820, 000
Rye	do	2, 852	3, 143, 875	895, 000
Wheat-flour	0.40 fl. p. 100 kilo.	1, 205, 244	28, 195, 620	5, 952, 000
Rosin	Free	5, 805, 230	8, 776, 767	6, 839, 000
Wood and timber for ship-building	25 fl. p. ton	1, 781	237, 197	None.
Wood, sawed	0.75 fl. p. ton	34	64, 928	4, 100
Wood for ship-building, sawed	3 per cent.	1, 604	1, 234, 680	249, 000
Staves	1 per cent.	150, 090	741, 707	537, 000
Dye-wood	Free	899, 290	5, 328, 927	4, 028, 000
Iron	do	212	54, 849, 290	None.
Rails	do	16, 800	2, 817, 259	743, 000
Worked iron	5 per cent.	978	4, 546, 429	2, 754, 000
Scientific instruments	do	690	266, 794	123, 000
Cotton	Free	5, 106, 511	39, 575, 066	27, 298, 000
Clothing	5 per cent.	810	2, 581, 570	900, 000
Sugar-works	25 fl. p. 100 kilo..	7	497, 936	327, 000

* It does not appear what period is embraced by this table, or by those on page 944.

Statement showing the commerce between the United States and the Netherlands, &c.—Cont'd.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Duty.	From the United States.	Total.	At Rotterdam.
Preserves kilograms..	25 fl. p. 100 kilo..	57	114, 071	108, 000
Coffee do.....	Free	367	97, 153, 835	52, 689, 000
Copper do.....	do	25	371, 517	338, 000
Groceries florins..	5 per cent.	315	5, 198, 646	6, 975, 000
Ore kilograms..	Free	30, 860	2, 763, 731	355, 000
Hemp and linen goods florins..	5 per cent.	17, 000	2, 992, 442	2, 009, 000
Woolen blankets do.....	do	24	177, 691	169, 000
Mats do.....	do	5	75, 551	55, 000
Furniture do.....	do	690	791, 042	430, 000
Dry-goods do.....	do	35	2, 250, 873	711, 000
Petroleum kilograms..	0.55 fl. p. 100 kilo..	27, 822, 005	44, 564, 387	28, 285, 000
Seed-oil do.....	1.10 fl. p. 100 kilo..	74	7, 090, 622	6, 802, 000
Palm-oil do.....	Free	691, 675	10, 792, 743	8, 885, 000
Prints of plants florins..	do	15	200, 014	73, 000
Rice kilograms..	do	130	41, 426, 960	15, 277, 000
Soot and tallow..... do.....	do	192, 991	8, 685, 120	3, 262, 000
Pictures florins..	do	650	731, 493	252, 000
Bark, not ground kilograms..	do	24, 939	1, 203, 204	141, 000
Stone-work florins..	5 per cent.	100	485, 087	135, 000
Molasses kilograms..	6 fl. p. 100. kilo ..	598, 782	3, 016, 771	1, 046, 000
Raw sugar do.....	Free	92, 205	157, 661, 381	63, 094, 000
Refined sugar..... do.....	do	229	273, 454	115, 000
Tobacco do.....	0.70 fl. p. 100 kilo..	4, 818, 240	7, 773, 261	3, 898, 000
stems do.....	do	1, 038, 064	1, 237, 915	1, 132, 000
Manufactured tobacco..... do.....	12 fl. p. 100 kilo..	16, 785	159, 580	110, 000
Cigars do.....	40 fl. p. 100 kilo..	1, 235	306, 808	252, 000
Turpentine florins..	Free	1, 850	113, 406	66, 000
Turpentine-oil..... do.....	do	23, 200	329, 397	297, 000
Tea kilograms..	25 fl. p. 100 kilo..	9	4, 009, 375	1, 889, 000
Train-oil liters..	Free	4, 635	4, 312, 825	3, 631, 000
Watch-works florins..	5 per cent.	305	396, 643	192, 000
Casks and tubs..... do.....	do	3, 008	262, 083	132, 000
Colors do.....	Free	97, 945	5, 849, 413	5, 018, 000
Meat kilograms..	6 fl. p. 100 kilo..	70, 165	553, 421	210, 000
Pork do.....	1 fl. p. 100 kilo..	7, 691	280, 012	60, 000
Fruits florins..	5 per cent.	5, 200	1, 124, 714	508, 000
Wax kilograms..	Free	2, 130	319, 571	214, 000
Wine, in barrels..... liters..	do	115	17, 392, 877	9, 843, 000
Refined salt..... kilograms..	12 fl. p. 100 kilo..	20	878, 045	550, 000

EXPORTS.

Articles.	To the United States.	Total.	From Rotterdam.
Manufactured goods kilograms..	2, 034	60, 438	47, 000
Clay (pipe) florins..	37, 315	330, 375	199, 000
China-work do	143, 000	766, 345	622, 000
Fine earthenwork of all kinds do	11, 750	673, 765	197, 000
Earthen forms do	1, 957	205, 305	105, 000
Pipes do	7, 000	7, 287, 443	3, 811, 000
Shooting-weapons do	50	488, 363	214, 000
Cider liters..	18, 584	25, 500	24, 000
Vinegar, of two degrees or less, Netherland proof do	16, 899	125, 527	92, 000
of more than two degrees..... do	5, 992	108, 512	17, 000
Books kilograms..	2, 033	405, 858	297, 000
Trees and plants florins..	15, 230	1, 264, 447	834, 000
Butter kilograms..	317	21, 730, 687	4, 456, 000
Manganese do	17, 220	5, 528, 041	5, 098, 000
Chicory-root do	42, 902	4, 098, 977	241, 000
Chemical products florins..	15, 225	2, 872, 000	2, 436, 000
Drugs do	40, 140	2, 333, 322	1, 692, 000
Twisted yarn do	4, 000	2, 699, 157	2, 606, 000
Wooden instruments..... do	20, 815	678, 276	550, 000

Statement showing the commerce between the United States and the Netherlands, &c.—Cont'd.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	To the United States.	Total.	From Rotterdam.
Gin, rum, arrack*.....liters..	3, 859, 905	32, 549, 148	11, 235, 000
Cordials.....do.....	6, 307	270, 460	57, 000
Perfumed water.....do.....	15, 421	377, 079	345, 000
Yeast.....kilograms..	7, 515	7, 137, 254	5, 172, 000
Window-glass.....florins..	9, 780	255, 375	151, 000
Mirror-glass.....do.....	12, 367	299, 352	246, 000
Glass-ware.....do.....	75, 120	1, 169, 278	711, 000
Bottles.....do.....	8, 688	125, 578	40, 000
Gold-ware.....do.....	52, 400	194, 818	31, 000
Silver-ware.....do.....	14, 066	164, 265	98, 000
Gutta-percha.....do.....	70	188, 207	171, 000
Hair.....do.....	18, 300	336, 109	308, 000
Wooden works.....do.....	17, 750	448, 342	349, 000
Hides, dried.....do.....	12, 500	3, 588, 437	2, 215, 000
Pease.....hectoliters..	3	62, 420	16, 000
Wheat-meal.....kilograms..	599	3, 405, 211	1, 467, 000
Hemp.....do.....	14, 000	1, 161, 315	863, 000
Hides, salted.....florins..	35, 000	2, 704, 856	1, 310, 000
prepared.....do.....	11, 616	1, 993, 613	1, 774, 000
Prepared furs.....do.....	4, 120	284, 654	233, 000
Leather-work.....do.....	3, 415	1, 258, 801	1, 120, 000
Cast iron.....do.....	9, 800	6, 856, 328	6, 569, 000
Rails.....do.....	317, 346	2, 525, 895	1, 290, 000
Iron-work of all kinds.....do.....	8, 380	4, 234, 411	2, 830, 000
Pianos.....do.....	3, 800	158, 417	133, 000
Different kinds of musical instruments.....do.....	10, 740	225, 368	179, 000
Candles.....do.....	3, 350	3, 884, 936	1, 732, 000
Clothing.....do.....	7, 425	2, 066, 252	867, 000
Nails.....kilograms..	622	3, 001, 508	760, 000
Iron-ware.....do.....	1, 050	2, 655, 569	1, 263, 000
Old iron.....do.....	1, 554, 000	7, 252, 846	248, 000
Cheese.....do.....	83, 730	30, 121, 509	18, 651, 000
Raw cotton.....do.....	240	34, 539, 071	14, 492, 000
Sugar and pastry works.....do.....	166	546, 372	364, 000
Coffee.....do.....	70, 059	79, 626, 845	43, 764, 000
Cumin.....do.....	50, 515	1, 835, 414	1, 019, 000
Copper.....do.....	554	528, 926	254, 000
Ground chalk.....do.....	2, 200	677, 573	None.
Cork, worked.....do.....	642	62, 840	42, 000
Glue.....do.....	31, 509	306, 102	138, 000
Lead, raw.....do.....	1, 188, 035	7, 480, 186	6, 060, 000
White-lead.....do.....	44, 267	1, 767, 757	1, 339, 000
Macaroni.....do.....	5, 693	46, 636	32, 000
Coals.....tons.....	1, 000	61, 278	22, 131
Copper-works.....florins..	8, 450	651, 909	590, 000
Groceries.....do.....	437, 776	7, 342, 427	6, 596, 000
Frames.....do.....	400	510, 056	498, 000
Silk goods.....do.....	34, 900	3, 997, 759	3, 763, 000
Cotton goods.....do.....	5, 607	18, 147, 621	7, 346, 000
Cotton prints.....do.....	86, 875	11, 961, 165	8, 720, 000
Hemp and flax goods.....do.....	10, 080	2, 858, 173	1, 910, 000
Woolen goods, cashmere, &c.....do.....	6, 850	1, 247, 326	863, 000
Woolen goods, not specified.....do.....	24, 680	9, 739, 695	9, 087, 000
Cotton laces.....do.....	600	180, 629	175, 000
Silk ribbons.....do.....	22, 590	1, 653, 296	1, 566, 000
Dry-goods, not specified.....do.....	600	670, 956	506, 000
Madders.....kilograms..	328, 926	2, 020, 210	1, 446, 000
Garancine.....do.....	270, 900	3, 655, 672	2, 595, 000
Furniture.....florins..	73, 390	993, 977	610, 000
Millinery.....do.....	94	609, 984	472, 000
Petroleum.....kilograms..	1, 226	28, 076, 516	19, 123, 000
Seed-oil.....do.....	2, 840	19, 637, 366	12, 655, 000
Paper.....do.....	4, 026	2, 075, 205	1, 377, 000
Pitch.....do.....	55, 849	5, 547, 152	214, 000
Pepper.....do.....	4, 920	1, 330, 028	1, 056, 000
Prunes.....do.....	6, 368	598, 767	344, 000
Rice.....do.....	60	18, 480, 552	11, 336, 000
Cane.....do.....	279, 400	2, 563, 617	1, 238, 000
Bark, unground.....do.....	245	1, 435, 956	989, 000
Cement.....do.....	176, 300	17, 802, 839	11, 819, 000

* Export from Schiedam 5,041,000 liters; also, large quantities were shipped to England to be sent from there per steamer to the United States.

Statement showing the commerce between the United States and the Netherlands, &c.—Cont'd.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	To the United States.	Total.	From Rotterdam.
Molasses..... kilograms..	3, 176	2, 984, 192	1, 129, 000
Sugar..... do.....	259	26, 562, 434	13, 736, 000
Pictures..... florins..	10, 850	875, 233	390, 000
Mace..... do.....	5, 600	395, 656	196, 000
Nutmegs..... do.....	24, 750	558, 525	278, 000
Steel-work..... do.....	1, 276	1, 360, 204	1, 083, 000
Stone, not worked..... do.....	5, 000	110, 990	96, 000
Stone, worked..... do.....	5, 973	198, 833	111, 000
Lithographic stones..... do.....	35, 500	288, 185	276, 000
Limestone..... do.....	8, 200	323, 528	273, 000
Sugar, with returned tax..... kilograms..	1, 461	1, 757, 323	10, 000
Tobacco..... do.....	312	2, 906, 850	2, 076, 000
Cigars..... do.....	10, 600	572, 510	374, 000
Tea..... do.....	274	1, 249, 276	278, 000
Tin..... do.....	53, 471	6, 341, 952	3, 425, 000
Cod-fish, dried..... do.....	15, 250	1, 418, 546	892, 000
Flax..... do.....	103, 293	14, 646, 089	5, 402, 000
Basket-work..... florins..	33, 200	125, 881	107, 000
Tin-work..... do.....	1, 580	182, 947	162, 000
Barrels, old and new..... do.....	78, 987	350, 569	253, 000
Dyes..... do.....	68, 095	5, 001, 688	431, 000
Paint, with oil..... do.....	6, 100	441, 481	287, 000
Herrings..... tons..	1, 174	75, 020	50, 000
Meat, salt..... kilograms..	16, 891	1, 094, 306	614, 000
smoked or dried..... do.....	172	82, 250	39, 000
Fruits, fresh and dried..... florins..	4, 320	1, 488, 780	763, 000
in sugar..... kilograms..	35, 853	110, 388	82, 000
Wine, in barrels..... liter..	1, 788, 302	8, 329, 164	6, 924, 000
in bottles..... do.....	81, 419	3, 222, 818	2, 527, 000
Mustard-seed..... hectoliter..	485	38, 504	19, 000
Seeds of all kinds..... kilograms..	13, 500	336, 119	70, 000
Rape-seed..... hectoliter..	1, 300	111, 905	32, 000
Soap..... kilograms..	8, 396	737, 609	387, 000
Soap, perfumed..... do.....	308	194, 719	177, 000
Silk, raw..... do.....	107	320, 986	270, 000
Silk, worked..... florins..	1, 225	695, 919	680, 000
Zinc-white..... kilograms..	87, 200	743, 340	447, 000
Sulphur, refined..... do.....	11, 557	380, 498	270, 000
Goods, not specified..... florins..	5, 750	171, 757	22, 000

Statement showing the commerce at Rotterdam for the year ending December 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Almonds..... kilograms..	286, 000	\$80, 080	\$4, 576	Italy, Spain, France, England.
Amaril..... do.....	38, 000	4, 104		Germany, England.
Ammunition.....		313, 800	4, 090	Germany, Belgium, England.
Ashes..... kilograms..	10, 994, 000	1, 143, 376		United States, Peru, Germany, Russia, England.
Bones..... do.....	28, 000	592		United States, Germany, Belgium.
Bone-dust..... do.....	21, 000	1, 008		Germany, Belgium, France.
Beer..... liters..	1, 247, 000	29, 928	14, 964	Germany, Belgium, England.
Books..... kilograms..	204, 000	204, 000		Germany, England, Belgium.
Bark.....		42, 460		United States, Germany, Belgium.
Clay.....		121, 216		Germany, England.
Cocoa..... kilograms..	445, 000	106, 800		Germany, England, Portugal, West Indies.
Chemicals.....		890, 400		Germany, England.
Chicory-root..... kilograms..	68, 000	2, 720		Germany, Belgium.
Candles.....		77, 600	3, 880	Do.
Cheese..... kilograms..	598, 000	83, 720	11, 960	Germany, Belgium, England.
Camphor..... do.....	30, 000	14, 400		England, France.
Cotton..... do.....	27, 298, 000	6, 551, 520		United States, England, France.
Coffee..... do.....	52, 689, 000	9, 273, 264		East Indies, England, Germany.
Coals..... tons..	138, 964	535, 756		England, Germany.

Statement showing the commerce at Rotterdam, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Copper kilograms..	6, 266, 000	\$2, 513, 208	\$17, 104	Norway, England, France.
Currants.....do.....	2, 468, 000	296, 160	14, 808	England, Greece.
Carpets.....		216, 400	10, 870	France, England, Germany, Belgium.
Drugs.....		1, 974, 400		France, East Indies, Germany, Belgium.
Flour, &c..... kilograms..	8, 499, 000	979, 000	13, 560	United States, England.
Furniture.....		172, 000	8, 600	United States, Belgium, Germany.
Feathers..... kilograms..	122, 000	97, 600		Belgium, Germany, Russia.
Figs.....do.....	154, 000	14, 400	616	Spain, Portugal, Turkey.
Flax.....do.....	68, 000	19, 040		Germany, England, Russia.
Fruits.....		210, 000	10, 640	Germany, France, Spain, United States.
Ginger..... kilograms..	37, 000	14, 800	888	Germany, England, East Indies.
Glass.....		515, 200	25, 760	Germany, England, Belgium.
Gold and silver.....		13, 759, 600	5, 040	Germany, England, France.
Grain..... hectoliters..	2, 024, 000	6, 413, 866	40, 480	Germany, Russia, United States, Austria.
Gutta-percha.....		68, 400	3, 420	Germany, England.
Glue..... kilograms..	284, 000	56, 800		Germany, England, Belgium.
Hair.....		261, 600	6, 060	Do.
Hemp..... kilograms..	2, 736, 000	437, 760		Germany, England, Russia.
Honey.....do.....	416, 000	49, 720	416	Germany, England, Portugal.
Hops.....do.....	796, 000	159, 200		Germany, Belgium.
Hides and leather.....		4, 699, 600	75, 698	Germany, Belgium, England, United States.
Herrings..... tons.....	32, 111	205, 510		England, Norway.
Iron and iron-ware.....		6, 230, 400		England, Germany, Sweden.
Indigo..... kilograms..	712, 000	1, 708, 800		England, Germany, East Indies.
Ivory.....		10, 800	540	England.
Lamps.....		37, 600	1, 880	Germany, Belgium.
Lead..... kilograms..	6, 944, 000	597, 744	96	Germany, Spain, Italy, United States.
Mineral-water..... jugs..	1, 190, 000	66, 800	1, 382	Germany.
Manganese..... kilograms..	1, 502, 000	90, 120		Do.
Musical instruments and others.....		187, 600	9, 380	Germany, Belgium, France.
Mercury.....		2, 790, 000	139, 500	Germany, Belgium, England.
Manufactured goods.....		15, 142, 400	757, 120	United States, Germany, England, France.
Madders.....		96, 800		Germany, France.
Manure..... kilograms..	18, 608, 000	1, 166, 320		Germany, England, Belgium, Peru.
Meat.....do.....	403, 000	55, 144	6, 692	United States, Russia, Belgium.
Oil.....do.....	38, 864, 000	3, 931, 328	81, 100	United States, Belgium, Germany.
Potato-flour.....do.....	716, 000	85, 920		Germany, England.
* Palm-oil.....do.....	8, 885, 000	1, 777, 000		Germany, England, Africa, United States.
Paper.....		571, 200	28, 560	Germany, England, Belgium.
Pitch..... kilograms..	269, 000	21, 520		Germany, Russia.
Pepper.....do.....	1, 122, 000	158, 280	6, 732	Java, England.
Prunes.....do.....	738, 000	73, 800	4, 428	Germany, England, France.
Pictures.....		100, 800		Germany, Belgium, United States.
Paints.....		2, 286, 940	6, 440	Germany, England, United States.
Rosin..... kilograms..	6, 839, 000	707, 120		Germany, Belgium, United States.
Rags.....do.....	918, 000	42, 096		Germany, Belgium.
Rice.....do.....	15, 277, 000	1, 833, 240		Germany, England, East Indies.
Rattans.....do.....	1, 272, 000	76, 320		Germany, Java.
Rope.....do.....	204, 000	48, 960	408	Germany, England, Russia.
Smalt.....do.....	93, 000	18, 600		Germany, Belgium.
Spirits..... liters.....	413, 000	154, 160	6, 644	Germany, Belgium, East Indies.
Shoes, gum-elastic.....		132, 000	6, 600	Germany, England.
Saltpeter..... kilograms..	7, 105, 000	852, 600		Germany, France, Peru.
Spices.....		305, 600	15, 280	Germany, England, East Indies.
Steel..... kilograms..	5, 369, 000	859, 040		Germany, England, Sweden.
Stearine.....do.....	234, 000	112, 320		Germany, England, Belgium.
Stone.....		151, 200	2, 700	Germany, England, Belgium, United States.
Starch..... kilograms..	209, 000	25, 080	836	Germany, England, Belgium.
Sirup.....do.....	1, 046, 000	62, 760	25, 104	Germany, England, United States, Surinam.
Sugar, raw.....do.....	63, 094, 000	8, 833, 160		Germany, Belgium, United States, East Indies, West Indies.

Statement showing the commerce at Rotterdam, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Sumac		\$84,400		Italy, Austria.
Seeds		572,800		Germany, England, Russia.
Soap	kilograms.. 618,000	130,620	\$1,115	Germany, England, France.
Silk		1,395,200	8,016	Do.
Salt	kilograms.. 17,664,000	141,312	26,400	Germany, England.
Sulphur	do..... 3,665,000	146,000		Italy, England.
Tin-ware		131,400	840	Germany, England, Belgium.
Trees		12,000		Germany, Belgium.
Thread		8,773,840		Germany, Belgium, England.
Tools		273,600	13,680	Germany, United States, England.
Tallow, &c.	kilograms.. 3,262,000	652,400		France, United States, England, Belgium.
Tobacco	do..... 11,543,000	2,538,760	76,906	United States, East Indies, West Indies, England.
Tar	do..... 357,000	10,710		Russia, Sweden.
Turpentine		145,200		United States, Belgium, France.
Tea	kilograms.. 1,889,000	1,889,000	188,900	East Indies, China, England.
Tin	do..... 4,224,000	1,689,600		Java, England.
Train-oil	liters.. 3,631,000	4,770,300		Norway, Germany, United States.
Vinegar	do..... 16,000	5,120	1,280	Germany.
Whalebone		6,000	300	Do.
Wood		604,480	13,644	Germany, United States, Sweden, Norway.
Wearing-apparel		360,000	18,000	Germany, Belgium, United States.
White-lead	kilograms.. 1,357,000	135,700		Germany, Belgium.
Watches and clocks		318,800	15,940	Do.
Wax	kilograms.. 220,000	142,480		Germany, France, United States.
Wine	liters.. 12,370,000	1,979,200		Germany, France, Spain, United States.
Wool	kilograms.. 4,467,000	2,144,160		Germany, England, South America.
Zinc	do..... 4,682,000	792,064	4,230	Germany, England, Belgium.
Zinc-white	do..... 191,000	19,100		Germany, England, France.
Earthenware		423,200	20,536	Germany, England, France, Belgium, East Indies.
Agricultural and other engines		1,704,800	1,705	Germany, England, United States.
Total		136,004,826	1,763,344	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Almonds	kilograms.. 120,000	\$33,600	Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Norway.
Ammunition	do..... 2,996,000	253,600	Germany, Belgium, Colonies, England.
Ashes	do.....	311,584	Do.
Bone-dust	do..... 531,000	25,488	Germany, Belgium, Sweden, England.
Beer	liters.. 378,000	9,072	Belgium, Colonies, England.
Books	kilograms.. 297,000	297,000	Germany, Belgium, Colonies, England, France.
Borax	do..... 172,000	68,800	Germany, Belgium.
Butter	do..... 4,456,000	1,425,920	Germany, Belgium, Colonies, England, France.
Bark	do..... 989,000	19,780	Germany, Belgium, Russia, England, United States.
Carriages		29,600	Germany, Colonies, England.
Clay		79,600	Germany, Belgium, Russia, United States.
Cocoa	kilograms.. 344,000	82,560	Germany, France, England, Italy.
Chemicals		974,400	Germany, Colonies, England, Italy.
Chicory-root	kilograms.. 241,000	9,640	Germany, Russia, Denmark, England, United States.
Candles		692,800	Germany, France, Turkey, England, Norway.
Cheese	kilograms.. 18,651,000	2,611,140	Germany, France, United States, England, Russia, Belgium.
Camphor	do..... 37,000	17,760	Germany, France, England, Belgium.
Cotton	do..... 14,492,000	3,478,080	Germany, France, Sweden, England, Belgium.
Coffee	do..... 43,764,000	7,702,464	Germany, France, Denmark, United States, Russia, Belgium.
Copper	do..... 4,741,000	2,043,432	Germany, Colonies, Italy, United States, China, Belgium.
Currants	do..... 1,332,000	159,840	Germany, France, Russia.

Statement showing the commerce at Rotterdam, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cork.....kilograms..	182, 000	\$56, 000	Germany, England, Belgium, Colonies.
Carpets		101, 200	Germany, England, United States, France, Italy.
Cordage	600, 000	144, 000	Germany, England, Colonies, France, Norway.
Drugs.....		1, 773, 002	Germany, England, United States, France, Italy.
Earthenware.....		1, 945, 600	Germany, England, United States, Belgium, Colonies.
Frames		199, 200	Germany, England, United States, France, Italy.
Feathers.....kilograms..	26, 000	20, 800	Germany, England, Belgium.
Figs.....do.....	32, 000	3, 200	Germany, Belgium, France, Denmark.
Flax.....do.....	5, 455, 000	1, 527, 400	Germany, England, Belgium, France, United States.
Fruits		314, 800	Germany, England, Belgium, Russia, United States, Sweden.
Furniture.....		244, 000	Germany, England, Belgium, Colonies, United States.
Gum-elastic shoes.....		119, 200	Germany, England, Belgium, Colonies, Russia.
Gold, silver		1, 051, 200	Germany, Belgium, Colonies, United States.
Grain	920, 000	2, 693, 060	Germany, England, Belgium, Colonies, France.
Glue.....kilograms..	138, 000	27, 600	Germany, England, Russia, United States.
Glass		491, 600	England, Belgium, Russia, United States, Colonies.
Gutta-percha.....		116, 000	Germany, England, Belgium, United States, Colonies.
Hemp.....kilograms..	52, 000	10, 400	Germany, England, Belgium.
Hats		39, 200	Germany, England, Belgium, Colonies.
Honey	281, 000	33, 730	Germany, Belgium.
Hay	4, 946, 000	19, 784	Germany, England, Belgium, France.
Hops	685, 000	137, 000	Germany, England, Belgium, France, Russia.
Horns.....		50, 800	Germany, England, Belgium, France.
Herrings.....tons..	50, 000	320, 000	Germany, Belgium, England, United States, Colonies.
Hair		266, 800	Germany, Belgium, England, United States, Colonies.
Hides, leather		4, 178, 100	Germany, Belgium, England, United States, France, Greece.
Indigo	567, 000	1, 360, 800	Germany, Belgium, Russia, Austria.
Instruments		1, 696, 000	Germany, England, United States, Colonies, France.
Ivory		8, 800	Germany, England, Colonies, Italy.
Iron		2, 033, 200	Germany, England, Belgium, Colonies, Italy.
Lamps.....		35, 600	Germany, England, Colonies.
Lead.....kilograms..	6, 984, 000	558, 720	Germany, England, Belgium, Colonies, United States.
Mineral-water.....		67, 600	England, Russia, United States, Sweden.
Manganese.....kilograms..	5, 098, 000	305, 880	England, Russia, United States.
Machinery		1, 304, 000	Germany, Belgium, Russia, United States, Colonies.
Mercury		2, 638, 400	Germany, England, Belgium, Russia, Sweden, Colonies.
Manufactured goods		14, 886, 800	Germany, England, France, United States, Colonies.
Mats.....		18, 800	Germany, England, France.
Madders		1, 666, 400	Germany, England, Belgium, United States, Russia.
Manure, (guano) ..kilograms..	12, 203, 000	780, 992	Germany, Belgium, France, Denmark.
Meat	2, 409, 000	454, 320	Germany, England, Belgium, France, Italy, Colonies.
Nails	760, 000	91, 200	Germany, England, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Colonies.
Nuts.....		105, 200	Germany, Belgium.
Oil		4, 248, 522	Germany, Belgium, United States, Russia, Colonies.
Potatoes.....hectoliters..	176, 000	70, 400	Germany, England, Belgium.
Potato-flour.....kilograms..	3, 591, 000	430, 920	Germany, England, Belgium, France.
Flour	1, 829, 000	219, 480	Germany, England, Belgium.
Palm-oil	4, 006, 000	801, 200	Germany, England, Belgium, France.
Paper		550, 800	Germany, England, Belgium, Sweden, Colonies
Pitch	214, 000	17, 120	Germany, Belgium, Italy, United States, Col- onies.
Pepper	1, 056, 000	147, 840	Germany, Belgium, Austria, United States, Norway.
Prints		22, 400	Germany, England, Belgium, United States, Colonies.
Prunes.....kilograms..	344, 000	34, 400	Germany, England, Russia, United States, Norway.
Paintings		156, 000	Germany, England, Belgium, United States.

Statement showing the commerce at Rotterdam, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Paints		\$1, 973, 206	Germany, England, Belgium, Russia, United States, Italy, France.
Rosin kilograms..	6, 939, 000	222, 048	Germany, Belgium, Colonies, Sweden.
Rags do.....	1, 973, 000	94, 704	Germany, England, Belgium, Italy.
Rattans..... do.....	1, 238, 000	74, 280	Germany, England, Belgium, Italy, United States, France.
Raisins do.....	563, 000	45, 040	Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France.
Rice do.....	11, 336, 000	1, 360, 320	Germany, England, Belgium, Denmark, Colonies, France.
Seeds..... hectoliters..	164, 000	689, 200	Germany, England, Belgium, United States, France.
Soap kilograms..	571, 000	120, 580	Germany, England, Belgium, Colonies, Denmark.
Silk		1, 568, 000	Germany, England, United States, France, Russia.
Salt kilograms..	561, 000	44, 700	Germany, England, Sweden, United States, Italy, Colonies.
Sulphur do.....	778, 164, 000	310, 668	Germany, England, United States, France, Colonies.
Saltpeter..... do.....	5, 745, 000	689, 400	Germany, England, Belgium, Sweden.
Spices.....		310, 800	Germany, England, France, Italy, United States.
Steel		1, 361, 680	Germany, England, Russia, Italy, United States, Colonies.
Stearine kilograms..	565, 000	271, 200	Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria.
Stone		209, 000	Germany, England, United States, Colonies.
Starch kilograms..	218, 000	26, 160	Germany, England, Belgium, Denmark.
Sirup do.....	1, 129, 000	90, 320	Germany, Belgium, France, Sweden.
Sugar..... do.....	31, 606, 000	4, 753, 248	Germany, England, Belgium, Italy, Sweden.
Sumac		162, 400	Germany, Belgium, Russia.
Smalt kilograms..	132, 000	26, 400	Germany, Belgium, Italy.
Spirits..... liters..	1, 534, 365	240, 546	Germany, England, Belgium, United States, Colonies.
Tallow..... kilograms..	1, 981, 000	396, 200	Germany, England, Belgium, Russia, Italy.
Tin-ware.....		11, 600	Germany, England, Colonies.
Trees		333, 600	Germany, England, United States, Russia.
Thread		11, 529, 880	Germany, England, Italy, Russia, Colonies.
Tools		220, 000	Germany, England, United States, Portugal, Russia, Colonies.
Tobacco kilograms..	9, 464, 000	2, 242, 112	Germany, England, France, Denmark, Norway, Colonies.
Tar..... do.....	1, 183, 000	35, 490	Germany, England, Belgium, Spain, Colonies.
Turpentine		64, 400	Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Colonies.
Tea kilograms..	278, 000	278, 000	Germany, England, France, Turkey, Norway.
Tin do.....	3, 425, 000	1, 370, 300	Germany, England, Belgium, United States, Austria, Russia.
Train..... liters..	3, 342, 000	434, 460	Germany, Belgium, France, United States, Italy.
Umbrellas		18, 400	Germany, Belgium, Colonies.
Wax kilograms..	306, 000	195, 840	Germany, England, Russia, Java, France.
Wine liters..	9, 451, 000	1, 512, 160	Germany, England, Russia, United States, Sweden, Colonies.
Wool..... kilograms..	3, 675, 000	1, 764, 000	Germany, England, Russia, France, Sweden.
Wearing apparel.....		346, 800	Germany, England, Russia, France, United States, Java.
White-lead..... kilograms..	1, 339, 000	133, 900	Germany, England, Russia, United States, Colonies.
Wood		722, 440	Germany, England, Russia, West Indies, United States.
Yeast kilograms..	5, 172, 000	1, 034, 400	England, Russia, West Indies.
Zinc-white..... do.....	447, 000	44, 700	Germany, England, Sweden, West Indies, Italy, Colonies.
Zinc do.....	19, 258, 000	1, 286, 836	Germany, England, Belgium, West Indies, France, Colonies.
Total.....		109, 541, 048	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Rotterdam for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English, Dutch, Norwegian, German, Danish, Italian, American,* Swedish, Russian, French, Austrian, Belgian, Portuguese, Greek.	Belgium.....	1	761	.....	.....	1	761
	Denmark.....	2	653	5	321	7	974
	France.....	145	36,711	15	1,886	160	38,597
	Greece.....	.....	.....	7	1,250	7	1,250
	England.....	1,530	739,995	461	57,645	1,991	797,640
	Germany.....	113	55,852	89	11,159	202	67,011
	Italy.....	3	2,124	16	2,817	19	4,941
	Netherlands.....	1	858	10	759	11	1,617
	Austria.....	2	1,156	10	1,662	12	2,818
	Portugal.....	1	630	11	1,251	12	1,881
	Russia.....	25	17,509	156	40,279	181	57,788
	Spain.....	2	809	6	956	8	1,765
	European Turkey.....	3	2,135	6	2,432	9	4,567
	Sweden and Norway.....	50	15,919	29	4,758	79	20,677
	British colonies in Asia.....	.....	.....	11	7,234	11	7,234
	China.....	.....	.....	4	1,697	4	1,697
	Japan.....	.....	.....	1	449	1	449
	Netherland colonies in Asia.....	.....	.....	107	93,357	107	93,357
	Spanish colonies in Asia.....	.....	.....	1	248	1	248
	Asiatic Turkey.....	.....	.....	3	663	3	663
	Southwest coast of Africa.....	4	2,340	11	3,525	15	5,865
	Liberia.....	.....	.....	2	384	2	384
	Spanish colonies in Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	7	1,367	7	1,367
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	2	366	2	366
	British colonies in America.....	.....	.....	9	4,452	9	4,452
	Hayti and San Domingo.....	.....	.....	2	1,005	2	1,005
	Mexico.....	.....	.....	3	738	3	738
	Peru.....	.....	.....	29	20,540	29	20,540
	Venezuela.....	.....	.....	3	704	3	704
	United States.....	.....	.....	89	48,314	89	48,314
	Spanish colonies in America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British colonies in Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	1,882	877,452	1,105	312,218	2,987	1,189,670
American.....	Peru.....	.....	.....	7	7,325	7	7,325
	United States.....	.....	.....	13	8,994	13	8,994
	East Indies.....	.....	.....	4	2,653	4	2,653
	Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	England.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Made up from ship's daily journal.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Rotterdam, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARRD.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English, Dutch, Norwegian, German, Danish, Italian, American,* Swedish, Russian, French, Austrian, Belgian, Portuguese, Greek.	Belgium	7	3,382			7	3,382
	Denmark	3	1,598	30	3,863	33	5,461
	France	145	37,049	25	2,851	170	39,900
	Greece						
	England	1,564	766,431	814	198,780	2,378	965,211
	Germany	67	20,538	38	6,873	105	27,410
	Italy	27	18,465	10	1,507	37	19,972
	Netherlands			1	18	1	18
	Austria	3	1,786	2	348	5	2,134
	Portugal	3	2,930	6	558	9	3,488
	Russia	9	3,725	37	7,105	46	10,830
	Spain			1	178	1	178
	European Turkey	6	5,435			6	5,435
	Sweden and Norway	47	15,177	49	10,464	96	25,641
	British colonies in Asia			5	3,621	5	3,621
	China			2	662	2	662
	Japan						
	Netherland colonies in Asia			54	48,194	54	48,194
	Spanish colonies in Asia						
	Asiatic Turkey						
	Southwest coast of Africa	4	2,340	8	2,585	12	4,925
	Liberia			1	174	1	174
	Spanish colonies in Africa			3	369	3	369
	Argentine Republic			35	8,767	35	8,767
	Brazil			1	152	1	152
	British colonies in America			4	3,240	4	3,240
	Hayti and San Domingo						
	Mexico						
	Peru						
	Venezuela						
	United States			31	20,291	31	20,291
	Spanish colonies in America			1	165	1	165
	British colonies in Australia			2	1,418	2	1,418
	Total	1,885	878,855	1,160	322,183	3,045	1,201,038
American	Peru			1	1,870	1	1,870
	United States			11	7,995	11	7,995
	East Indies						
	Sweden			3	2,089	3	2,089
	England			8	6,370	8	6,370

* Made up from ship's daily journal.

SCHIEDAM.

OCTOBER 5, 1871. (Received October 26.)

As soon as peace was concluded between France and Germany, the attention of grain importers was called to the excellent crops in Finland, Russia, and Sweden, and large quantities were bought, not only for our own consumption, but especially for export to the above-named countries. Neither the one nor the other, however, being in want of rye, and a general falling off of prices taking place throughout Europe, heavy losses were experienced in our principal article of trade.

Notwithstanding the low prices, distilleries passed an uneasy period, and this branch of industry was very unsuccessful. The export of yeast, especially to England, was the only trade turning out well, but at far below last year's profits.

The large imports from the Baltic ports increased the shipping in our harbor by 25 per cent.

The west coast of Africa, Australia, Canada, La Plata, British Guiana, and the United States, are the principal gin-markets. The exports to the latter gradually increased until the past year, which fell off 20 per cent.

Most of our produce is shipped, via Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg, and Liverpool, to the different parts of the world, only a little direct.

The principal business in Flaardingen and Maassluis consists in herring-fishery. The season not being closed, no opinion can be given as to the results, however, which seem satisfactory. The former place has a yearly increasing trade with Portugal and Spain, and is the shipping-port of the Netherlands to and from both countries.

W. H. C. JANSEN.

DEPENDENCIES OF THE NETHERLANDS.

CURAÇOA.

Statement showing the exports from Curaçoa for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Goat, kid, and deer skins	bales.. 4, 394	\$225, 252 24	New York, Boston, and Bridgeport, Connecti- cut, in the United States of America.
Dye-wood	tons.. 2, 366	40, 058 80	
Curaçoa and Maracaibo hats	cases and bales.. 394	46, 001 50	
Hides	pieces.. 1, 149	2, 390 77	
Lignum-vitæ	tons.. 139	4, 324 00	
Salt	barrels.. 5, 308	1, 203 08	
Wool	bales.. 39	1, 257 10	
Tortoise-shells	cases.. 4	385 00	
Old metal	barrels.. 57	214 32	
Rags	bales.. 105	429 50	
Bark	bags.. 30	180 00	
Gin	barrels.. 25	585 20	
Aloes	cases.. 99	871 12	
Cocoa-nuts	pieces.. 4, 900	137 20	
Honey	puncheons.. 2	67 50	
Dividivi	bags.. 3, 721	7, 168 36	
Mahogany	logs.. 440	712 00	
Ebony-wood	tons.. 136	6, 824 88	
Coffee	bags.. 504	7, 304 98	
Cocoa	do.. 114	2, 195 11	
Brandy	casks.. 9	240 00	
Sugar	barrels.. 324	5, 056 98	
Wine	casks.. 5	200 00	
Rum	puncheons.. 2	160 00	
Total		353, 219 64	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Curaçoa, West Indies, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	New York	1	441	2	134	3	575
	Baltimore			4	408	4	408
	Wilmington, N. C.			1	143	1	143
	St. Thomas			1	118	1	118
	Guadeloupe			1	107	1	107
	Philadelphia			1	139	1	139
	Puerto Cabello	1	441			1	441
Dutch	New York			13	2, 372	13	2, 372
British	do			5	1, 150	5	1, 150
	Boston			1	144	1	144
	St. Thomas			1	254	1	254
Danish	New York			1	165	1	165
	Total	2	882	31	5, 134	33	6, 016

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Curaçoa, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	New York.....						
	Baltimore.....						
	Wilmington, N. C.....						
	St. Thomas.....						
	Guadeloupe.....						
	Philadelphia.....						
	Porto Cabello.....	2	882	9	977	11	1,859
Dutch.....	New York.....			12	2,162	12	2,162
British.....	do.....						
	Boston.....						
	St. Thomas.....			9	1,984	9	1,984
Danish.....	New York.....			1	165	1	165
	Total.....	2	882	31	5,288	33	6,170

W. H. FAXON.

GUIANA.

PARAMARIBO.

OCTOBER 28, 1871. (Received December 28.)

IMMIGRATION.

The planters of this colony are making strenuous efforts in order to obtain immigrants to take the place of their apprenticed workmen, whose term of apprenticeship expires in 1873, as, at the time of the emancipation in 1863, "they were bound to work during the term of ten years, of course, for wages," which amount to about one guilder per diem for a plantation field-hand.

A few Chinese have been imported here, but it is too expensive for the planters, costing about 300 guilders per person. The fear of the planter is that the native workmen will all leave the estates and take their own grounds to work upon, or, in other words, squat on the government lands or abandoned plantations at the expiration of the apprentice term, as it is continual summer here and their wants are few, nature producing great abundance without much labor.

GOLD-MINES.

The gold-mines recently discovered, as yet have not been worked to any extent. The New York and Surinam Company have not commenced operations, but probably will begin about the 1st of January, 1872, to open the mines on an extensive scale. The yield so far has been very profitable, considering the manner of working, they being all surface-washings. These placers are about eighty miles from this city, up the Surinam River, toward the Brazils.

The inhabitants regard the working of these mines the only means of regenerating this fine colony, and I am positive that nearly all the population would favor the annexation of Dutch Guiana to the United States, providing the government of the Netherlands would sanction it.

Statement showing the commerce at Paramaribo for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Butter, cheese, oil, coal, beer, hams, candles, tiles, lamps, rice, tar, okum, machinery, gin, brandy, potatoes, lime, cement, bricks, vermuth, fancy goods, paints, drugs, medicine, furniture, paper, cordage, wine.	\$1, 231, 570 50	\$61, 578 50	Holland.
Flour, hake, mackerel, alewives, soap, candles, herring, hams, beef, pork, lard, lumber, butter, salmon, shooks, clocks, lamps, kerosene, chairs, furniture, carriages, brooms, preserved provisions, matches, pails, tubs, stoves, tobacco, machinery.	537, 992 64	26, 899 63	United States of America.
Coal, rice, crockery, castings, hats, leather, silks, machinery, caps, lime, cutlery, woolen goods, fancy articles, cotton prints, boots, shoes, trunks, glass-ware, agricultural implements, tools, brandy, medicine, butter, tea, hops, fire-bricks, powder, shot, cordage, bar-iron, steel.	410, 933 50	20, 546 65	England.
Beef, pork, soap, candles, brandy, lard, lumber, shingles, flour.	55, 870 60	2, 293 53	Demerara.
Wine, oil, brandy, sardines.....	28, 380 40	1, 449 02	Cayenne.
Oil, wine, sardines.....	16, 120 20	806 01	Martinique.
Flour, beef, pork, lard.....	29, 750 60	1, 487 53	Barbadoes.
Total.....	2, 310, 618 44	115, 060 88	

Statement showing the commerce at Paramaribo, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Sugar.....lbs..	5, 044, 574	\$544, 574 00	Holland.
Molasses.....galls..	267, 440	70, 232 20	Do.
Rum.....do..	59, 150	59, 150 00	Do.
Cocoa.....lbs..	387, 097	116, 128 50	Do.
Cotton.....do..	50, 440	20, 176 60	Do.
Quassia, bitter wood.....do..	62, 517	1, 875 51	Do.
Letter-wood.....logs..	390	3, 120 00	Do.
Fancy wood.....do..	1, 209	7, 236 00	Do.
Arrowroot.....lbs..	1, 005	325 50	Do.
Lime-juice.....galls..	1, 560	1, 560 00	Do.
Cocoa-nuts.....number..	6, 200	620 00	Do.
Boards.....feet..	2, 138	256 56	Do.
Fish-glue.....lbs..	10	10 00	Do.
Sugar.....do..	6, 083, 191	608, 319 10	United States.
Cocoa.....do..	204, 530	61, 359 00	Do.
Fancy wood.....logs..	1, 250	750 00	Do.
Molasses.....galls..	39, 345	11, 803 50	Do.
Hides.....lbs..	1, 550	310 00	Do.
Pickled limes.....bbls..	40	200 00	Do.
Sugar.....lbs..	9, 972, 184	997, 218 00	England.
Hides.....do..	3, 776	755 20	Do.
Rum.....galls..	73, 096	73, 096 00	Do.
Cocoa.....lbs..	26, 020	78, 006 00	Do.
Cotton.....do..	84, 630	33, 552 00	Do.
Letter-wood.....logs..	1, 974	11, 844 00	Do.
Do.....do..	89	712 00	Do.
Cocoa-nuts.....	59, 398	593 00	Do.
Aswara-seeds.....bbls..	200	800 00	Do.
Cotton-seeds.....lbs..	71, 299	1, 425 98	Do.
Sugar.....do..	1, 570, 164	157, 016 08	British colonies.
Cocoa.....do..	383, 986	115, 195 80	Do.
Rum.....galls..	23, 355	23, 355 10	Do.
Molasses.....do..	27, 519	7, 519 00	Do.
Fancy wood.....logs..	42	2, 537 00	Do.
Building-wood.....do..	1, 749	10, 495 00	Do.
Ground-nuts.....bbls..	75	560 00	Do.
Plantains.....bunches..	5, 074	2, 150 00	Do.
Molasses.....galls..	20, 798	8, 039 80	Portugal.
Total.....		3, 028, 174 43	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Paramaribo for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Dutch	Holland			27	5,400	27	5,400
	United States			4	680	4	680
	Curacoa			3	180	3	180
	Demerara	24	3,840	45	1,350	69	4,190
United States	United States			20	3,039	20	3,039
French	Demerara	12	5,420			12	5,420
	Cayenne	24	9,520			24	9,520
British	England			27	5,400	27	5,400
	United States			15	2,555	15	2,555
	Demerara			60	2,400	60	2,400
	Barbadoes			15	920	15	920
	Nova Scotia			9	1,800	9	1,800
Portuguese	Madeira			2	320	2	320
German	England			2	620	2	620
	Total	60	18,780	229	24,664	289	42,444

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Netherlands	Holland			26	5,130	26	5,130
	United States			4	680	4	680
	Curacoa			3	180	3	180
	Demerara	24	3,840	45	1,350	69	4,190
United States	United States			19	2,837	19	2,837
French	Demerara	12	5,420			12	5,420
	Cayenne	24	9,520			24	9,520
British	England			27	5,400	27	5,400
	United States			14	2,350	14	2,350
	Demerara			60	2,400	60	2,400
	Barbados			15	920	15	920
	Nova Scotia			9	1,800	9	1,800
Portuguese	Madeira			2	320	2	320
German	England			2	620	2	620
	Total	60	18,780	226	23,987	286	41,767

H. SAWYER.

NICARAGUA.

CORINTO.*

OCTOBER 1, 1871. (Received November 30.)

The trade and industrial interests of this consular district, for the past year, show a healthy improvement, owing, chiefly, to the fact of its having been, for nearly two years, without intestine disturbances. Improvement is apparent in increased cultivation of sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo. A moderate, but increasing, amount of American capital is employed in these pursuits, and would be largely increased but for the difficulty in obtaining efficient and reliable labor. There is but little American capital employed here in trade.

COMMERCE.

The tables accompanying this report are very imperfect, but as complete as they can be made with the *data* to be obtained. It is probable that an addition of 30 per cent. to the totals of importation and exportation would not exceed the truth. I have been unable to get the statistics of trade at the port of San Juan del Sur, in this district, but think it may be fairly estimated at \$100,000, to and from that port. The trade of the district may be stated thus:

Imports.

From the custom-house books.....	\$409,228 00
Add 30 per cent.....	122,768 40
At San Juan del Sur.....	100,000 00
Total	631,996 40

Exports.

From the custom-house books.....	\$428,678 28
Add 30 per cent.....	128,324 48
At San Juan del Sur.....	100,000 00
Total	656,700 76

There are no means of learning the amount of importations from the United States. The exports are correctly shown in the following—

Table showing the exports from the port of Corinto to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Kipskins pounds..	13,935	\$1,399 30
Coffee do....	243,504	27,681 07
Cotton do....	15,002	2,675 20
Sugar do....	282,720	15,155 74
Melado do....	38,817	2,170 91
Hides do....	459,788	45,983 64
Deer-skins..... do....	92,613	21,700 50
India-rubber..... do....	68,739	17,879 37
Cedar-timber M feet..	304	9,395 68
Total		144,041 41

* Consular district of San Juan del Sur.

IMPOSTS AND PRIVILEGES.

Within the past year there have been no changes in rates of imposts, except that the monopoly of the introduction of liquors has been abolished, and all liquors made to pay a duty of 20 cents a bottle; on all other articles, not free, a uniform rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, is collected, except on plug-tobacco, which pays 50 per cent.

All importations from Costa Rica are free. The following articles are free from all countries: agricultural implements, barrels, in shooks, carts, crucibles, copy-books, and all printed matter, flour, grain, gold and silver, in coin or bullion, instruments—mathematical, surgical, and scientific—maps, machinery, organs for churches, prepared poison for preserving hides, printing-material, seeds, spirits of turpentine, and ship-building materials. Gunpowder, and tobacco in leaf or cigars, are prohibited.

PORT AND WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS.

Tonnage, 10 cents per ton. Fees for vessels of over ten tons, if to discharge only, \$5.25; to discharge and receive cargo, \$15.25. Customary charge of brokers, for entering and discharging vessels, \$16. Pilotage, in and out, \$3 per foot.

Warehouse, free to all goods for six months; after that, 20 cents per 100 pounds per month, and if not then taken, sold at public auction to pay storage.

RUFUS MEAD.

Statement showing the exports from Corinto for the year ending September 30, 1871.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Starch.....	lbs. 10, 150	\$1, 015 00	Costa Rica.
Cotton.....	do. 145, 979	95, 498 00	United States, England.
Indigo.....	do. 9, 256	10, 386 00	United States, England, Germany.
Rice.....	do. 9, 100	182 00	Costa Rica, Salvador.
Sugar.....	do. 152, 940	30, 587 74	United States, England.
Logwood.....	do. 7, 500	150 00	United States.
Cocoa.....	do. 69, 500	1, 390 00	United States, Costa Rica.
Coffee.....	do. 902, 920	90, 290 00	United States, England.
Hides.....	do. 413, 950	41, 395 90	United States.
Deer-skins.....	do. 83, 996	20, 999 66	Do.
Calf-skins.....	do. 11, 730	1, 173 70	Do.
Beans.....	do. 34, 175	1, 487 00	Costa Rica.
India-rubber.....	do. 96, 300	19, 260 00	United States, Germany.
Melado.....	do. 336, 950	6, 739 30	United States, England, Central American States.
Corn.....	do. 572, 700	5, 727 00	Costa Rica.
Mother of pearl.....	do. 1, 000	200 00	France.
Palm-leaves.....	do. 147, 500	990 00	Costa Rica.
Cheese.....	do. 175, 832	21, 729 00	Central American States.
Rum.....	galls. 9, 046	4, 523 00	Costa Rica.
Cedar-timber.....	M ft. 8, 210	33, 640 98	United States, Peru.
Gold bullion.....	oz. 300	3, 600 00	England.
Gold and silver coin.....		23, 821 00	United States, England, France, Germany.
Sole-leather.....		37 00	Central American States.
Molasses.....		100 00	Do.
Fire-wood.....		45 00	Do.
Calabashes.....		40 00	Do.
Lard.....		78 00	Do.
Fiber of pita.....		60 00	Do.
Halters.....		72 00	Do.
Mineral-water.....		31 00	Do.
Saddles.....		20 00	Do.
Hammocks.....		238 00	Do.
Total.....		428, 678 28	

* The value of imports was \$409,228, and of duties, \$102,307.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Corinto for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
North German.....	France			2	345	2	345
	Honduras			3	506	3	506
	Salvador						
English.....	North Germany.....						
	England.....			1	531	1	531
	Costa Rica			3	672	3	672
	San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.....			1	460	1	460
Guatemalan.....	Honduras						
	Salvador						
	Chili			1	475	1	475
Salvadorian.....	Peru			2	721	2	721
	Honduras			1	174	1	174
	Salvador			1	209	1	209
French.....	Peru			1	306	1	306
	United States			1	306	1	306
	Salvador			1	375	1	375
Honduras.....	Costa Rica			1	68	1	68
	Honduras			2	20	2	20
	San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.....			1	10	1	10
United States.....	Costa Rica						
	Panama	33	41,455			33	41,455
	Guatemala	32	37,728			32	37,728
	United States						
	Peru			1	270	1	270
	Salvador			1	100	1	100
	Total	65	79,283	24	5,548	89	84,831

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
North German.....	France						
	Honduras			1	280	1	280
	Salvador			1	199	1	199
English.....	North Germany.....			3	890	3	890
	England.....						
	Costa Rica						
	San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.....						
Guatemalan.....	Honduras			4	1,191	4	1,191
	Salvador			1	389	1	389
	Chili						
Salvadorian.....	Peru			1	475	1	475
	Honduras						
	Salvador						
French.....	Peru						
	United States						
	Salvador						
Honduras.....	Costa Rica						
	Honduras						
	San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.....						
United States.....	Costa Rica			1	10	1	10
	Panama	32	37,728			32	37,728
	Guatemala	32	37,728			32	37,728
	United States	1	3,727	1	100	2	3,827
	Peru			1	270	1	270
	Salvador						
	Total	66	79,183	14	3,804	77	82,987

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

AUGUST 14, 1871. (Received September 1.)

IMPORTS.

All kinds of merchandise are imported for sale at this port, or for transmission to the interior of the republic. The custom-house, where duties are collected on merchandise for the interior, is located at the Castillo Rapids, or "El Castillo Viejo," eighty miles from here up the San Juan River. Merchandise imported for sale or consumption here pay the duties to the governor of the port. The duties on the merchandise which passes into the interior are, on such goods as are not admitted *free*, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duties on the same kind of goods sold here are 10 per cent. *ad valorem* with a few exceptions. The accompanying tables will assist, it is hoped, in understanding this subject. Flour of all kinds, pilot-bread, corn, rice, beans, barley, oats, onions, turnips, potatoes, green apples, machinery, scientific instrument, printed books, tar, pitch, oakum, large copper nails, hide-poison, &c., are admitted free of duties. On powder there is imposed a duty of 15 cents per pound; on manufactured tobacco 30 cents per pound, and on leaf-tobacco 10 per cent. on the cost, and 15 per cent. on the 10 per cent.

The exports are indigo, coffee, hides, brazil-wood, India rubber, deer-skins, turtle-shells, cocoa-nuts, and cocoa. These are the principal products exported.

INVOICE VALUE OF PRODUCTS SHIPPED.

Hides, \$2 each; brazil-wood, \$35 to \$45 per ton; India rubber, 22 to 30 cents per pound; deer-skins, 25 cents per pound; tortoise-shell, \$2.50 to \$3 per pound; coffee, 10 cents; indigo, \$1; cocoa, 30 cents; cocoa-nuts, \$12 per thousand.

The Chontales gold mines are paying better at present than ever before, the machinery being constantly brought to a nearer stage of perfection. In short the general opinion of foreigners is that the future is brightening for Nicaragua.

The harbor of this port has now on the bar, at the entrance, about seven feet of water, and an iron steam tug-boat is busily at work taking out cargo to ships outside, and bringing to the wharves freights from these vessels.

The navigation of the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua is paying handsomely to a company of foreigners and natives, who about a year ago entered into a contract with the government for the exclusive right to navigate the waters of the republic by steam for twenty years. This company has a fine iron-hull steamer on the lake, and on the river four good boats, and a fifth is being built at the company's works at this port.

B. S. COTRELL.

Statement showing the commerce at San Juan del Norte for the year ending June 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Linen, cotton, and woolen goods pkgs.	229	\$5,749 50		United States.
Do	172	29,472 75		England.
Do	2	1,040 00		France.
Do	40	1,250 00		Germany.
Do	9	94 10		St. Thomas, W. I.
Do	25	1,250 00		Colon.
Groceries	1,060	9,794 90	10 per ct., \$8,003 00	United States.
Do	1,336	17,861 38		England.
Do	298	932 10		Germany.
Do	15	62 00		Colon.
Do	222	2,660 00		St. Thomas, W. I.
Hardware	294	6,942 25		United States.
Do	99	2,453 12		England.
Do	10	350 50		Germany.
Do	6	117 50		Colon.
Grain and flour	3,601	18,213 19		United States.
Do	127	1,233 50		St. Thomas.
Do	60	360 00		England.
Do	81	643 20	Free	Colon.
Pilot-bread	179	458 00	97 47	United States.
Soda-biscuits and ginger-snaps	885	974 72		Do.
Beets and turnips	42	141 50		Do.
Potatoes and onions	157	697 60		Do.
Do	24	113 10		Colon.
Corn-starch and maizena	34	84 20		United States.
Candles and tallow	18	143 70	182 90	Do.
Manila-rope	116	1,384 95		Do.
Brooms	22	72 25		Do.
Lime	71	144 00		Do.
Machinery	20	1,889 30		Do.
Do	2	64 25	Free	England.
Stationery	17	312 00		United States.
Do	7	347 30		England.
Perfumery	38	892 94		Do.
Musical instruments	5	123 00		United States.
Boots and shoes	272	11,724 00		Do.
Do	3	193 00		England.
Do	1	302 40	1,626 00	France.
Drugs	31	561 80		United States.
Do	18	236 70		England.
Do	4	1,107 00		Do.
Corn-starch	9	67 00		St. Thomas, W. I.
Crockery	4	195 00		United States.
Do	16	198 00	Sp'l duty, 135 00	England.
Gunpowder	40	225 00		Do.
Glass-ware	23	224 50		United States.
Tobacco-pipes	4	11 35		Do.
Ammunition	1	58 32		Do.
Do	33	1,031 25		England.
Do	2	35 00	158 54	Colon.
Fire-crackers	4	25 00		United States.
Pitch, tar, oakum, &c. packages	135	583 75		Do.
Paint, oil, &c. do.	44	1,319 30		Do.
Kerosene	44	326 50		Do.
Friction-matches	52	1,405 00		Do.
Zinc	2	148 00	319 88	Do.
Hide-poison	2	52 00		Do.
Grindstones	4	70 00		Do.
Machetes	17	1,023 00		Do.
Tobacco	6	248 00		Do.
Do	5	218 00	30c. per lb., 99 20	Colon.
Straw-hats	2	175 00		St. Thomas, W. I.
Do	2	87 00		Colon.
Florida-water	94	355 60		United States.
Beef and pork	148	3,274 90		Do.
Cod-fish and mackerel	100	417 75		Do.
Lard	135	5,944 78		Do.
Butter	127	2,411 20	1,483 81	Do.
Cheese	80	335 75		Do.
Hams	22	480 50		Do.
Preserved meats	90	206 00		Do.
Milk	36	125 50		Do.
Preserved fruits	122	527 70		Do.
Salt	90	496 50		Do.
Lumber	feet.	154,642		Brunswick.
Do	do.	54,260		United States.
Do	pieces.	1,490		Do.
		774 50	Free	

Statement showing the commerce at San Juan del Norte, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Demijohns.....packages.	210	\$202 25	981 90	United States.
Spirits.....do.	385	2,009 40		U. S., Germany.
Do.....do.	652	4,224 30		England.
Do.....do.	150	1,048 04		United States.
Do.....do.	81	679 40		Colon.
Do.....do.	5	431 00	388 36	St. Thomas, W. I.
Bay-rum.....do.	1	48 00		Do.
Malt.....do.	16	128 00		Do.
Do.....do.	30	170 00		England.
Wine.....do.	58	878 70		Do.
Do.....do.	50	350 00	78 28	Colon.
Do.....do.	8	387 50		France.
Sugar.....do.	6	89 00		United States.
Do.....do.	43	515 84		Demerara.
Do.....do.	45	916 80		St. Thomas, W. I.
Do.....do.	18	276 00	451 50	Colon.
Soap.....do.	10	58 00		United States.
Do.....do.	210	816 00		England.
Do.....do.	118	367 00		St. Thomas, W. I.
Baskets.....do.	1	22 50		United States.
Candles.....do.	10	50 00	283 42	Do.
Pickles.....do.	10	20 00		Do.
Drugs.....do.	6	15 00		Do.
Tombstones.....do.	3	119 26		Do.
Stoves.....do.	6	149 00		Do.
Furniture.....do.	5	125 75	13,128 01	Do.
Miscellaneous.....do.	15	289 50		England.
Cotton umbrellas.....do.	2	138 38		United States.
Ax-handles and clothes-pins.....do.	5	31 25		Do.
Cement.....do.	4	9 00		Do.
Bricks.....number.	4,000	46 00	*95,808 82	Do.
Hay.....packages.	1	242 00		Do.
Jewelry.....do.	30	2,652 25		England.
Provisions.....do.	4	57 00		Do.
Pictures.....do.	1	92 00		Do.
Rope.....do.	12	33 00	Free.....	Do.
Coin.....do.	10	19,002 00		Do.
Hardware.....do.	7	1,060 00		Do.
Cotton, linen, and woolen goods.....do.	36	2,735 00		Do.
Groceries.....do.	38	720 00		Do.
Linen, woolen, cotton, silk goods.....do.	153	1,080 80	13,128 01	United States.
Do.....do.	3,406	333,853 85		England.
Do.....do.	73	490 80		France.
Groceries.....do.	1,030	8,600 00		United States.
Do.....do.	2,690	31,405 50		England.
Jewelry.....do.	13	2,662 00	1,656 50	Do.
Perfumery.....do.	340	366 60		Do.
Florida-water.....do.	1,595	4,775 75		United States.
Sewing-machines.....do.	4	215 00		Do.
Machinery.....do.	45	2,016 00		England.
Machetes.....do.	111	2,657 00	1,656 50	United States.
Do.....do.	127	9,529 00		England.
Hardware.....packages.	566	4,649 80		United States.
Do.....do.	4,317	33,337 75		England.
Manila-rope.....do.	48	780 00		United States.
Flour.....do.	1,250	15,948 00	1,656 50	Do.
Drugs.....do.	166	3,626 00		Do.
Do.....do.	103	1,623 00		England.
Do.....do.	30	1,302 00		France.
Stationery.....do.	56	3,515 00		England.
Do.....do.	43	758 00	1,656 50	United States.
Crockery.....do.	318	2,695 50		England.
Linseed-oil, turpentine, and petroleum oil.....packages.	18	225 00		United States.
Tombstones.....do.	1	27 00		Do.
Furniture.....do.	60	1,400 00		Do.
Do.....do.	60	1,378 00	1,656 50	Do.
Do.....do.	2	25 00		England.
Billiard-tables, &c.....do.	10	950 00		Do.
Malt.....do.	242	1,555 00		Do.
Ammunition.....do.	20	1,218 00		Do.
Total.....		655,001 52	125,289 59	

* For the interior of Nicaragua duties 25 per cent., American specie.

† Free.

Statement showing the commerce at San Juan del Norte, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
India rubber pounds..	188,950	\$56,685 00	United States.
Deer-skins do.....	51,020	15,306 00	Do.
Dry hides number..	11,332	32,800 00	Do.
Salt hides do.....	20	20 00	Do.
Calves' hides..... do.....	11	6 60	Do.
Coffee pounds..	7,083	864 68	Do.
Indigo do.....	2,510	3,137 50	Do.
Cotton do.....	380	45 60	Do.
Brazil-wood tons..	51 1.5	2,253 76	Do.
Cocoa-nuts number..	112,033	1,346 37	Do.
Bullion packages..	3	2,000 00	Do.
Uncoined gold do.....	3	1,314 70	Do.
India rubber pounds..	410,076	120,572 28	England.
Do do.....	9,053	2,700 00	Colon.
Coffee do.....	17,087	446 00	France.
Tortoise-shell do.....	2,582	6,420 00	England.
Sarsaparilla do.....	1,767	365 00	Do.
Coffee do.....	117,538	15,279 94	Do.
Indigo do.....	145,552	182,940 00	Do.
Deer-skins do.....	830	249 00	Do.
Brazil-wood tons..	35	1,575 00	Genoa.
Hides number..	2,328	4,656 00	Do.
Bullion packages..	19	51,202 00	England.
Gold bars do.....	25	77,890 00	Do.
Coin do.....	3	1,030 00	Do.
Do do.....	2	890 66	Colon.
Gold and copper do.....	4	560 00	England.
Total		572,556 09	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of San Juan del Norte for the year ending June 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States	1	137	3	748	4	885
British.....	England.....	12	36,826	3	717	15	37,543
German.....	do.....			5	934	5	934
Italian.....	Genoa.....			1	248	1	248
	Total.....	13	36,963	12	2,647	25	39,610

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States			3	748	3	748
British.....	England.....	12	36,826	3	717	15	37,543
German.....	do.....			4	744	4	744
Italian.....	Genoa.....			1	248	1	248
	Total.....	12	36,826	11	2,457	23	39,283

PERU.**CALLAO.**

NOVEMBER 1, 1871. (Received December 18.)

In accordance with Circular No. 4, dated February 9, 1871, from the Department of State, I have the honor to transmit herewith my report on commercial relations at this port, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

With great difficulty I have obtained the following information relative to the commerce of Peru. Much information that was desirable could not be obtained, owing to the want of proper arrangements for keeping statistics at the custom-house at Callao. Being the principal port of this republic, mostly all merchandise imported into this country is landed here and transshipped in small coasting-vessels to the different ports where it may be required.

The manifests of the cargo of vessels coming here are filed in the custom-house, and only when the goods are taken from the government warehouses are the duties levied.

The collector of customs, or *administrador de la aduana* at this port, Señor Figuerola, has recently recommended to the government at Lima that merchandise coming in foreign vessels to Callao be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, in order that the proper statistics of the imports can be furnished at any time, when called for.

The vigor and enterprise which characterized the advent of the government of Colonel José Balta, with respect to all material improvements calculated to advance the interests of the country, are still apparent.

It clearly appears to have been the main idea of this officer to steadily progress in such commendable undertakings, despite the formidable opposition that, from one motive or another, has as constantly been manifested against his propositions.

RAILWAYS.

During the past year the railways being constructed throughout the republic have been pushed forward with great rapidity.

The line connecting the important city of Arequipa, one hundred and seven miles distant from the coast, is now open to traffic, and from the reports of the officer in charge appears to be of solid benefit to that section of the country. This road, however, is but the commencement of the great line now being built, destined to open up to commerce the rich and extensive departments of Puno and Cuzco, whose position hitherto has prevented their attaining a merited consideration. From the city of Puno, situated on the borders of the inland sea, Lake Titicaca, a continuous line of rail will be extended to Arequipa, and from thence, as has already been stated, the transit of the sea is open. It is considered that the great majority of the merchandise consumed in the interior of Bolivia will be transported by this means, such expectation alone warranting the profitable character of the enterprise. A branch-line is projected to the city and department of Cuzco, one of the most fertile and

wealthy provinces belonging to Peru, but up to the present time laboring under the disadvantages presented by the difficulties of transportation.

Another road connecting the port of Ylo with the town of Moquegua, sixty miles in the interior, passes through the important southern wine-growing district of the country, and the sensible increase in agricultural activity and in the value of real estate already proves the wisdom of the enterprise. Further north the railway is open between Pisco, a sea-port, to the inland city of Ica, one of the few lines in Peru built by private capital, with, however, the guarantee of the government. Ica is the center of another wine-producing country, renowned, especially along the coast, for the excellence of its aguardiente, Peruvian brandy. Extending from Callao toward the Andes we have the railway entitled Oroya, destined to unite that sea-port with the departments bordering on the Peruvian head-waters of the Amazon, and passing through rich agricultural and mineral districts. Nearly fifty miles of this road is already being used by the public. A short road is also in operation from Lima to Chancay, about forty miles distant. From Chancay the markets of the capital receive large supplies.

Several roads of importance are also in course of construction in the neighborhood of Eten, Trujillo, Lambayeque, and Cajamarca, in the north of the republic, and all are clearly calculated to develop the resources and increase the wealth of that section. With very few exceptions, these railways are being built by Mr. Henry Meiggs, an American, under contract with the government of Peru. The singular energy and skill manifested by this celebrated contractor have inspired the highest respect and confidence among Peruvians, and the government, on several occasions, has signified the most perfect satisfaction with the manner in which he performs his engagements.

The question of labor in these undertakings has always been of a serious nature. Owing to indolence or indisposition, the natives of the country cannot be relied upon for any real effective assistance; the number obtainable in any case is inconsiderable, and the frequency of national and church holidays, which are observed with unusual strictness, interferes with the regularity of the work. Hence Mr. Meiggs brought a large number of Chilian peons for the purpose of prosecuting his works. These, though men of powerful constitutions and much vigor, have been found inadequate to the necessities of the occasion, owing to their propensity to dissipation and the consequent generally fatal maladies resulting therefrom. Mr. Meiggs has now entered into an arrangement for the importation of 5,000 free Chinese laborers, to be liberally paid and well fed, and, at the expiration of their term of service, returned to their own country at his expense. The first installment of these workmen has arrived and are already giving unequivocal proofs of the superior utility of this class of laborers.

Other internal improvements are constantly being effected; the difficult roads and bridges in the interior are generally kept in excellent order. Fifteen millions of soles have been raised for the purpose of irrigating the coast-lands. Railways of an equally important character are projected.

A common-school system perfected by this administration is in satisfactory operation. Hospitals and churches are being erected, and in general material progress; the country has every reason to congratulate itself upon its increasing prosperity.

Elections for the next presidential term, which have recently taken place, were attended with some insignificant disturbances; the candidates were five in number: Messrs. Pardo, Echenique, Segura, Gomez

Sanchez, and Ureta. Owing to the peculiar system of elections practiced in this country, it is difficult to make any prediction regarding the ultimate result, more especially as the election will probably be contested, and will be solved by a congressional decision. That body meets in July next, when President Balta's constitutional period expires. It would seem, however, that the majority of both the higher and lower classes have favored Don Manuel Pardo with their preferences.

In a country like Peru, where revolutions have been so unfortunately frequent, it requires a more than extraordinary degree of acumen to enter into moderately safe speculations as to the political future. The people, after the last three years of tranquillity, appear to be sensible of the blessings of peace, and will probably require a very strong incentive to induce them to again take up arms in internal dissensions.

During the year ending September 30, 1871, there have arrived at this port from foreign countries 111 American vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 108,076 tons register; British vessels, during same period, 204, with 200,976 tons register; French vessels, 83, with an aggregate tonnage of 43,675 tons register; Italian vessels, 49, with an aggregate tonnage of 31,206 tons register; North German vessels, 20, with an aggregate tonnage of 11,581 tons register.

IMPORTS.

The total amount of imports in vessels of the aforementioned nations during the year ending September 30, 1871, is as follows, (not including imports in the English line of steamers, of which no record is to be found :)

In American vessels	\$4, 023, 600 00
In British vessels	6, 750, 055 00
In French vessels	3, 425, 000 00
In Italian vessels	1, 059, 000 00
In North German vessels	412, 000 00
	15, 669, 655 00

Amount of imports in San Salvadorian vessels unknown.

EXPORTS.

The total amount of exports during same period, (not including English steamers:)

In American vessels	\$3, 762, 527 63
In British vessels	4, 928, 750 00
In French vessels	2, 958, 640 00
In Italian vessels	633, 000 00
In North German vessels	520, 356 88
In San Salvador vessels to United States	156, 014 90
	12, 959, 289 41

RÉSUMÉ.

Total amount of imports	\$15, 669, 655 00
Total amount of exports	12, 959, 289 41
	2, 710, 365 59

Showing the difference of \$2,710,365.59 against Peru, to which might be added the sum of at least \$2,000,000 in goods imported by the English line of steamers via Cape Horn, of which at present no record has been.

kept, swelling the balance against Peru to between four and five million dollars annually.

Almost every article of necessity is imported from the United States, England, France, and other countries; very little if any attention is paid to manufactures; silks, laces, and dress-goods are imported from France, broadcloths and railroad material, coals, &c., from England, while the United States supplies the country with machinery, agricultural tools, and American manufactures in general, as well as all kinds of provisions, &c. Lumber comes principally from Oregon and California; recently large quantities have been shipped to this port.

SUGAR.

The quantity of sugar manufactured in Peru is estimated to be about 720,000 quintals per annum, (a Spanish quintal being 100 pounds.) It is exported principally to Chili and San Francisco, where it commands a fair remunerative price. The principal places where sugars are produced are as follows:

	Quintals.
Pimentel and San José	160,000
Pacasmayo	120,000
Malabrigo	120,000
Huanchaco	60,000
Cerro Azul	200,000
Pisco and Lomas	60,000
	720,000

The valley of Cañete produces more than \$2,000,000 worth of rum and sugar annually, some haciendas or plantations employing over 1,000 chinese laborers. Most of the planters have steam-machinery for making sugar, of most approved patterns. There is also a large steam sugar-refinery at Callao in active operation. The steady and increasing demand for sugars, both for home consumption and exportation, has given a new impetus to this branch of agriculture, and planters have found the introduction of machinery to have materially increased their revenue, and amply repaid them for their investments.

SALT.

Large quantities of this article are manufactured at Huacho; it is mostly used in its crude state for home consumption, although some is exported, principally to Chili; it is put up in large square blocks, weighing about 100 pounds each, but is not fit for table use without being refined.

WOOL.

This article is grown in considerable quantities in the interior of Peru, and of late years the stock of sheep has been gradually improving, farmers having imported stock from Europe. From the following table it will be seen that from the small port of Islay, which is the sea-port of Arequipa, connected by railroad, there have been exported 44,303 bales of wool during the year ending September 30, 1871, as follows:

	Bales.
First class alpaca	17,754
Second class alpaca	3,504
Vicuña	95
Sheep	22,950
Total	44,303
Total number of quintals of 100 pounds	3,964,501

POPULATION OF CALLAO AND LIMA.

The population of Callao and Lima is estimated to be as follows: Lima, 135,000; Callao, 27,000; whose nationalities may be set down as follows:

	Native.	Italian.	German.	British.	French.	Ameri- can.	Chili and Ecuador.	Total.
Lima	101,000	15,000	5,000	3,500	2,000	1,500	7,000	135,000
Callao.....	17,000	5,000	300	2,000	500	700	1,500	27,000
	118,000	20,000	5,300	5,500	2,500	2,200	8,500	162,000

The estimated population of the republic of Peru is 2,700,000.

Passenger traffic to Callao during the year 1871.

Arrived	38,559
Departed	32,485
Remained in Callao	6,074

Chinese immigration at the port of Callao, for 1871.

Month.	Sailed from Macao.	Arrived.	Died on the passage.
January	1,810	1,693	117
February			
March	1,650	1,579	71
April	2,244	2,128	116
May	1,119	1,064	55
June	1,777	1,648	129
July	721	543	178
August	372	366	6
September			
Total.....	9,693	9,021	672

Showing an average mortality during the voyage to Callao of 7 per cent. Most of the vessels engaged in this traffic of human flesh are French, Peruvian, and San Salvadorian. The Chinese coolies sell readily upon arrival at this port at the average price of \$400 each, and are kept in a state of slavery for a period of eight years; they sign a contract in Macao to serve eight years for \$4 per month, and to receive two suits of clothes each year.

PORT-DUES.

Dues on shipping coming to Callao or other ports of Peru are payable every six months. For Peruvian ships in the coasting-trade and under 200 tons burden, the port-dues are payable every twelve months, as follows: light-dues, $\frac{1}{8}$ of a real per ton register; tonnage-dues, 2 reals per ton; water-dues, 4 reals per ton; ballast-dues, \$1 per ton; port-dues, first port, 8 soles per ship; port-dues, second port, 5 soles per ship; water, delivered on board, \$2.50 per ton; ballast, delivered on board, \$2 per ton.

CONSIGNEES' CHARGES.

Consignees of vessels collect from each ship as follows, when arriving with cargo: port agency, 150 soles; commission on inward freight, 5

per cent.; collecting inward freight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; commissions on outward freight, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; disbursement commission, 1 per cent.

HOSPITAL-DUES.

Hospital-dues are payable every six months, 4 cents of a sole per ton register. American ships which have arrived at Callao for the year ending September 30, 1871, have paid into hospital \$5,403.80, Peruvian currency.

LABOR.

The many lines of railroad now under construction have caused a great demand for laborers, both native and foreign, in this republic.

Good mechanics find ready employment at a remunerative price, but on the other hand the high price of provisions and the expenses of living must be taken into consideration. Mechanics are paid the following prices in Callao and Lima, maintaining themselves: engine or locomotive drivers, 150 soles per month; machinists, 3 to 5 soles per day; blacksmiths, 2 to 5 soles per day; carpenters, 2 to 5 soles per day; track-layers, 3 soles per day; stone-masons, 3 to 5 soles per day; foreign laborers, 2 soles per day; Chili peons, 1 sole per day; Chinese laborers, 20 soles per month and found.

CURRENCY.

The coin of the country is now the gold and silver sole, coined at the government mint at Lima. A silver sole is valued at the United States mint at 92 cents in comparison with an American silver dollar. American gold commands a premium of 8 per cent.; English gold, (sovereigns,) a premium of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or \$4.84, their value in the United States; Peruvian 20-sole piece, (gold,) \$20.80; Peruvian 10-sole piece, (gold,) \$10.40; Peruvian 5-sole piece, (gold,) \$5.20; Peruvian (real) piece, (silver,) 10 cents.

This government, finding that the export duty of 3 per cent. did not prevent the exportation of gold and silver coin in such quantities as to seriously embarrass the economy of the government as well as commercial transactions, were finally compelled to prohibit the export of gold or silver coin under a heavy penalty, also *plata piña* or silver in bars.

There is at present a number of banks in Lima, which have established branches at Callao, and conduct business similar to our banks in the United States.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 90 days, 45*d* of a sole; drafts on Paris at 90 days, 4.70 francs per sole; drafts on United States 30 days for gold, 3 to 5 per cent. premium, payable in United States gold coin. United States paper currency, "greenbacks," have the same value here as Peruvian bank-notes or soles.

STATISTICS.

Statistical tables will be found accompanying this report, which have been compiled with great care and accuracy, as follows:

No. 1. Arrivals and departures of American vessels in 1871.*

No. 2. Table showing amount of imports in 1871.

No. 3. Table showing amount of exports in 1871.

* Not printed.

No. 4. Table showing navigation for 1871.

No. 5. Table showing prices-current at Callao.

No. 6. Table of railroads constructed and under construction in Peru, their cost of construction, and when to be completed, and number of miles.

My relations with the authorities of Peru, with whom I have been thrown in constant contact, have been of the most agreeable nature.

The prefect or governor, Don Pedro Balta, and captain of the port, Don Manuel Palacios, of Callao, have lost no opportunity to convince me of their courteous and equitable character, and the arduous duties of my office have been greatly lightened by their prompt and generous attention to my representations and requests.

D. J. WILLIAMSON.

No. 2.—Statement showing the commerce of Callao for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Barley .....bushels..	25,000	\$7,500	Free	Chili.
Coals .....tons..	51,300	769,500	Free	England and Chili.
Cane .....do..	135	15,000	Free	Ecuador.
Cedar-logs .....feet..	880,000	17,600	Free	Mexico.
Chinese coolies	9,201	3,680,400	Free	China.
General cargo.....	Unknown.	4,139,655	25 per cent. on invoice value.	England, France, United States, Italy, Germany.
Kerosene..... gallons..	1,000,000	1,000,000	25 per cent. on invoice value.	United States.
Lumber M feet..	10,500	5,250,000	Free	Do.
Mules.....number..	100	10,000	Free	Chili.
Machinery .....tons..	1,674	155,000	Free	United States.
Quicksilver .....flasks..	500	35,000	Free	California.
Railroad-ties.....	150,000	300,000	Free	Do.
Wheat .....bushels..	80,000	160,000	40 cents per bushel	Chili.
Wood.....tons..	250	30,000	Free	Ecuador.
Wines.....do..	634	100,000	25 cents per gallon.	Buenos Ayres.
Total		15,669,655		

No. 3.—Statement showing exports from Peru for year ending September 30, 1871, at Callao.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Borate of lime .....quintals..	41,366	\$272,375 84	England and United States.
Cochineal .....pounds..	2,250	1,713 50	United States.
Chinchilla-skins .....dozen..	10	40 00	Do.
Guano .....tons..	36,165,015	10,849,504 72	England, France, United States, Germany, and Spain.
Goat-skins .....bales..	15	795 00	United States.
Human hair .....do..	1	209 75	Do.
Italia .....gallons..	375	1,033 50	Do.
Nitrate of soda.....quintals..	343,870	1,041,938 77	United States and England.
Opium .....pounds..	208½	3,081 37	California.
Old iron.....pieces..	577	2,509 71	Do.
Peruvian bark .....pounds..	2,677	1,419 25	United States.
Railroad-iron.....tons..	1,303	79,211 87	California.
Sugars .....quintals..	99,874	693,456 13	Do.
Silver in bars, (export prohibited)			Prohibited.
Sherry wines.....gallons..	6,000	12,000 00	United States and England.
Total.....		12,959,289 41	

No. 5.—*Price-current at Callao, Peru, September 30, 1871.*

Bran, per quintal *		\$2 25
Bark, Peruvian, per quintal	\$30 00 to	40 00
Beans, sacks of 182 pounds		10 50
Cotton, from Pisco, per quintal	19 00	21 00
Cotton, from Casma, per quintal	17 00	19 00
Cotton, from Payta, per quintal	17 00	19 00
Coffee, from Huanaco, per quintal	21 00	22 00
Coffee, from Carabaya, per quintal	35 00	40 00
Cochineal, per pound		78
Copper, in bars, 70 per cent, per quintal		13 50
Corn, per fanega †		6 00
Chinchilla-skins, per dozen		9 00
Flour, Lima mills, first quality, per quintal	7 00	7 25
Flour, Lima mills, second quality, per quintal	6 00	6 25
Goat-skins, each		30
Grass-seed, from Serfu, 130 pounds		40 00
Hides, salted, each	3 75	4 00
Hides, dry, per quintal		12 00
Hides, tanned, each	5 00	5 50
Hats, felt, per dozen		25 00
Italia, in jars, 5 gallons, best quality	10 00	12 00
Italia, in jars, small	5 00	7 25
Lard, per quintal	25 00	26 00
Kerosene, 10-gallon cases, from Tumbes, per gallon	50	55
Nitrate of soda, per gallon		3 22
Oil, olive, per arroba ‡	5 00	6 00
Pisco, Peruvian brandy, 6 arrobas for	37 00	38 00
Pisco, Moscatel, extra, 6 arrobas for	42 00	44 00
Rice, in sacks of 190 pounds	14 00	15 00
Red pepper, "aje," (mirasol,) per quintal		3 00
Rum, burning, per gallon		1 00
Sole-leather, from Guayaquil	5 00	5 50
Sugar, refined loaf, per quintal	17 00	18 00
Sugar, muscovado, per 100 pounds	6 50	7 00
Sugar, ordinary, per quintal		16 00
Sugar, Chancaca, first quality, per quintal	4 50	5 00
Sugar, Chancaca, second quality, per quintal	4 50	4 75
Salt, Huacho, (large blocks,) per hundred		41 00
Salt, Pisco, (large blocks,) per quintal		50
Twine, (cotton,) per quintal		50 00
Tobacco, per quintal		60 00
Vermicelli, per quintal	3 00	3 25
Wool, from Arequipa, washed, per quintal	17 00	23 00
Wool, from Arequipa, unwashed, per quintal	12 00	14 00
Wool, from Arequipa, alpaca, per quintal	64 00	66 00
Wines, Elias's sherry, kegs of 9 gallons		12 00
Wines, Elias's sherry, kegs of 18 gallons, per gallon		6 00
Wines, Elias's sherry, kegs of 60 gallons, common, per gallon		2 50
Wines, red, per dozen		5 50
Wines, white, per dozen		6 50

* Spanish quintal, 101½ pounds English.

† Fanega, 156 pounds.

‡ Arroba, 25 pounds.

No. 6.—Railways constructed and under construction in Peru September 30, 1871.

From—	To—	Contractor.	Cost of construction.	No. of miles.	When commenced.	When to be completed.	Remarks.
Arequipa	Puno	Henry Meiggs	<i>Soles.</i> 32,000,000	232	1869	1877	Under construction.
Arica	Tacna	J. Hegans & Co. ....	.....	39	1854	1856	Completed.
Callao	Oroya	Henry Meiggs	27,600,000	130	1868	1875	Under construction.
Chimbote*	Huaraz	Henry Meiggs	37,000,000	172	1871	.....	Contract signed.
Chancay	Cerro Pasca	Fred. Blume .....	.....	120	1870	1875	Under construction.
Eten	Feunafé	García & Co. ....	.....	28	1867	1871	Do.
Ilo	Moquegua	Henry Meiggs	6,700,000	63	1869	1873	Do.
Iquique	Noria	Montero & Brother ..	2,000,000	37	1867	1871	Do.
Lima	Callao	Cundamo & Co. ....	.....	8½	1850	1852	Completed.
Lima	Chancay and Huachó ..	W. Graña & Co.	1,300,000	89	1850	1870	Under construction.
Lima	Chorillos	Cundamo & Co. ....	.....	7	1856	1858	Completed.
Mollendo	Arequipa	Henry Meiggs	12,000,000	107	1869	1871	Do.
Pasasmayo	Guadalupe	Henry Meiggs	2,700,000	14	1870	1872	Under construction.
Pasasmayo	Magdalena	Henry Meiggs	5,000,000	69	1870	1872	Do.
Pisco	Ica	J. F. Cunevaro .....	.....	48	1859	1870	Completed.

* Modified to a narrow-gauge by the government at 24,000,000 soles.

PAYTA.

OCTOBER 30, 1871. (Received December 15.)

I have the honor to herewith forward the statistics showing the commercial relations of this port with foreign countries, as required by the circular letter of the Department of State, dated February 9, 1871.

Though these statements may not contain all the information desired by the Department, yet it is all that I have been able to obtain under present circumstances, and even in procuring the information contained in the said statements I have been put to considerable expense, and have been compelled to delay this report for some time.

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.

The total number of merchant-steamers entered at this port during the nine months ending September 30, 1871, was 90, with an aggregate tonnage of 100,862 tons; and the number of sailing vessels entered during the same period was 107, with an aggregate tonnage of 12,470 tons. The total number of American vessels entered at this port during the year ending September 30, 1871, was 22, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,293 tons.

EXPORTS.

The exports from this port consist of goat-skins, hides, Peruvian-bark, orchilla, cotton, and, of the late, crude petroleum. The total value of exports for the nine months ending September 30, 1871, was \$213,700, gold, exclusive of the value of petroleum. As shown in Schedule B of the exports, goat-skins are the only article exported to the United States.

IMPORTS.

I have made every effort to obtain reliable information relative to the imports at this place, and I regret to be compelled to state that it is impossible for me to give the Department full and accurate information upon this subject. The statement which I have the honor to herewith inclose is all the information I could get from the custom-house authorities, no regular account being made up of the duties paid, or the value of the goods entered; and as the greater part of the merchandise which comes to this port is purchased in Lima or Callao, and comes here free of duty, of which no account whatever is kept by the custom-house authorities, it will be perceived that it is within my power to give but slight information upon this subject. Whaling-vessels are allowed by the laws of Peru to sell merchandise free of duty to the extent of \$500, and under this privilege our whalers carry on a profitable business.

COTTON.

During our late war more attention was paid to the cultivation of cotton in Peru than at the present time, owing perhaps to the increased demand for this article in Europe during that period, yet the crop of the present year bids fair to exceed that which has been produced in this district for many years. This fact can perhaps be accounted for, to some extent, by the unusual quantity of rain which fell here in February and March last, thus enabling many planters to sow seed in unirrigated ground, where at other times the want of water would have made it perfectly useless to have done so. The New Orleans seed, being found

quite as productive and not requiring so much space nor so much attention as the native plant, has entirely superseded the latter. The New Orleans plant, like the native, will produce two crops a year with but little or no attention save the irrigating of the ground. As irrigation here is as yet somewhat imperfect, and perhaps but little understood by the natives, and steam-power, rather expensive, and many of the small planters not having the requisite amount of capital, nor the means of procuring the necessary machinery for irrigating purposes, the production of cotton in Peru is not nearly so large as it might be under more favorable circumstances.

I would infer from the information I have been able to glean on this subject that the cultivation of cotton is much more profitable in Peru than in the United States. Here the planters can obtain two crops a year with but little if any fear of blight or other unforeseen accident, which makes its cultivation so uncertain and precarious in the United States.

I must admit that I am not so well versed in matters appertaining to cotton or its cultivation as I might be, yet I will venture to hazard the opinion that, with an equal amount of capital invested and labor expended, the planter can produce annually almost, if not quite, twice as much cotton in Peru as he could in the United States on the same area of land.

England has not been slow to perceive the ability of Peru to produce this article, and I have been informed, and have reason to believe, that she has made frequent inquiries of her representatives in Peru, and has exhibited no slight desire to obtain information relative to this matter.

PETROLEUM.

Peru has heretofore imported from the United States considerable quantities of petroleum and kerosene, but she has now become an exporter of petroleum. The first cargo was dispatched for England from this port about a year ago, and the United States bark *Veteran* sailed from this port on the 29th day of September last for England with a cargo of petroleum, which was loaded at Tumbez at the works of the Peruvian Refinery Company, of which I am informed James Bishop & Co., of New York City, are the principal shareholders. Oil is to be found in immense quantities between here and Tumbez, and in addition to the above company, a Mr. Thorne, an American citizen who has resided in Lima for many years, has received from the United States the necessary machinery, and has commenced boring for oil at a point called Negritos, distant about twenty-seven miles from here. Mr. Thorne has informed me that he has thus far been successful in all his operations. Owing to the reported large percentage of benzine existing in the oil found on this coast, it is doubtful if it will be able to compete with that produced in the United States and Germany; but should the refinery company referred to succeed in purifying the petroleum from explosive and dangerous matter, and thereby render the kerosene of Tumbez a safe article of commerce for illuminating purposes, it will become an important item of exportation from this republic.

NAVIGATION OF THE COAST.

The carrying-trade of this coast is carried on under the British flag by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. This company has now been in operation about twenty-two years, and has gone on increasing the number of its steamers from two, the number with which it commenced operations, until now it is the owner of thirty-four steamers, with an

aggregate tonnage of 62,000 tons, and the same company has now in course of construction several new steamers for this line. When these will have been completed, I am informed that it will be the largest company in the world in point of tonnage.

This company has found it necessary to constantly increase its number of steamers and even to extend its line through the straits of Magellan, stopping at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Bordeaux, and thence to Liverpool; and while thus extending its operations and increasing its number of steamers, at what would appear a fabulous expenditure, it has been able to pay a handsome dividend on the invested capital.

It is now stated that we are to have a French line to run from Panama to Valparaiso, in connection with the magnificent line of French steamers from Aspinwall to Saint Nazaire. The inauguration of this line may perhaps induce the Pacific Steam Navigation Company to materially reduce its rates of freights and passages, which are now beyond all reason.

RAILROADS.

Perhaps no country on the Pacific coast has exhibited so much perseverance and energy in the construction and completion of its railroad system as Peru.

The leading spirit in railroads on this coast is an American named Henry Meiggs, whose name has become familiar to every foreigner on this coast, and who has overcome obstacles to the construction of railroads in this and other republics on the Pacific coast that were heretofore considered insurmountable.

A contract for a railroad from this port to the city of Piura, a city of some twelve or fifteen thousand inhabitants, and the capital of this department, has been entered into, and it is stated that the construction of this road will be commenced about the 1st of January next. By the terms of the contract the road is to be completed within twenty-two months from the signing of the agreement. I am also informed that the road is to be further extended to the city of Catacaos, an Indian city of some 20,000 inhabitants, and distant about six miles from Piura. When this road will have been completed, we may look for a very rapid development of the agricultural interests of this department, and a very material increase in the exports of this port.

NEW GUANO DEPOSITS.

Immense quantities of a very superior quality of guano are said to have been discovered on the Lobos Islands, situated about eighty miles north of this port, and I am informed that samples have been sent to Lima to be analyzed; and it is stated that the samples possess over 13 per cent. of ammonia. Should these reports prove to be well founded, Payta will become a port of considerable importance, as it will be much more convenient, as well as a considerable saving of time, for vessels loading at the Lobos and Guañape Islands to clear at this port instead of at Callao.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH PERU.

While the whole carrying traffic of the coast is done in English bottoms we cannot expect any very material increase in our commercial relations with the republics on this coast. This is the more to be regretted, as it must be manifest to the most casual observer that these republics are rapidly growing in importance, and are now laying the foundation of a

constantly increasing import and export trade, which might be almost entirely controlled by the United States, were it not for the exorbitant rates of freight-charges on goods shipped to and from the United States. I am fully convinced that a liberal subsidy by our Government to an American company, which would enable it to establish and run a line of steamers between Panama and Valparaiso, to connect with the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Panama to San Francisco, and from Aspinwall to New York, would greatly tend to increase the import and export trade between this republic and the United States, and that the profits that would be realized from the trade thus fostered and encouraged would soon, if not immediately, fully compensate our Government for any outlay that might be necessary for the present to enable an American company to compete with the long-established and prosperous Pacific Steam-Navigation Company.

MAIL COMMUNICATIONS.

Another great advantage to be derived from the establishment of an American line of steamers on this coast would be the certainty of more regular and rapid mail communication between here and the United States. The American mail is often from twenty-five to thirty days in coming from New York to this port, which entirely destroys its practical value for commercial purposes, though it might be easily transmitted from New York to this place in fifteen or sixteen days, and perhaps in a shorter period; but should Congress think otherwise as to the advisability of extending pecuniary aid toward the establishment of an American line of steamers on this coast, any measures that may be taken for the more rapid transmission of mails between the United States and Peru will have a very considerable influence on the commercial relations between the United States and this republic.

JOHN MURPHY.

Statement showing the commerce at Payta, for the nine months ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Needles.....cases..	16	England.
Blacking.....do.....	27	Do.
Coal.....tons.....	4,151	Do.
Iron.....bars.....	310	Do.
Rope.....rolls.....	103	Do.
Machines.....	23	Do.
Cooking pots.....casks..	15	Do.
Iron bedsteads.....boxes..	22	Do.
Spades, (without handles).....casks..	70	Do.
Crockery ware.....crates..	104	Do.
Rivets.....boxes.....	6	Do.
Beer.....bbls.....	443	United States of America.
Turpentine.....tins.....	194	Do.
Florida water.....cases..	96	Do.
Stuff for mattresses.....do.....	329	Do.
Bread.....casks.....	207	Do.
Kerosene.....cases.....	630	Do.
Lard.....kegs.....	981	Do.
Butter.....do.....	40	Do.
Candles.....cases.....	134	Do.
Knives.....do.....	21	Do.
Axes.....do.....	54	Do.
Small cocoa-nuts.....sacks..	125	Chili.
Barley.....do.....	110	Do.
Vermouth.....cases.....	360	Do.
Beans.....sacks.....	170	Do.
Chick-peas.....do.....	562	Do.
Hams.....casks.....	25	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Payta, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Pepper.....sacks..	18	Chili.
Vinegar.....demijohns..	126	Do.
Olives.....sacks..	40	Spain.
Wine.....casks..	199	Do.
Cocoa-nuts.....	14,798	Ecuador.
Rice.....sacks..	3,395	Do.
Cascarilla.....bales..	18	Do.
Cocoa.....sacks..	151	Do.
Hammocks.....bales..	14	Do.
Straw.....do.....	1,190	Do.
Sole-leather.....	1,650	Do.
Tobacco.....bales..	36	Do.
Matting.....rolls..	119	China.
Tea.....cases..	114	Do.
Fire-crackers.....boxes..	206	Do.
Cigars.....do.....	147	Central America.
Sweet-oil.....cases..	383	France.
Absinthe.....do.....	122	Do.
Acid.....do.....	64	Do.
White-lead.....tins..	210	Do.
Linen stuffs.....boxes..	124	Do.
Sail-cloth.....bales..	37	Do.
Tanned calf-skins.....boxes..	10	Do.
Window-panes.....do.....	74	Do.
Cartridges.....do.....	8	Do.
Cambric.....cases..	26	Do.
Cassinettes, (stuff for pantaloons).....do.....	88	Do.
Wax.....do.....	45	Do.
Brandy.....do.....	592	Do.
Shirts.....do.....	43	Do.
Sacking.....bales..	69	Do.
Sweetmeats.....boxes..	13	Do.
Damask.....do.....	14	Do.
Pickles.....do.....	11	Do.
White cotton, bleached.....bales..	304	Do.
Gin.....cases..	926	Do.
Thread.....do.....	92	Do.
Soap.....do.....	853	Do.
Lamps.....do.....	24	Do.
Lawn.....boxes..	16	Do.
Tin-plates.....do.....	300	Do.
Bunting.....do.....	16	Do.
Merino.....do.....	23	Do.
Medicines.....do.....	18	Do.
Mustard.....do.....	8	Do.
Stockings.....do.....	9	Do.
Playing-cards.....do.....	2	Do.
Opium.....do.....	3	Do.
Shawls.....do.....	14	Do.
Shovels.....bunches..	50	Do.
Paper.....cases..	40	Do.
Porcelain.....crates..	34	Do.
Muffers.....cases..	65	Do.
Sardines.....do.....	64	Do.
Calicoes.....do.....	250	Do.
Woolen cloth for floors.....do.....	13	Do.
Wines.....do.....	1,031	Do.
Chimneys for lamps.....crates..	15	Do.
Maces.....casks..	3	Do.
Nails.....kegs..	24	Do.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
1,190 bales of goat-skins.....lbs..	241,039	<i>U. S. gold.</i> \$96,500	New York.
569 seroons bark.....	72,076	14,400	England.
3,611 bales orchilla.....	718,051	28,700	Do.
1,877 hides.....	50,732	7,100	Havre.
2,594 bales of cotton.....	419,034	67,000	England.
5,086 barrels petroleum.....			Do.
Total.....		213,700	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Payta, for the nine months ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	Callao to Panama.....	91	100,862	3	2,451	94	103,313
Peruvian.....	Engaged in coasting and cooly trade.	2	(*)	61	4,220	63	4,220
Italian.....	Engaged in the coasting-trade.....			8	427	8	427
New Granada.....	do.....			6	165	6	165
Salvador.....	Central America to Peru.....			5	637	5	637
Ecuador.....	Engaged in coasting-trade.....			14	328	14	328
United States....	Merchant and whaling vessels...	1	(†)	5	1,208	6	1,208
North Germany..	With guano for Cork.....			1	1,013	1	1,013
Guatemala.....	Engaged in the coasting-trade.....			1	290	1	290
Swedish.....	With guano for Cork.....			2	1,691	2	1,691
Bolivian.....	Coasters.....			1	40	1	40
Total.....		94	100,862	107	12,470	201	113,332

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	Callao to Panama.....	91	100,862	3	2,451	94	103,313
Peruvian.....	Engaged in coasting and cooly trade.	2	(*)	60	3,404	62	3,404
Italian.....	Engaged in the coasting-trade.....			8	427	8	427
New Granada.....	do.....			6	165	6	165
Salvador.....	Central America to Peru.....			5	637	5	637
Ecuador.....	Engaged in coasting-trade.....			14	325	14	328
United States....	Merchant and whaling vessels...	1	(†)	4	1,000	5	1,000
North Germany..	With guano for Cork.....			1	1,013	1	1,013
Guatemala.....	Engaged in the coasting-trade.....			1	290	1	290
Swedish.....	With guano for Cork.....			2	1,691	2	1,691
Bolivian.....	Coasters.....			1	40	1	40
Total.....		94	100,862	105	11,443	199	112,305

* Man-of-war, 4 guns.

† Man-of-war, 10 guns.

PORTUGUESE DEPENDENCIES.

FUNCHAL, (MADEIRA.)

Statement showing the commerce at Funchal, Madeira, for the year ending September 30, 1871

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cocoa.....kilograms..	771	\$340 00	\$15 42	Great Britain.
Coals.....tons...	16,965	132,880 00	.....	Do.
Coffee.....kilograms..	17,531	3,996 00	800 49	Portuguese African colonies.
Do.....do.....	60	22 00	6 60	Brazil.
Do.....do.....	3,379	642 00	299 96	Great Britain.
Copper.....do.....	1,353	477 00	9 74	Do.
Cotton goods.....do.....	194,748	194,640 00	33,670 84	Do.
Dried fruits.....do.....	766	170 00	14 56	Spain.
Do.....do.....	470	18 00	2 15	Portuguese African colonies.
Do.....do.....	1,671	350 00	31 74	Great Britain.
Dye-stuffs.....do.....	67	2 00	08	Do.
Furniture.....pieces..	122	61 00	21 35	United States of America.
Cereals, (in flour).kilograms..	163,037	14,041 00	1,456 66	Do.
Do.....do.....	26,439	2,000 00	234 00	France.
Do.....do.....	84,605	6,390 00	752 62	Great Britain.
Cereals, (in grain).....liters..	62,790	340 00	22 75	France.
Do.....hectoliters..	11,953	32,900 00	2,165 24	Morocco.
Do.....do.....	9,368	35,788 00	3,445 79	Great Britain.
Skins and hides..kilograms..	881	2,314 00	155 13	Do.
Iron.....do.....	205 018	12,083 00	2,131 12	Do.
Lead.....do.....	4,308	556 00	70 14	Do.
Table-oil.....do.....	708	270 00	71 73	Do.
Rice.....do.....	742,173	47,038 00	15,433 69	Do.
Salt fish.....do.....	174,592	20,587 00	4,417 16	Do.
Seeds.....do.....	784	289 00	.....	Do.
Tea.....do.....	5,096	4,661 00	3,098 55	Do.
Tin.....do.....	13,762	1,735 00	90 70	Do.
Zinc.....do.....	1,578	293 00	24 02	Do.
Articles not named.....	.....	5,040 00	974 64	France.
Do.....	.....	17,184 00	2,740 60	Spain.
Do.....	.....	3,474 00	670 90	Germany.
Do.....	.....	8,720 00	1,974 66	Brazil.
Do.....	.....	26,740 00	4,984 54	United States of America.
Do.....	.....	4,418 00	670 95	Morocco.
Do.....	.....	15,740 00	2,695 82	Portugal.
Do.....	.....	17,690 00	3,740 73	Holland.
Do.....	.....	384,940 00	33,986 72	Great Britain.
Do.....	.....	7,544 00	874 69	Portuguese African colonies.
.....	.....	1,006,373 00	120,756 48	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Export duties.	Countries whither exported.
Butter.....kilograms..	170	\$56 00	\$0 28	Spain.
Coals.....tons...	15,750	147,894 00	.....	Supply of steamers in port.
Embroidery.....kilograms..	1,540	47,340 00	236 70	Great Britain.
Dried leguminous seed ..do.....	70,684	4,510 00	22 55	British colonies.
Salt fish.....do.....	3,890	244 00	1 22	Do.
Potatoes.....do.....	55,430	1,903 00	9 51	Do.
Willow-work.....do.....	4,100	776 00	3 88	Do.
Wine.....liters..	81,676	48,250 00	1,005 00	Russia.
Do.....do.....	2,026	1,686 00	24 93	North Germany.
Do.....do.....	1,388	1,080 00	17 08	Brazil.
Do.....do.....	83	72 00	1 01	Spain.
Do.....do.....	382	274 00	1 75	Portuguese African colonies.
Do.....do.....	116,955	60,794 00	1,440 00	British colonies.
Do.....do.....	438,658	428,872 00	5,400 92	Great Britain.
Do.....do.....	47,646	31,974 00	194 57	Portugal.
Articles not named.....	.....	21,075 60	105 37	Great Britain.
.....	.....	796,800 60	8,465 37	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Funchal for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Brazilian	From England	3	565	3	565	3	565	3	565
British	To Brazil	89	74,059	105	18,369	103	72,378	18	2,348
	From England	96	85,827	11	1,301	108	99,794	7	1,160
	African ports	20	19,721	20	19,721	2	2,134	13	2,657
	Brazil	1	1,144	1	1,144	2	2,184	2	2,184
	France	2	2,415	2	2,415	5	2,987	5	2,987
	South America	3	4,185	3	4,185	1	400	1	400
	Portugal	1	1,520	3	449	2	2,438	26	4,160
	West Indies	1	280	1	90	4	5,175	1	148
	the Canaries	1	525	3	525	1	1,520	26	4,157
	United States	1	190	1	190	17	2,574	17	2,274
	Gibraltar	1	150	1	150	3	269	3	269
	Spain	1	150	1	150	1	150	1	150
	To African ports	108	99,794	108	99,794	2	2,184	2	2,184
	England	2	2,184	2	2,184	2	2,184	2	2,184
	West Indies	5	2,987	5	2,987	5	2,987	5	2,987
	France	1	400	1	400	1	400	1	400
	Holland	2	2,438	2	2,438	2	2,438	2	2,438
	Chili	4	5,175	4	5,175	4	5,175	4	5,175
	Portugal	1	1,520	1	1,520	1	1,520	1	1,520
	Brazil	17	2,574	17	2,574	17	2,574	17	2,274
	Spain	3	269	3	269	3	269	3	269
	the Azores	1	150	1	150	1	150	1	150
	the Canaries	2	2,184	2	2,184	2	2,184	2	2,184
	Italy	2	2,184	2	2,184	2	2,184	2	2,184
	United States	1	148	1	148	1	148	1	148
	North Germany	2	2,438	2	2,438	2	2,438	2	2,438
	East Indies	1	1,520	1	1,520	1	1,520	1	1,520
	British America	1	400	1	400	1	400	1	400
	Saint Petersburg	1	150	1	150	1	150	1	150
	Gibraltar	1	150	1	150	1	150	1	150
Danish	From England	1	321	1	321	1	321	1	321
	To West Indies	1	321	1	321	1	321	1	321
German	From Brazil	1	295	1	295	1	295	1	295
	To England	5	3,315	5	3,315	5	3,315	5	3,315
Italian	From South America	1	713	1	713	1	713	1	713
	To France	3	1,802	3	1,802	3	1,802	3	1,802
	Italy	3	1,802	3	1,802	3	1,802	3	1,802

SANTIAGO, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Santiago, Cape Verde Islands, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	Cape Verde Islands .....	.....	.....	7	1,653	7	1,653	.....	.....
.....	Ocean .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	837
.....	Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	277
English	Cape Verde Islands	1	4,000	5	935	6	4,935	1	288
.....	Rio Janeiro	1	800	1	334	2	1,134	.....	.....
.....	Loanda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	155
.....	New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	800
.....	Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Canary Islands	2	1,649	.....	.....	2	1,649	.....	.....
Spanish	United States	1	1,200	.....	.....	1	1,200	.....	.....
.....	Cape Verde Islands .....	.....	.....	1	82	1	82	.....	.....
.....	Spain .....	.....	.....	1	107	1	107	.....	.....
.....	Fernando Po .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	275
German	Port Natal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	449
.....	Gutenberg .....	.....	.....	1	104	1	104	1	104
French	Gambia	1	2,000	1	199	2	2,199	.....	.....
.....	France .....	.....	.....	13	3,075	13	3,075	.....	.....
.....	Cape Verde Islands .....	.....	.....	4	715	4	715	.....	.....
.....	Goree .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32
Portuguese	Cape Verde Islands	17	8,247	149	8,813	166	17,060	1	2,000
.....	West coast of Africa	13	13,732	.....	.....	13	13,732	20	10,814
.....	Lisbon	12	11,951	6	1,667	18	13,618	11	11,736
.....	Loanda	1	300	.....	.....	1	300	15	13,481
.....	Madeira .....	.....	.....	3	474	3	474	.....	.....
.....	Azores .....	.....	.....	1	214	1	214	.....	.....
.....	Bissao	3	1,561	4	796	7	2,357	3	1,305
.....	Mozambique .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Cacheo	1	448	1	178	2	626	.....	.....
.....	Goree	2	1,800	1	55	3	1,855	.....	.....
.....	.....	55	47,688	199	19,401	254	67,089	52	44,136
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	15,226
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	59,362

RUSSIA.**HELSINGFORS, FINLAND.****I.**

DECEMBER 31, 1870. (Received February 11.)

The head custom-office here having newly published the annual tables of the exterior commerce of the Grand Duchy of Finland for the year 1869, I have the honor to give the following extract of the same:

Goods were exported for a sum of 57,841,730 Finnish marks, and the principal exported articles were—

	Finnish marks.
Fish	1, 713, 219
Iron and steel	6, 457, 738
Candles	1, 104, 107
Butter	8, 071, 376
Corn	1, 714, 922
Tar	2, 023, 238
Beans, planks, and battens	14, 122, 262
Webs of cotton linen	3, 957, 640
&c., &c., &c.	

IMPORTS.

The value of the importation amounted to 55,934,002 Finnish marks, and the principal imported articles were—

	Finnish marks.
Cotton, raw	5, 532, 467
Wine and spirits	2, 420, 115
Coffee	4, 958, 479
Iron and steel	8, 140, 307
Salt	2, 836, 647
Sugar	4, 471, 346
Corn	16, 003, 196
Tobacco	2, 188, 724
Webs of silks, linen, cotton, woolen	6, 392, 501
&c., &c., &c.	

THE MERCHANT FLEET.

The merchant fleet of Finland consisted, at the end of the year 1869, of 1,536 vessels, measuring 132,064 heavy Swedish lasts, or 316,953 English tons; and the number of seamen was 9,964.

The area of the Grand Duchy of Finland is 6,772,486 geographical square miles, and the population of the country was, in the year 1840, 1,445,626 persons; in the year 1865, 1,843,253 persons; in the year 1867-'70, 1,698,031 persons. The diminution of the population was caused by the extremely bad harvest in the year 1867.

II.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1871. (Received October 24.)

I have the honor to give the following report on the commerce of the Grand Duchy of Finland for the year ending December 31, 1870:

The exports amounted to a value of 53,217,049 Finnish marks, and the principal exported articles were—

	Finnish marks.
Timber, planks, battens, deals.....	12, 659, 914
Butter	8, 147, 706
Iron and steel	5, 296, 151
Webs of woolen and cotton	3, 823, 451
Corn	2, 977, 532
Tar	2, 072, 985
Fish	1, 419, 565
Other exports.....	16, 819, 745

IMPORTS.

The imports represented a value of 47,178,321 Finnish marks, and the principal imported articles were—

	Finnish marks.
Webs of silks, cotton, woolen, linen	7, 037, 366
Coffee	6, 480, 300
Iron and steel	6, 458, 208
Sugar	5, 289, 454
Cotton, raw	4, 510, 688
Wine and spirits	2, 506, 029
Salt.....	2, 437, 202
Tobacco	2, 132, 554
Other imports.....	10, 326, 520

Goods were exported, in 1869, to the value of 57,841,730 Finnish marks; in 1870, to the value of 53,217,049 Finnish marks. Goods were imported, in 1869, to the value of 55,934,002 Finnish marks; in 1870, to the value of 47,178,321 Finnish marks.

REYNOLD FRENCKELL.

SAN SALVADOR.

ACAJUTLA.

Statement showing the commerce at Acajutla, for the year ending September 30, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Cottons.....packages..	2,609	\$221,645 87	The greater portions imported from England, chiefly the cottons, and the remainder from France and Germany.
Woolens.....do.....	80	17,946 40	
Linens.....do.....	50	5,563 13	
Mixed cottons.....do.....	25	2,123 00	
Silks.....do.....	43	12,687 79	
Eatables, flour, &c.....do.....	9,077	23,485 26	From France, California, and Spain.
Wines.....do.....	4,333	12,790 09	
Liquors.....do.....	988	3,061 21	
Spices.....do.....	161	3,457 69	United States, England.
Medicines.....do.....	194	5,347 72	
Hardware.....do.....	2,559	46,905 92	England, United States, France, &c.
Machinery.....do.....	681	18,522 95	England, United States.
Coin.....do.....	26	48,375 00	Do.
Total.....		421,912 03	

NOTE.—Duties on dry goods, eatables, medicines, and sundries, at 20 per cent. on value of tariff prices, which are as near as possible the first cost-price of the goods. Duty on liquor at the rate of \$3.75 per dozen.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Indigo.....	849 seroons ... 127,487 pounds.	\$158,233 75	United States, England, Continent.
Coffee.....	32,109 bags 4,959,150.. do ...	495,915 00	} California, New York, Valparaíso, England, Continent.
Muscovado sugar.	22,619 bags 4,312,150.. do ...	129,366 50	
Balsam.....	167 cases 14,871.. do ...	22,306 89	France, England.
Cigars.....	241 packages . 1,796,380.. do ...	8,981 90	} Central American markets.
Tobacco.....	529 packages . 77,144.. do ...	7,216 00	
Hides.....	3,859.....	5,788 50	New York.
Rice.....	920 bags 135,430 pounds.	4,062 90	California and Central American markets.
Deer-skins.....	30 packages . 6,325.. do ...	1,581 25	New York.
Straw hats.....	13 packages . 502.. dozen.	1,506 00	} Central American markets.
Mats.....	105 packages . 494.. do...	1,479 75	
Paddy, (rice).....	1,025 bags 143,500 pounds.	1,435 00	California.
White sugar.....	381 packages . 58,370.. do ...	2,943 50	California and Central American markets.
Fustic.....	2,095 pieces..... 264,953.. do ...	1,324 26	England, France.
Starch.....	140 bags 1,764.. do ...	704 56	Central America.
India rubber.....	15 packages . 290.. do ...	610 90	England, New York.
Provisions.....	330 packages.....	546 48	
Sundries.....	26 packages.....	257 00	
Coins.....	3 packages.....	3,072 00	
		847,332 14	

Statement showing the imports from the United States to Acapulco for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Cotton packages..	1	\$56 00
Flour and provisions do.....	7, 562	17, 245 92
Spices do.....	38	1, 005 17
Hardware do.....	1, 096	15, 010 31
Liquors do.....	55	706 25
Medicines do.....	43	874 27
Machinery do.....	65	2, 695 25
Empty bags do.....	32	2, 877 57
Silk do.....	3	370 00
Wine do.....	1, 204	4, 250 50
	10, 099	45, 091 24

NOTE.—The value of exports for the year was \$140, 643.43.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered at the port of Acapulco for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Flag.	From—	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States	Panama	23	28, 195			23	28, 195
	California			1	100	1	100
Columbian	California			3	583	3	583
	Panama	1	527			1	527
British	England			6	2, 177	6	2, 177
	California	1	785			1	785
French	France			2	843	2	843
German	Germany			1	345	1	345
	France			1	240	1	240
	Total	25	29, 507	14	4, 288	39	33, 795

J. MATHE.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received January 16, 1872.)

COMMERCE OF SIAM.

This kingdom has but one port of entry, and that is at Bangkok, the capital. Bangkok is situated upon both sides of the Menam River, called also, by the Siamese, Chow Phya and Bangkok River, about thirty-seven miles from the roads or anchorage, outside the bar, in the Gulf of Siam. This bar is the great plague and pest of ship-masters, adds much to the expenses incident to commerce here, and, of course, hinders, among other things, the full development of Siamese products and resources. It is of hard sand, stretches quite across the river at its mouth, and can only be passed at high tide by vessels of small tonnage, drawing, say, 12 to 14 feet. From the fact of this difficulty in crossing the bar, and the expense of pilotage over it, and up the river to Bangkok, few but vessels of small tonnage, say 300 to 500 tons burden, come to this port. Of the American vessels, built in the United States, that come to the East for trading purposes, few measure as little as 500 tons, and I take it that is one of the prevailing reasons why so few United States vessels trade at the port of Bangkok. The commerce of this port in 1870 was much reduced by the French and German war; the German vessels generally lying up during its continuance, and the French vessels to a considerable extent. Besides this, rice, the staple article of export in Siam, ruled so high in Bangkok, for the most of the year, that it could not be shipped profitably. Still, for the year 1870, (from January 1, 1869, to December 31, A. D. 1870,) the commerce of this port was largely in excess of what it has been in 1871. My tables are made up from October 1, 1870, to September 30, A. D. 1871, differing but little, I fancy, in the aggregate, from what they would have been if made from January 1, 1871, to December 31, in the same year; yet, as you will see, there cleared from this port, in 1870, 404 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 170,965 tons; while in 1871 there have cleared but 276 vessels, with a tonnage of 116,650 tons, a noteworthy difference. In 1869 the difference is even more surprising, there having cleared from this port 457 vessels, against 276 the last year. United States vessels lose less, in this general decadence of commercial prosperity, than those under other flags. In 1869-'70 we cleared 8 vessels, all sailing, with an aggregate tonnage of 6,271. In 1870-'71, from October 1 to September 30, we cleared 8 vessels, 5 sailing and 3 steam, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,417.

Merchants seem much at a loss to account for this general stagnation in trade. Few foreign vessels come here from Europe or America direct. They are either from China or the East Indian colonies, and usually they have positive information as to the condition of the market here, in Siamese products, before the voyage is undertaken. The completion of a telegraph line, from Saigon and Singapore to Hong-Kong, makes it comparatively easy to secure that information. A bi-monthly line of Siamese mail-steamers, from Bangkok to Singapore, and an American steamer running monthly to Hong-Kong, assist the merchant materially in coming to an intelligent conclusion. There are not so many

fruitless or losing voyages made to this port as formerly. The commerce of this port has always been fluctuating; thus, in 1866, 166 foreign vessels were entered; in 1867, 451; in 1868, only 219; in 1869, 311; in 1870, 278; in 1871, 174. Most of the commerce is carried on in British bottoms, in ships of a tonnage varying from 300 to 500 tons. The North-Germans have increased rapidly the last four years, and their vessels, small and built for the trade, are preferred by shippers to our very much larger ones. Those vessels, too, constructed in Germany at a much smaller cost than is possible in the United States, and officered and manned by Germans, at one-half the expense of an American vessel, can afford to carry at a lower figure, and they have reduced the price of freights 25 to 50 per cent.

EXPORTS.

Rice is the great staple of Siam. From the cradle to the grave, high and low, rich and poor, alike live upon it; and so accustomed are the Siamese of all ranks and orders to its constant use as the article of food, that the word "rice" is commonly used by them to denote food, *i. e.*, all food. From this fact the home consumption is enormous. As the people begin to wear clothing, and acquire the habits of civilized life, they see the value of money and the necessity of labor, and they are gradually extending the area of rice cultivation, and acquiring the habits of steady industry. They sometimes attempt to hoard their rice, keeping it back from sale, thinking the foreigners must have it, and they will, by that means, secure for themselves a large advance upon the price. This they have been known to keep up for six months at a time, and is one of the reasons of the fluctuations of the trade of this port—white men being usually unwilling to ship at a probable loss; though Chinamen, who are large shippers here, are more ready to take hazards, frequently sending cargoes out of this port for Hong-Kong, which cost them more here than the quotations there.

The amount of sugar produced in Siam is destined soon to be immensely increased. Some of the wealthier and more energetic Chinese have erected and are erecting sugar-mills, bringing machinery and engineers from England, and are doing well. The attention of the ruling classes is generally directed to the culture of the cane, and the manufacture of this article; and some year or more ago, the government granted an English company 25,000 acres of capital sugar-land, the gift conditioned that the company shall, at once, clear and plough the land, and proceed to the manufacture of the article upon a scale commensurate with the liberality of the "concession." This English company is now upon the ground with a capital of half a million or more dollars—erecting mills, putting in machinery, tearing up the soil with steam-ploughs, and pushing forward the business they have undertaken, with a degree of intelligence and energy which promises great results. In a late interview the United States consul at Bangkok had with the "Regent," (the real sovereign of Siam,) he assured the consul that the government would be glad to make United States citizens a similar liberal concession of land, on the same terms as that made to the English, &c. He seemed much in earnest, introducing the subject himself.

An American has in charge a plantation of tobacco near Bamplasoi, a place upon the Gulf of Siam; and the prospects of success are flattering. The tobacco of this country is thought to be very superior in quality, and vast tracts of land are found to be specially well adapted to its cultivation. Of the different kinds of pepper the amount is grad-

ually but surely increasing. Sugar and pepper can probably, now since the duties have been reduced, be taken to the United States at a profit.

Perhaps they are the only articles, generally grown in Siam, if we exclude "rice," which can be profitably exported to America. Cotton is cultivated to some extent, and can be grown in any quantity if there should be inducements for it. It is chiefly shipped to China, and is mostly exported uncleaned.

IMPORTS.

At present there is nothing brought to Siam directly from the United States, though the heading "sundries" in my table of imports includes large quantities of petroleum, canned fruit, condensed milk, hams, sewing-machines, &c., brought here, however, from the English ports of Hong-Kong and Singapore. The petroleum is slowly but surely growing in favor, and in the future the consumption will be largely increased. American milk is used here almost exclusively. There might also be a heavy trade in cheese and butter properly canned for the market. The cheese and butter used here are from Europe and Australia. They are not as good as the American articles, which can be sold cheaper with a 100 per cent. profit. The whole of the flour brought here is originally from America. A large business, I think, could be done in California wine, though I have seen none of it in market. The common American whisky can be sold here at an immense profit by the side of the native liquor, and the worst whisky would be an improvement on the Siamese liquor. A great trade might be got up in machinery and guns, and the materials of war. The Siamese import everything of the kind. They procure all their supplies, at present, from Great Britain, though frequently it is first brought from the United States to England. They are prejudiced, too, against the United States, and in favor of Great Britain. Not against our implements, machinery, and munitions, but against the "trading Americans." They believe we plan and construct the best of all things of the kind, and can sell and do sell them cheaper than other people, but the "Regent," who dominates everything and everybody Siamese, has contracted an unreasonable prejudice against the country, growing out, it is said, of some unfortunate early transactions of his "Grace" with an enterprising unscrupulous "Yankee," who cheated him mercilessly. The English find it to their interest to cultivate and increase this prejudice, and thereby manage to secure the whole of the market and their own prices. I do not doubt if a direct trade with the United States were once established, it would be found we have a large variety of products that could be profitably exchanged here for sugar, pepper, and other articles, which can be supplied to us in any quantity. England has taken much pains and expended no inconsiderable sums of money to secure the Siamese trade; among other things, and about the first thing done by her, she invited an "embassy" of Siamese to visit her, and provided a passage from Siam to England and return in a national ship. She secured to be placed upon this "embassy" the most prominent and powerful Siamese noblemen, and by much attention easily convinced them of her superior power and wealth. France tried the same thing, but not with the same happy results. The Siamese would like to send an "embassy" to America, but expect, as in the case of England, to be sent for, and to be transported in a national vessel, &c. They are very curious about America, and often express the wish to go there.

Perhaps the fact that this embassy has not been invited by the United

States may help to explain the growing feeling of coldness visible in the Siamese court.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The King of Siam is absolute, and has been from time immemorial. All the people below the rank of noble are slaves, and are made to feel their servile condition in an infinite number of ways. Since the treaties with the western powers, first made with the United States, their condition has been gradually ameliorated, and the present King seems quite determined to be of some practical advantage to his long-suffering people.

It is even said he has conceived the idea of enfranchising the people, and is about to promulgate a plan designed to secure them their liberties, thus giving his subjects a reason for industry and the accumulation of wealth. Formerly if a Siamese had rice enough for a few days' sustenance and a tical (60 cents) for "betul," he esteemed himself fortunate and was contented; but now things are changing, and the evidences of plenty and sometimes of wealth are becoming common. If the government persists in the idea of freeing the laboring population from the grinding tyranny of their masters, I conceive there is hope that Siam may become a powerful kingdom. It has vast quantities of unoccupied land, fertile, easy of access, and not difficult to cultivate. The Buddhist religion is gradually growing into disfavor. The priests, a vast army of drones who live entirely upon alms, are treated with growing disrespect by all classes, and it is said that the King ("Supreme King," as he is called to distinguish him from the second or minor king, a kind of vice-president in their form of government) has formally advised that the mass of the priests "should go to work." The King is quite desirous of adopting European dress and manners; is building good roads and bridges, and contemplates a railroad of considerable length at an early day. Last year he visited Singapore and Batavia, and some other places beyond the limits of his dominions, a great encroachment upon the customs of the country, no former king having ever done so bold a thing as to trust his sacred person away from his own dominions and among the barbarians.

This year, in December, His Majesty, with his principal nobles, will visit the governor-general of India at Calcutta, upon his invitation. The English are making great preparations to receive him with becoming respect and attention, and the Siamese will display all their barbaric pomp and gold. All the officers of the King's fleet of war-vessels are Englishmen, and the British consul-general is to go with him as his guest.

F. W. PARTRIDGE.

Statement showing the commerce at Bangkok for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Bags, mat.....number.....	7, 936, 628	\$53, 468	\$1, 604 04	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Tringany.
gunny.....bales.....	550	4, 644	139 32	China, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.
Biscuits.....cases.....	66	1, 476	38 28	Singapore and Europe.
Boxes, (cloth).....do.....	10, 992	10, 830	324 90	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and China.
Brass and copper ware.....packages.....	1, 110	60, 380	1, 811 40	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Java.
Cambrics.....pieces.....	30, 330	22, 622	678 66	Singapore.
Canvas.....bolts.....	702	2, 112	63 36	Do.
Crape.....bales.....	1, 220	10, 430	312 90	China and Tringany.
Crockery.....cases.....	1, 602	18, 150	544 50	Singapore, Hong-Kong, China, and Europe.
Copper-sheathing.....piculs.....	1, 698	34, 882	1, 046 46	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Java.
Corals.....* cordages.....	23, 586	224, 994	6, 749 82	Singapore.
Coals.....tons.....	3, 612	29, 136	874 08	Singapore and Europe.
Candles.....cases.....	170	566	16 98	China and Singapore.
Cardamoms.....piculs.....	4	748	22 44	Singapore.
Cutlery.....cases.....	22	860	25 80	Singapore and Hong-Kong.
Dollars, (Mexican).....boxes.....	80	816, 100	24, 483 00	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Java.
Earthenware.....packages.....	1, 870	32, 352	970 56	Singapore, Hong-Kong, Java, and China.
Flour.....bags.....	7, 608	14, 012	420 60	Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Java.
Fire-crackers.....cases.....	1, 136	9, 462	283 86	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and China.
Fancy goods.....do.....	1, 266	37, 904	1, 137 12	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Europe.
Fruits.....packages.....	796	4, 932	147 96	Hong-Kong, China, and Java.
Gold thread.....do.....	94	3, 190	95 70	Singapore and Hong-Kong.
Garlic, salt.....jars.....	12, 800	2, 000	60 00	China and Hong-Kong.
Garlic.....packages.....	920	1, 522	45 66	Hong-Kong and China.
Gold leaf.....cases.....	18	85, 744	2, 572 32	China and Hong-Kong.
Gold dust.....packages.....	24	11, 136	334 08	Tringany.
Gold.....cases.....	.....	236, 980	7, 108 40	Singapore and Hong-Kong.
Glass-ware.....cases.....	1, 036	17, 834	535 02	Singapore and China.
Hardware.....packages.....	5, 384	55, 870	1, 676 10	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and China.
Iron.....piculs.....	1, 174	31, 186	938 58	Singapore, Java, and Europe.
Jaconets and muslins.....pieces.....	25, 210	20, 206	606 18	Singapore.
Joss-paper.....packages.....	2, 844	14, 610	438 30	China.
Joss-stick.....cases.....	1, 920	3, 198	95 94	Singapore and Hong-Hong.
Jewelry.....parcels.....	128	159, 052	4, 771 56	Do.
Long cloth.....bales.....	100	300	9 00	Singapore.
Liquors.....cases.....	17, 292	39, 862	1, 195 86	Singapore, Hong-Kong, Java, and Europe.
Linen.....pieces.....	520	633	18 96	Singapore.
Machinery.....packages.....	446	44, 620	1, 338 60	Singapore and Europe.

Statement showing the commerce at Bangkok for the year ending September 30, 1871—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Madapallons.....pieces..	4,300	\$3,658	\$109 74	Singapore.
Medicines.....cases..	836	14,456	433 68	Singapore, Hong-Hong, and Tringany.
Muskets.....cordages..	542	17,828	534 84	Singapore.
Matting.....pieces..	270,246	23,578	707 34	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and China.
Matches.....cases..	476	11,060	331 80	Singapore and Europe.
Opium.....do..	85	43,646	1,809 38	Hong-Kong and Singapore.
Piece-goods, silk.....bales..	32,674	162,808	4,884 24	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and China.
colored.....pieces..	39,617	34,931	1,147 93	Singapore and Java.
miscellaneous.....do..	41,678	19,254	577 62	Singapore and Hong-Kong.
Paper.....packages..	6,146	16,294	488 82	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Europe.
Prints and chintz.....pieces..	8,008	12,706	381 18	Singapore.
Raw silk.....piculs..	10	3,320	99 60	China.
Shirtings, white.....pieces..	49,860	106,639	3,199 17	Singapore and Hong-Kong.
gray.....do..	85,781	146,691	4,390 73	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Tringany.
figured.....do..	15,890	32,474	964 22	Singapore.
Sundries.....	.....	315,688	9,470 64	Singapore, Hong-Kong, Europe, China, Java, and Tringany.
Ship-chandlery.....packages..	4,364	37,492	1,124 76	Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Europe.
Steel.....casks..	1,156	2,548	76 44	Singapore and Java.
Silk thread.....cases..	74	5,378	158 54	Singapore and China.
Silver-ware.....do..	114	8,776	526 56	China and Hong-Kong.
Salt fish.....piculs..	546	3,994	119 82	Singapore.
Turkey red.....pieces..	17,426	20,862	125 86	Do.
Twist, red.....bales..	642	63,770	1,883 10	Do.
white.....do..	668	58,120	1,743 40	Do.
cotton.....do..	1,084	36,612	1,098 36	Do.
Tobacco.....cases..	1,344	19,934	594 12	Singapore and Hong-Kong.
Tiles.....number..	4,798,190	30,348	910 44	Hong-Kong, Java, and China.
Tea.....cases..	1,204	5,668	170 04	China and Hong-Kong.
Umbrellas.....packages..	1,450	12,226	366 78	China, Hong-Hong, Europe, and Java.
Vegetables, (Chinese).....do..	1,366	1,374	401 22	Hong-Kong, China, and Singapore.
Vernicelli.....do..	1,470	2,074	62 22	Singapore and Hong-Kong.
Woolen goods.....pieces..	8,088	18,022	540 66	Singapore.
Total.....	.....	3,410,232	102,769 55	

* Cordages, box containing twenty pieces.

Statement showing the commerce at Bangkok, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Basil-seed.....piculs..	256	\$854	Singapore.
Bees-wax.....do..	9	360	Do.
Bean-cake.....do..	6,818	4,280	Hong-Kong and China.
Buffalo-bones.....do..	1,920	694	Do.
Cardamoms.....do..	4,348	249,939	Hong-Kong, China, Saigon, and Singapore.
Cotton, clean.....do..	12,828	165,598	Hong-Kong and China.
nuclean.....do..	10,522	54,150	China.
Ebony.....do..	350	650	Hong-Kong.
Gamboge.....do..	176	10,406	Hong-Kong, China, and Singapore.
Gum, benjamin.....do..	204	11,440	Singapore.
Hemp.....do..	2,026	17,020	Hong-Kong and China.
Hides.....do..	12,733	79,398	Hong-Kong, China, and Singapore.
Horns.....do..	3,372	22,893	Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Europe.
Ivory.....do..	31	3,831	Hong-Kong, India, and Singapore.
Lotus seed.....do..	401	2,360	China.
Mussels.....do..	10,644	62,629	Hong-Kong and China.
Mango-bark.....do..	3,360	2,607	Hong-Kong.
Pepper.....do..	23,232	137,137	Hong-Kong, China, France, and Australia.
Prawns.....do..	56	580	China.
Paddy.....do..	12,378	15,012	Hong-Kong, China, and Australia.
Plabeng.....do..	5,816	30,469	Singapore.
Plasalit.....do..	9,974	44,731	Singapore and Java.
Plates.....do..	175,928	139,115	Do.
Pease.....do..	16,230	42,883	Hong-Kong and Singapore.
Rice.....do..	1,865,723	3,038,818	United States, China, Australia, Hong-Kong, Macao, Singapore, and India.
Ray-skins.....do..	232	9,274	China.
Raw silk.....do..	587	79,803	Singapore.
Rosewood.....do..	40,452	69,562	Hong-Kong and China.
Sapan-wood.....do..	39,946	78,749	Hong-Kong, China, Japan, Singapore, and India.
Salt fish.....do..	198	1,402	Hong-Kong.
Salt meat.....do..	2,140	7,885	Hong-Kong and China.
Sundries.....do..	5,404	132,082	Hong-Kong, China, Singapore, Australia, Europe, and America.
Sugar.....do..	75,134	368,243	Hong-Kong, China, Japan, India, Saigon, and Singapore.
Stick-lac.....do..	3,082	30,716	China and Singapore.
Teel-seed.....do..	51,274	199,751	Hong-Kong, Singapore, and France.
Tin.....do..	3,734	40,952	Hong-Kong, China, and Singapore.
Tallow.....do..	484	3,505	Singapore and Europe.
Teak-plank.....pieces..	8,486	42,201	Hong-Kong, China, Saigon, Singapore, and Australia.
Teak-timber, square.....do..	2,842	63,683	Hong-Kong, China, Saigon, and Singapore.
small round.....do..	262	836	China.
large round.....do..	272	4,284	Do.
Total.....		5,270,782	

SPAIN.

ALGECIRAS.

Statement showing the commerce at Algeciras for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
	<i>met. quint.</i>		
Linseed-oil	16. 05	\$481 40	From foreign European ports.
Brandy	113. 00	4, 862 40	
Codfish	30. 00	747 40	
Coal	874. 00	1, 311 00	
Hides	50. 20	2, 025 60	
Drugs	32. 80	650 80	
Pine boards	377. 01	754 00	
Marble-works	31. 50	37 80	
Petroleum	209. 10	4, 196 40	
Hardware	3. 00	720 00	
Wheat	142. 00	900 00	
Olive-oil	324. 50	4, 870 00	
Brandy	670. 10	19, 760 40	
White lead	40. 00	809 60	
Starch	156. 15	1, 568 00	
Rice	1, 868. 48	2, 648 40	From the kingdom of Spain.
Pottery	153. 10	920 00	
Hydraulic lime	404. 00	4, 040 60	
Barley	2, 585. 00	77, 354 20	
Drugs	26. 00	1, 378 00	
Bologna sausages	165. 00	8, 252 00	
Chocolate	46. 30	1, 653 40	
Dry fruits	1, 022. 72	10, 229 20	
Green fruit	463. 10	2, 311 40	
Flour	658. 00	10, 514 00	
Soap	302. 20	4, 844 00	
Dried pease	1, 443. 95	1, 732 60	
Indian corn	1, 049. 05	5, 455 20	
White paper	24. 00	4, 982 00	
Paper for cigarettes	60. 50	6, 052 00	
Earthenware, glass, &c	173. 00	116, 198 00	
Alimentary roots	2, 493. 81	2, 493 80	
Salt	2, 779. 00	2, 729 20	
Cotton manufactured goods	144. 00	40, 455 60	
Woolen manufactured goods	520. 70	124, 800 00	
Wheat	5, 150. 00	30, 952 00	
Wines	3, 648. 10	55, 371 80	
Total	28, 249. 42	558, 882 20	

NOTE.—Amount of duties could not be ascertained.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
	<i>met. quint.</i>		
Brandy	24. 07	\$481 40	Chiefly to Spanish ports.
Rice	134. 00	1, 340 00	
Pottery	828. 30	4, 835 00	
Charcoal	25, 948. 90	40, 080 00	
Barley	216. 76	6, 500 00	
Corkwood	2, 725. 90	18, 128 80	
Dry fruits	111. 17	661 00	
Green fruit	238. 20	1, 192 00	
Stone slabs	10, 570. 40	16, 801 60	
Paints	270. 43	15, 552 00	
Salted fish	58. 90	604 00	
Salt	230. 00	92 00	
Sewing-silk	32. 20	48, 300 00	
Wines	98. 50	1, 587 80	
Bark	5, 411. 00	32, 026 00	
Total	46, 898. 73	188, 181 60	Great Britain.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Algeciras for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	Chiefly from European ports ..	81	13,981	112	12,120	839	39,521
Do.....	Lateen coasting crafts.....			646	13,420		
British.....	Chiefly from European ports ..			16	2,150		
French.....	do.....	1	78	21	3,161	17	2,228
Portuguese.....	do.....	2	631	17	1,426	21	3,161
Italian.....	do.....			5	1,267	19	2,057
Danish.....	do.....			3	443	5	1,267
Norwegian.....	do.....			1	192	3	443
German.....	do.....			1	99	1	192
	Total.....	84	14,690	822	34,278	906	48,968
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	Chiefly from European ports ..	82	14,062	116	12,508	830	39,940
Do.....	Lateen coasting crafts.....			632	13,370		
British.....	Chiefly from European ports ..			16	2,150		
French.....	do.....	1	78	21	3,161	17	2,228
Portuguese.....	do.....	2	631	17	1,426	21	3,161
Italian.....	do.....			5	1,267	19	2,057
Danish.....	do.....			3	443	5	1,267
Norwegian.....	do.....			1	192	3	443
German.....	do.....			1	99	1	192
	Total.....	85	14,771	812	34,616	897	49,387

H. SPRAGUE.

ALICANTE.

Statement showing the commerce at Alicante for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Marble kilograms.	220, 669	\$3, 309	\$165	Italy.
Petroleum, refined do.	660, 401	72, 644	7, 264	United States.
Coal do.	8, 321, 000	62, 408	2, 080	Great Britain.
Glass manufactures do.	69, 720	10, 455	1, 115	Great Britain, Belgium, France.
Earthen and stone ware do.	46, 968	16, 415	3, 525	Do.
Watches and jewelry do.	5, 424	55, 000	3, 300	France, Switzerland.
Iron and steel do.	1, 821, 917	127, 000	36, 438	Great Britain, Austria.
Copper do.	121, 037	30, 250	5, 445	France.
Metals do.	16, 926	2, 550	204	France, Great Britain.
Dye-woods do.	109, 584	6, 570	55	South America.
Drugs do.	1, 262, 136	-----	-----	Great Britain, France.
Cotton do.	961	450	29	United States.
Cotton manufactures do.	11, 651	23, 302	8, 155	Great Britain, France.
Hemp manufactures do.	136, 713	27, 340	1, 367	Do.
Wool manufactures do.	17, 518	35, 000	2, 625	Do.
Silk manufactures do.	2, 964	22, 255	580	France.
Paper do.	44, 494	11, 100	4, 440	Do.
Staves pieces.	95, 980	9, 500	144	United States, Italy.
Lumber cubic feet.	154, 680	23, 200	1, 060	Sweden.
Woods, (cabinet) kilograms.	1, 260	175	6	France.
Leather do.	23, 636	11, 800	354	Do.
Machinery do.	142, 768	14, 270	1, 763	Great Britain.
Salt fish do.	2, 676, 300	267, 630	93, 676	Newfoundland.
Grain do.	3, 881, 905	155, 200	23, 291	Greece, Russia.
Sugar do.	2, 191, 253	262, 944	83, 267	Cuba.
Rum and liquors liters.	94, 380	5, 758	1, 414	Do.
Sundries kilograms.	135, 178	-----	-----	Do.
Total.....	-----	1, 256, 525	281, 762	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Brandies liters.	145, 296	\$14, 589	Algiers, Gibraltar, Cuba.
Saffron kilograms.	14, 069	127, 339	Algiers, France, Great Britain.
Fruits and vegetables do.	3, 613, 835	111, 859	Algiers, France, Spanish colonies.
Esparto, manufactured do.	1, 114, 917	61, 795	France, Italy, Holland.
grass do.	6, 247, 287	218, 645	Great Britain, France, Italy, Holland.
Licorice-root do.	818, 800	56, 137	United States, France, Holland.
Lead do.	1, 563, 716	95, 583	United States, Great Britain, France.
Wine liters.	4, 151, 395	174, 480	United States, Great Britain, France, Algiers, Italy.
Scrap-iron, (old rails) kilograms.	1, 928, 325	28, 594	United States, Austria.
Almonds do.	740, 055	242, 629	United States, Great Britain, France.
Barley liters.	977, 523	16, 292	Belgium, France, Algiers.
Paper, (for cigars) kilograms.	45, 509	29, 400	Great Britain, France, Cuba.
Anise seed do.	91, 764	19, 679	Algiers, Holland, France.
Macaroni do.	71, 059	10, 553	Cuba.
Salt tons.	44, 719	80, 073	Sweden, Russia, Germany.
Cattle head.	3, 229	55, 016	Algiers.
Oil, olive liters.	146, 823	36, 040	Cuba.
Sundries kilograms.	951, 744	96, 567	Algiers, Cuba, &c.
Total.....	-----	1, 475, 270	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Alicante for the year ending Sep'tember 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Brazil, British colonies, Egypt, France, and Germany.	1	474	24	5,783	25	6,257
	Great Britain.....	12	6,472	20	4,715	32	11,187
	Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey.	2	1,809	16	10,961	18	12,770
Danish.....	United States			1	568	1	568
	Denmark, Great Britain, Spain, and Sweden.			2	751	2	751
	United States			1	251	1	251
Dutch	British colonies, France, and Holland.	1	944	2	216	3	1,160
French	Algiers, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Spain.			14	1,533	14	1,533
Greek	France, Greece, Italy, Russia, Spain, and Turkey.			11	2,492	11	2,492
Italian	Algiers, Austria, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Spain.			12	3,103	12	3,103
Swedish and Norwegian.	United States						
	Great Britain, Spain, Sweden, and Norway.			10	3,926	10	3,926
United States....	United States						
	Great Britain						
	Italy			1	681	1	681
Spanish	Spain			2	1,588	2	1,588
	United States			4	1,577	4	1,577
	Algiers.....	42	5,344	62	2,505	104	7,849
	South America, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Portugal.	2	756	19	1,538	21	2,294
	Spanish colonies	1	460	16	2,328	17	2,788
	Spain, (coasting trade).....	282	72,156	775	32,201	1,057	104,357
Total.....		343	88,415	992	76,717	1,335	165,132
		CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Brazil, British colonies, Egypt, France, and Germany.	3	1,722	19	2,498	22	4,220
	Great Britain.....	2	1,789	24	14,208	26	15,997
	Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey.	9	4,582	19	5,812	28	10,394
Danish	United States						
	Denmark, Great Britain, Spain, and Sweden.			3	845	3	845
	United States						
Dutch	British colonies, France, and Holland.	1	944	2	216	3	1,160
French	Algiers, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Spain.			12	1,471	12	1,471
Greek.....	France, Greece, Italy, Russia, Spain, and Turkey.			10	2,216	10	2,216
Italian	Algiers, Austria, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Spain.			9	1,982	9	1,982
Swedish and Norwegian.	United States			2	661	2	661
	Great Britain, Spain, Sweden, and Norway.			9	3,475	9	3,475
	United States			1	347	1	347
United States....	Great Britain			1	1,208	1	1,208
	Italy			2	577	2	577
	Spain.....			1	380	1	380
Spanish	United States			2	1,362	2	1,362
	Algiers.....	38	4,596	44	2,130	82	6,726
	South America, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Portugal.	12	2,675	18	1,603	30	4,278
	Spanish colonies	2	920	9	1,231	11	2,151
	Spain, (coasting trade).....	268	68,347	822	35,293	1,090	103,640
Total.....		335	85,575	1,009	77,515	1,344	163,090

BARCELONA.

Imports of cotton into Barcelona for the year 1870.

Month.	New Orleans.	Mobile.	Charleston and Savannah.	Pernambuco, Bahia, and Maranon.*	Porto Rico, Cuba, and Cabello.	Smyna and Salonica.	Marsailles and Cette.	Liverpool and London.	India.	Various places.	Total.
January	3,246			2,435		3,991	2,099	617			12,388
February	8,145	2,691	2,725	9,398		4,328	2,686			446	30,419
March	8,646	1,111	802	4,441	2,007	1,503	3,220	207		247	22,184
April	5,882	1,199	1,263	3,009	2,311	4,046	1,086	149	2,080	616	21,693
May	8,881	276	1,444	1,610	1,852	2,390	4,253			65	21,771
June	3,100		209	3,558	1,369	2,988	864	134		76	12,298
July	1,907			6,299	714	627	1,542	40		105	11,294
August	428		600	1,403	2,121		441	528			5,521
September	193										
October			252	8,126	2,122		145			16	10,854
November											
December				3,494	3,101		1,392	350		310	8,647
Badalona							200				200
Tarragona			210	1,548	611						2,369
Total number of bales											159,578
Number of bales on hand January 1, 1870											24,000
											183,578
Number of bales on hand January 1, 1871											24,500
Total number of bales used or disposed of during the year 1870											159,078

* Allowance should be made for the fact that the bales of cotton which come from Pernambuco and other cities of South America do not average in size one-third of a United States bale.

Statement of the number of vessels of various nations entering the port of Barcelona during the year 1870.

Countries.	Number.	Men.	Tons.
America	12	132	5,288
Austria	6	75	2,456
Germany	43	445	12,565
Denmark	19	165	3,220
France	100	981	16,416
Greece	22	230	5,741
Holland	7	45	871
England	161	1,767	50,206
Italy	126	1,542	30,574
Norway	51	572	16,943
Portugal	3	30	417
Russia	32	387	10,346
Sweden	19	209	5,411
Belgium	4	80	2,538
Total	605	6,660	162,992

Arrivals of vessels of war in Barcelona in 1870.

	Number.	Men.	Cannon.
Spanish men-of-war	25	3,040	68
Men-of-war of other nations	13	1,531	81
Total	38	4,571	149

Statement of the number of Spanish vessels entering the port of Barcelona during the year 1870.

	Number.	Men.	Tons.
Spanish vessels from Cuba.....	294	3,598	54,701
Spanish vessels from foreign ports	530	8,520	101,499
Spanish vessels over 20 tons from the coast of Spain..	989	10,906	98,252
Spanish vessels less than 20 tons from the coast of Spain..	1,866	10,117	34,221
Foreign vessels with cargoes, (not Spanish)	577	6,454	159,654
Foreign vessels with ballast in transit, (not Spanish)..	28	206	3,338
Total	4,284	39,801	451,655

Comparative statement of shipping, in the port of Barcelona, from 1865 to 1869, inclusive.

Years.	Men-of-war.		Merchant-vessels.	
	Spanish.	Foreign.	Spanish.	Foreign.
1865	28	11	5,596	522
1866	72	7	5,022	508
1867	51	3	4,713	696
1868	66	7	4,768	882
1869	55	12	4,458	609

Statement of importations from the United States to Barcelona, Spain, from July 1, 1871, to October 1, 1871.

8,713 bales cotton	\$871,300 00
97,873 staves	19,574 60
17,893 barrels petroleum	268,395 00
1,827 barrels resin	21,924 00
150 cases Florida water	500 00
600 barrels cotton-seed oil	18,000 00
750 sticks timber	15,000 00
1 sewing-machine	100 00
499 barrels tallow	5,000 00
Total	1,219,793 60

H. RUGGLES.

CADIZ.

Statement showing the commerce at Cadiz for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Countries whence imported.
Butter.....barrels..	1, 262	England.
Beer.....do.....	748	Do.
Brandy.....butts..	6, 108	England, France, Germany, Canary Islands, and Cuba.
Beams.....	4, 071	Russia, Sweden, and Norway.
Coals.....kilograms..	43, 661, 891	England.
Cinnamon.....boxes..	970	Manila and England.
Cheese.....do.....	1, 498	England.
Codfish.....kilograms..	191, 698	Newfoundland.
Coffee.....sacks..	16, 534	England, Canary Islands, Cuba, and Manila.
Copper.....bars..	6, 381	England.
Cocoa.....sacks..	2, 179	Cuba.
Chick-pease.....kilograms..	315, 960	Morocco.
Deals.....	373, 798	Russia, Sweden, and Norway.
Indigo.....packages..	1, 330	England and Cuba.
Flour.....sacks..	1, 320	France.
Iron.....bundles..	62, 898	England.
Maize.....kilograms..	703, 414	Morocco.
Pepper.....sacks..	104	Manila.
Petroleum.....boxes..	9, 991	United States of America.
Do.....barrels..	9, 512	Do.
Railway-ties.....	59, 470	Portugal.
Steel.....bundles..	900	England.
Staves.....	3, 319, 959	United States of America.
Starch.....boxes..	2, 207	England.
Sugar.....do.....	44, 236	Cuba, Manila, and France.
Tobacco.....packages..	42, 401	Cuba, Manila, Canary Islands, Holland, and United States of America.
Do.....boxes..	857	Cuba.
Tea.....do.....	376	England and Manila.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Chick-pease.....sacks..	5, 317	Canary Islands and Cuba.
Flour.....do.....	11, 902	Cuba, Manila, and Canary Islands.
Figs.....boxes..	55, 945	River Plate, Canary Islands, and Holland.
Lead.....pigs..	65, 256	England.
Oil.....jars..	163, 170	River Plate, Mexico, Canary Islands, and Cuba.
Olives.....barrels..	130, 091	River Plate, Brazil, Mexico, Canary Islands, Manila, Germany, and England.
Do.....scoons..	2, 003	Canary Islands and Cuba.
Raisins.....boxes..	47, 306	River Plate, Brazil, Mexico, Canary Islands, and Cuba.
Rags.....bales..	1, 703	England.
Bones.....kilograms..	534, 980	Do.
Salt.....do.....	57, 054, 983	River Plate, England, Brazil, Cuba, Manila, Holland, Germany, France, Denmark, Italy, Sweden and Norway, and Russia.
Wine.....butts..	50, 612	England, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, United States of America, Portugal, Manila, Cuba, Canary Islands, Mexico, Brazil, and River Plate.
Do.....boxes..	23, 946	River Plate, Brazil, United States of America, Mexico, Canary Islands, Cuba, Manila, Germany, France, and England.
Vermicelli.....do.....	118, 098	River Plate, Mexico, Canary Islands, and Cuba.

Italian.....	Peru.....	5	1,447	2	842	2	11,918	842	13	4,198	22	7,615	1	721	1	721
French.....	Belgium.....	4	1,445	34	5,893	39	5,893	13,365	13	4,198	35	1,156	35	11,813	35	11,813
	England.....	3	1,154	23	3,045	27	3,045	7,338	8	2,835	6	2,345	6	1,156	6	1,156
	Spain.....	9	3,084	13	3,045	16	3,045	4,199	8	2,835	11	2,345	19	5,180	19	5,180
	Portugal.....	2	618			9		3,084	2	618			2	618	2	618
	Morocco.....					2		618			21	8,142	21	8,142	21	8,142
	River Plate.....										5	1,409	5	1,409	5	1,409
	Brazil.....										2	414	2	414	2	414
	Mexico.....										3	1,194	58	20,600	58	20,600
	England.....	58	18,888	6	975	64	975	19,863	55	19,406	2	1,296	116	25,207	116	25,207
	France.....	113	25,658	2	476	115	476	26,134	114	24,911	2	8,528	73	48,745	73	48,745
	Cuba.....	32	35,719	46	9,231	78	9,231	44,950	30	40,217	43	238	26	6,622	26	6,622
	Canary Islands.....	25	7,485	8	1,099	33	1,099	8,584	24	6,384	22	5,228	22	5,228	22	5,228
	River Plate.....			1	281	1	281	281			8	5,767	8	5,767	8	5,767
	Philippines.....			9	5,391	9	5,391	5,391								
	Morocco.....			1	212	1	212	212								
	Italy.....			2	170	2	170	170								
	Brazil.....			1	129	1	129	129			1	110	1	110	1	110
	United States of America.....			2	635	2	635	635								
United States.....	United States of America.....	34	14,101	34	14,101	34	14,101	14,101			28	12,570	28	12,570	28	12,570
	Portugal.....			5	1,749	5	1,749	1,749								
	Spain.....			2	768	2	768	768			13	4,258	13	4,258	13	4,258
	France.....			1	502	1	502	502								
	River Plate.....			1	277	1	277	277			1	502	1	502	1	502
	Germany.....			1	737	1	737	737								
	Italy.....															
	Cuba.....															
	Holland.....			5	800	5	800	800			2	807	2	807	2	807
	Italy.....										1	475	1	475	1	475
	France.....	3	1,759			3		1,759	5	3,290	7	1,451	12	4,741	12	4,741
	England.....	3	2,124			3		2,124	2	1,666			2	1,666	2	1,666
	River Plate.....			4	1,017	4	1,017	1,017								
	Germany.....															
	England.....			2	532	2	532	532			4	640	4	640	4	640
	River Plate.....			17	3,133	18	3,133	3,589	1	456	2	532	2	532	2	532
	Germany.....	1	456	7	1,320	7	1,320	1,320			8	1,104	9	1,560	9	1,560
	England.....															
	River Plate.....										7	1,855	7	1,855	7	1,855
	Brazil.....										4	659	4	659	4	659
	United States of America.....										1	393	1	393	1	393
Total.....		396	167,800	641	157,947	1,037	157,947	325,747	388	167,460	604	156,430	992	323,890	992	323,890

A. N. DUFFIE.

CORUNNA.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1870. (Received October 26.)

GALICIA—POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.*

Galicia, one of the most important provinces of Spain, is very appropriately called the Spanish Switzerland. With a climate healthy and temperate, its exuberant soil incloses very many elements of wealth, which, as has been the case for ages, still lie dormant, and therefore useless to man.

It is rich in interesting relics of antiquity, as well as in mineral and rural advantages. Its coast has an extension of three hundred miles, with some of the finest harbors in the world. Wheat, rye, Indian corn, and potatoes are the principal articles under cultivation, the annual yield of which may be calculated at 35,000 bushels of wheat, 48,000 of rye, 70,000 of corn, and 75,000 quintals of potatoes. The implements, however, used now in tilling the land are exactly of the same kind as those employed two hundred years ago. Everything is done by hard manual labor.

Galicia, notwithstanding its natural advantages, is, nevertheless, a very poor country. The "foro," a sort of land-impost created some eight or nine centuries ago, continues to be paid annually by the present owners to the descendants of the former proprietors of the land. The importance of this tribute is such that it sometimes absorbs the total productions of the soil; thus it is that two-thirds of it has never been cultivated.

Since January, 1869, to date, the government has sold about \$2,000,000 worth of public lands, which shows an increase of 20 per cent. over the sales effected in previous years.

The Galicians are taxed by government on almost everything they possess in the way of property, labor, food, and raiment, to the sum of \$11,000,000 per year.

Some 140,000 emigrants have, within a few years, left for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Havana, and from 4,000 to 5,000 more, bound for the same ports, sail yearly from Corunna. The agents at this port are always willing to offer them passage, to be paid in small installments. Repeated applications have been addressed to this consulate regarding the emigration to the United States. The applicants are generally all handsome and remarkably healthy young men, used from their infancy to farming and field-labor, as well as to mechanical pursuits, and are withal of an excellent moral conduct and pleasant disposition; but, as they are too poor to pay for their passage, I could offer no inducements to them. It is, however, in my judgment, a proper subject for the serious consideration of the American immigration societies.

The favorable weather which prevailed during the last summer caused grain crops to be classed as good compared with those of the previous year, both as regards quality and quantity. The great stagnation which prevailed in business generally—the want of money—added to the absence of demands for exportation, caused a dullness in respect of these articles. Potato crops having been rather good, prices were low in consequence. The prices of the several sorts of corns and grain, potatoes and wine, during the four quarters of last year ranged as follows:

* See Table 1.

Articles.	March.	June.	September.	December.
Wheat, soft.....bushel..	\$1 63 to \$1 75	\$1 40 to \$1 80	\$1 55 to \$1 62	\$1 58 to \$1 65
Indian corn.....do....	1 19 to 1 25	1 15 to 1 20	1 18 to 1 25	1 20 to 1 30
Rye.....do....	1 10 to 1 15	1 15 to 1 20	1 12 to 1 17	1 10 to 1 18
Barley.....do....	1 20 to 1 30	1 25 to 1 33	1 23 to 1 27	1 30 to 1 35
Potatoes.....quintals..	1 16 to 1 25	1 22 to 1 24	1 20 to 1 25	1 16 to 1 20
Wine.....cask of 120 gallons..	24 27 to 22 25	23 26 to 25 28	26 27 to 24 28	27 29 to 25 28

TRADE AND COMMERCE.*

When the public affairs of a country are in an unsettled state, it is morally impossible that trade and commerce can flourish. So it is with Spain. This country, financially viewed, is now in no better, and perhaps worse, condition than has been the case for many years past. Its estimate of public expenditures is higher by many millions than its income. Under these circumstances, the frequent issue of government stock, paying a very high interest, must necessarily injure the national credit; and, as capital is thereby withdrawn from circulation, trade and commerce have to suffer accordingly.

When the revolution took place in 1868, the people were not properly prepared to appreciate the importance of that event, and could not therefore profit much by the advantages of that change. Thus it is, that as yet no material improvement is observed in the prosperity and general welfare of the country; indeed, public funds, during the last three years, have rather suffered depreciation than otherwise.

A number of leading men, whose intentions for the good of their country are doubtless sincere, earnestly strive now to carry out their patriotic object, but the obstacles they meet in their way are hard to overcome, and probably they will ere long be forced to desist. The decrees, nevertheless, recently published with reference to freedom in public instruction and religious matters, as well as to allowing provincial legislatures and municipalities free scope of action on such points as are directly connected with public affairs in their districts, may in due time be productive of much good. Other liberal measures have also been adopted, the effects of which may be very beneficial. Galicia is suffering in a very high degree from the results of the present condition of things.

At Corunna the falling off in business is partially due to other causes besides those already cited. Merchants and bankers were never here what business men should be. They are wanting in energy and are often afraid to enter into transactions of any importance. Landed proprietors, too, reside generally abroad, instead of assisting in the development of the abundant elements of wealth which this country incloses; and, finally, the maritime and civil laws are not always administered in a very efficient manner. It will probably continue so until the public roads, intended to unite Galicia with the rest of Spain, are terminated.

There are in Galicia several rich mines of quicksilver, lead, and iron, successfully worked by Englishmen; also a few tanning, linen, flour, glass, timber, and coarse paper factories, in which manual labor and water-power are generally used. Machinery is not yet much known here.

The exchange business between this port and other commercial cities of Spain, Cuba, France, and England annually reaches some millions of dollars. It is, however, insignificant with other places.

* See Tables 6 and 7.

There are about fifty small British steam and sailing vessels employed in the cattle-trade between this port and England. Fine bullocks costing from \$75 to \$100, and from \$400 to \$500 a head, and weighing on an average 1,000 pounds each, are exported every week. The value of cattle purchased in Galicia for exportation since January, 1869, to date, amounts to some \$3,000,000. The same vessels export annually about \$1,000,000 worth of eggs.

Twenty are Spanish vessels, of about 700 tons each, engaged in carrying emigrants to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Venezuela, and Havana, returning with cargoes of hides, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and sundries.

Three or four steamers employed in the coasting trade touch at this port daily. Few American vessels arrive at Corunna, only three or four each year, laden with tobacco for the Spanish government, staves, and petroleum. They generally leave in ballast for Cadiz, Bordeaux, or England.

At Vigo, only such vessels as are obliged to go to the Lazaretto, touch there, say five or six, which are the same American ships that afterward proceed to Corunna and Ferrol. Occasionally a war-vessel visits those ports.

Common laborers in this country earn from 30 to 50 cents a day, without either board or lodging, and carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths, and other mechanics, from 40 to 75 cents. The working hours are fourteen in summer-time and ten in winter.

The importations at this port during the last year amount to \$2,492,814.70, and the exportations to \$2,654,655.55, which shows a diminution of \$97,000 on the importations and an increase of \$32,000 on the exportations of the previous year.

The following are the prices on the wharf of the several articles herein specified :

Articles.	March.	June.	September.	December.
Flour, (first class).....cwt..	\$3 69 to \$3 88	\$3 56 to \$3 72	\$3 57 to \$3 72	\$3 75 to \$3 96
Valencia rice.....do....	4 76 to 4 85	4 82 to 4 97	4 76 to 4 82	4 85 to 4 93
Beans .....bushel..	1 26 to 1 36	1 19 to 1 25	1 32 to 1 48	1 23 to 1 33
White sugar.....cwt..	10 77 to 11 65	10 48 to 11 25	12 76 to 13 83	11 32 to 12 56
Brown sugar.....do....	8 54 to 9 47	8 76 to 10 34	9 52 to 10 76	8 54 to 9 76
Coffee .....do....	13 59 to 15 53	12 38 to 14 42	14 64 to 16 72	12 71 to 14 94
Tea .....pound..	1 45 to 1 55	1 36 to 1 48	1 47 to 1 52	1 43 to 1 57
Cod-fish.....cwt..	8 73 to 8 00	8 32 to 8 25	8 54 to 8 46	8 92 to 8 55
Seville oil.....do....	11 72 to 13 62	12 75 to 14 32	10 15 to 12 45	12 56 to 14 75
Cocoa, (Caracas).....bushel..	30 04 to 60 10	34 72 to 69 45	30 22 to 65 36	28 54 to 56 85
Cocoa, (Guayaquil).....do....	23 49 to 26 15	22 55 to 25 62	23 35 to 26 59	24 36 to 27 72
White brandy, (anise)...120 gallons..	43 64 to 44 66	42 25 to 43 52	43 75 to 44 66	44 21 to 45 55
Brown brandy, (caña)...125 gallons..	45 60 to 47 57	44 35 to 46 25	43 86 to 45 74	45 60 to 47 57
Holland gin .....do....	62 12 to 67 96	61 32 to 66 28	62 15 to 67 42	64 76 to 69 83
Hamburg spirits .....do....	81 55 to 83 49	81 25 to 83 57	78 46 to 83 52	82 25 to 84 72
Hides, Buenos Ayres.....pound..	25 to 28	23 to 27	32 to 35	22 to 25

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

London, at sixty days' date, from 48½ to 50¾ pence on a dollar.

Paris, at eight days' sight, from 4¾ to 5¼ francs on a dollar.

Madrid, at six days' sight, ½ per cent. discount.

Barcelona, at six days' sight, 1 per cent. discount.

Cadiz, at six days' sight, 1 per cent. discount.

Valencia, at six days' sight, 1½ per cent. discount.

Alicante, at six days' sight, 2 per cent. discount.

Malaga, at six days' sight, 2 per cent. discount.

Santander, at six days' sight, ½ per cent. discount.

No quotations on Hamburg, Amsterdam, or New York.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The railway from this town to Ponferrada, a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles, for the construction of which the Spanish government granted the concession in 1864, is not yet finished. It is intended to join the branch line from Ponferrada to Leon and Palencia, and thence the main northern trunk at Valladolid. At present only about twenty miles of the whole distance are in a running condition. The rest of it progresses very slowly, and bids fair to continue in nearly the same condition for many years.

The sea-wall begun in 1862 at this port, embracing the whole front of the new town, a distance of 1,973 feet, is now completed; and the portion of what was beach, after being filled up with earth, has been converted into public gardens. A solid stone and iron wharf of 1,076 feet in length, has also been constructed, and two others of the same class will soon be terminated.

A dock intended to protect small vessels from the effects of the south-westerly winds is under construction. The money spent in those works amounted to \$400,000. An equal sum has besides been set apart for the improvement of other ports in this district.

Of late years several fine public edifices have been erected. A fine building for the accommodation of 3,500 soldiers lately built, cost \$150,000, and \$125,000 more have been recently spent in a military hospital. Since 1868, several handsome private buildings have been erected at a cost of nearly a million of dollars.

The total number of light-houses on the Spanish coasts is 182. Of these, 164 are already in use; the others have not yet been finished. On the Galician coast, there are now 25 doing service, and 10 more under construction.

On Fort San Anton, situated at the entrance of this harbor, a fourth-class fixed white light has been placed, which can easily be distinguished at the distance of twelve miles. A light of the same class has also been located at the "Rua Island" in Pontevedra: situation of this light, latitude $42^{\circ} 32' 50''$ north; longitude $2^{\circ} 44' 10''$ west meridian of San Fernando.

Canals for irrigation and drinking purposes, do not exist in this district, and only three of some importance in the rest of Spain; namely, the canal of Lozoya in the province of New Castile, the one known as the "Imperial Canal of Aragon," which begins in the mountains of Santander; and finally that of "Urgel" in the province of Gerona. The profits derived from these sources have been thus far considerably less than the expenditures.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

A pamphlet denominated "Principal duties of captains and masters of vessels coming from foreign countries to Spanish ports, and the penalties for the non-observance thereof, according to the dispositions of the "ordenanzas generales de la renta de aduanas," approved on July 15, 1870," has been published by the director-general of customs.

The tariff of pilotage at this port, according to royal order of October 7, 1863, is as follows:

Pilotage dues.

	50 to 100 tons.	101 to 200 tons.	201 to 300 tons.	Over 300 tons.
From outside the shoals to the anchorage ground reals of vellon..	120	140	170	200
From light-house and Marola.....do.....	90	110	140	170
From Cape Pradeira, or Seijo Blanco...do.....	60	70	85	100

For shifting berth in the port, 40 reals, and if done without a pilot, or previous permission, a fine of 40 reals. Steam-vessels of 200 upward, pay the same pilotage duties as those assigned to vessels of 101 to 200 tons.

Every vessel of 80 tons burden upwards, is obliged to take a pilot on entering and leaving the harbor.

The tonnage duties paid by vessels arriving at this port are as follows: From any American port, 50 cents for every metrical ton, and 25 cents each passenger. Those coming from other foreign ports, 25 cents per ton, and 15 cents each passenger. Vessels employed in the coasting trade pay 15 cents per ton, and ten cents each passenger. On discharging cargo an additional port duty of 25 per cent. is levied.

Two were the foreign ships purchased by Spanish merchants at this port during the last year, namely, two English barks which registered 650 tons each.

Foreign vessels purchased for the Spanish merchant navy pay the following duties in the act of changing flag: Vessels of 100 metrical tons, \$6.50 per ton. Of 101 to 300, \$5 ditto. From 300 upwards \$2.50. Iron vessels of all sizes, each \$2.50 per ton.

ANTHONY G. FUERTES.

TABLE 1.—*Extension of territory and number of inhabitants of the four provinces of Galicia.*

Province.	Square miles.	Population.
Corunna	828	600,000
Pontevedra	428	500,000
Lugo	1,372	500,000
Orense.....	768	400,000
Total	3,396	2,000,000

Number of inhabitants in the four capitals of Galicia.

Corunna	40,000
Pontevedra.....	12,000
Lugo	22,000
Orense.....	11,000
Total.....	85,000

TABLE 2.—*American vessels at the Port of Corunna in the years 1869 1870, 1871.*

ENTERED.	
Total number of vessels with cargoes	12
Total tonnage with cargoes.....	5,281
Total number of crews	128
Total value of cargoes.....	\$264,078 80
CLEARED.	
Total number of vessels in ballast.....	12
Total tonnage in ballast.....	5,281
Total number of crews.....	128

TABLE 3.—*American and foreign ships at the port of Corunna in the year 1871.*

Nationality of vessels.	ENTERED.						Invoice value of cargoes.	CLEARED.												
	With cargoes.			In ballast.				Total.			With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Invoice value of cargoes.
United States.....	3	1,270	30	3	1,270	30	3	1,270	30	3	1,270	30	3	1,270	30	3	1,270	30	.....	.....
British.....	31	6,780	237	673	61,888	4,157	591	46,908	2,955	80	14,840	1,189	671	61,148	4,144	671	61,148	4,144	2,282,426 85	.....
Spanish.....	70	13,720	630	74	14,440	704	11	2,470	140	6	1,730	97	17	4,200	237	17	4,200	237	172,229 00	.....
Norwegian.....	3	730	31	3	730	31	.....	.....	.....	3	730	31	3	730	31	3	730	31	.....	.....
French.....	28	9,520	336	28	9,520	336	12	4,080	144	8	2,720	98	20	6,800	242	20	6,800	242	199,999 70	.....
Total.....	135	32,020	1,264	781	87,248	5,258	614	53,458	3,239	100	21,290	1,445	714	74,148	4,684	714	74,148	4,684	2,654,655 55	.....

TABLE 4.—Return of foreign shipping engaged in the direct and indirect trade at the port of Corunna, in the year 1871.

	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
Nationality of vessels.	Direct trade.		Indirect or carrying.		Total.		Direct trade.		Indirect or carrying.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British.....	652	55,958	.....	.....	652	55,958	671	61,148	.....	.....	671	61,148
Spanish.....	74	14,440	.....	.....	74	14,440	17	4,200	.....	.....	17	4,200
Norwegian.....	3	730	.....	.....	3	730	3	730	.....	.....	3	730
French	23	7,820	2	680	25	8,500	18	6,120	2	680	20	6,800
Total	752	78,948	2	680	754	79,628	709	72,198	2	680	711	72,878

TABLE 5.—Shipping of each nation employed in the coasting trade at the port of Corunna, in the year 1871.

	Entered.		Cleared.
Spanish vessels.....	644	Spanish vessels.....	610
Tons.....	54, 111	Tons.....	47, 446
Crews.....	7, 001	Crews.....	6, 418

TABLE 6.—Statement showing the imports at the port of

Articles.	Foreign weights or measures.	From the United States of America.		From Great Britain.		From France.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Ale	Hectoliter			348	Reals. 104,400		Reals.
Bags, carpet	Number					82	3,772
Bags, traveling	do			397	16,010	246	9,380
Bead-glass	Kilograms					126	1,260
Bell-metal, worked	do			180	3,600	69	1,380
Bell-metal, rough	do					65,220	652,210
Books, not printed	do			20	600	360	10,800
Books, printed	do					686	19,440
Boxes, cardboard	Dozen			20	240	140	1,960
Boxes, work	Number					100	4,000
Boxes, for sweetmeats	do			442	4,420	13,140	131,400
Brandy, common	Liters			6,779	20,337	3,683	15,049
Bricks, fire	Number			1,200	937		
Brushes, clothes	Dozen					160	9,600
Brushes, paint	Kilograms					244	640
Brushes, tooth	Dozen					254	5,080
Buttons, plain, iron, and brass	Kilograms			288	5,760	1,190	23,800
Buttons, mother of pearl	do					520	31,200
Caps, percussion	do					246	11,562
Carpets	do			11,434	43,020		
Carriages	Number					2	28,000
Cases, dressing	do			19	950	85	5,100
Cheese, Dutch	Kilograms			4,660	40,212	5,752	51,768
Cheese, other kinds	do			296	3,256	1,002	11,022
Chemical productions	do			92,776	178,709	61,735	194,022
Cigar cases	Number			60	240	6,090	24,360
Cinnamon	Kilograms			3,492	222,220		
Clay, refracting	do			20,950	41,900	61,750	123,500
Clay, glazed	do					249,000	249,000
Clocks	Number					464	74,240
Clothes made	do			59	3,700	2,824	24,493
Coats	Kilograms			3,233,790	406,891		
Cocoa	do			75,900	705,870		
Codfish	do						
Coffee	do						
Coke	do			162,400	5,510		
Copper, wrought	do			166	1,660	180	1,800
Copper nails	do			148	1,480	232	2,320
Cotton, spun	do					146	4,220
Counterpanes, cotton	do			618	24,720	15	600
Deals and planks	Metro cubico						
Enemas	Number					224	3,584
Essence of anise-seed	Kilograms					342	20,250
Engines, steam	Number			4	222,000	1	40,000
Engines, other kinds	do			11	10,450	51	46,600
Eyelets	Kilograms					126	5,000
Felt	do			939	18,780		
Flowers, artificial	do					15	4,500
Furniture	Number			17	4,500	14,446	69,690
Fuller's earth	Kilograms					7,910	23,730
Gin	Liters			1,127	7,903	1,348	9,436
Glasses, looking	Dozen					2,300	13,800
Glasses, pier	Kilograms			42	840	1,320	26,400
Glass, flint	do			78	1,248	4,578	73,248
Glass, common	do			96	188	1,801	14,408
Glass, window-panes	do					864	13,824
Glue, common	do					920	4,600
Gutta-percha	do			52	1,040	176	3,520
Handles, umbrella	Dozen					132	1,584
Hats, felt	Number					1,740	52,200
Hemp, dressed	Kilograms					5,022	40,176
Hides, raw and dressed	do					7,960	55,040
Ink, writing	do			132	1,684	160	1,600
Ink, printing	do					384	2,304
Instruments, barometer	Number			2	500	129	12,900
Instruments, thermometer	do					124	2,480
Instruments, mathematical	do					113	452
Instruments, musical	do					2	10,000
Iron, bar	Kilograms			6,974	13,968	3,363	6,726
Iron wire	do			62,438	249,752	65,824	227,396
Iron, pig	do			33,650	33,650		
Iron, patent kitcheners	do			387	1,161		

Corunna during the year ending September 30, 1871.

From Norway.		From South America.		From Spanish colonies.		Totals.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	American weights or measures.	Amount.
					<i>Reals.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
						7,856 gallons	5,220 00
						82	188 60
						643	1,269 50
						2 cwt. 54 lbs.	63 00
						4 cwt. 101 lbs.	249 00
						64 tons 5 cwt. 13 lbs.	32,610 50
						7 cwt. 54 lbs.	570 00
						13 cwt. 57 lbs.	972 00
						160 dozen	110 00
						100	200 00
						13,582	6,791 00
				688,460	1,032,690	153,762 gallons	53,403 80
						1,200	46 85
						160 dozen	480 00
						4 cwt. 90 lbs.	32 00
						254 dozen	254 00
						1 ton 9 cwt. 13 lbs.	1,478 00
						10 cwt. 27 lbs.	1,560 00
						4 cwt. 94 lbs.	578 10
						11 tons 5 cwt. 23 lbs.	2,151 00
						2	1,400 00
						104	302 50
						10 tons 5 cwt. 18 lbs.	4,599 00
						1 ton 1 cwt. 71 lbs.	713 90
						152 tons 4 cwt. 61 lbs.	18,636 55
						6,150	1,230 00
						3 tons 8 cwt. 90 lbs.	11,111 00
						81 tons 14 cwt. 31 lbs.	8,270 00
						245 tons 6 cwt. 42 lbs.	12,450 00
						464	3,712 00
						2,883	1,409 65
						3,186 tons	20,344 55
				15,416	215,824	165 tons 8 cwt. 32 lbs.	81,694 40
211,300	929,720	76,580	712,194			208 tons 3 cwt. 61 lbs.	46,486 00
				45,400	363,200	44 tons 16 cwt. 40 lbs.	18,160 00
						160 tons	275 50
						6 cwt. 91 lbs.	173 00
						7 cwt. 54 lbs.	190 00
						2 cwt. 98 lbs.	211 00
						12 cwt. 52 lbs.	1,266 00
1,523	152,300					53,787 cubic feet.	7,615 00
						224	179 20
						6 cwt. 82 lbs.	1,012 50
						5	13,100 00
						62	2,852 50
						2 cwt. 54 lbs.	250 00
						18 cwt. 55 lbs.	939 00
						33 lbs.	225 00
						14,463	3,709 50
						7 tons 15 cwt. 95 lbs.	1,186 50
						2 tons 8 cwt. 85 lbs.	866 95
						2,300 dozen	690 00
						1 ton 6 cwt.	1,362 00
						4 tons 11 cwt. 82 lbs.	3,724 80
						4 tons 17 cwt. 41 lbs.	729 80
						17 cwt. 1 lb.	691 20
						18 cwt. 13 lbs.	230 00
						4 cwt. 55 lbs.	228 00
						132 dozen	149 20
						1,740	2,610 00
						4 tons 18 cwt. 106 lbs.	2,008 80
		870,760	6,095,320			875 tons 11 cwt. 80 lbs.	307,518 00
						3 cwt. 16 lbs.	164 20
						17 cwt. 63 lbs.	115 20
						131	670 00
						124	124 00
						113	22 60
						2	500 00
						10 tons 3 cwt. 75 lbs.	1,034 70
						126 tons 7 cwt. 36 lbs.	23,857 40
						33 tons 3 cwt. 6 lbs.	1,682 50
						7 cwt. 69 lbs.	58 05

TABLE 6.—Statement showing the imports

Articles.	Foreign weights or measures.	From the United States of America.		From Great Britain.		From France.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			<i>Reals.</i>		<i>Reals.</i>		<i>Reals.</i>
Iron, sheet	Kilograms ..			2,508	3,712	3,086	4,130
Iron tubes	do			1,204	2,709		
Iron, hoop	do			22,130	47,790	434	976
Iron, forged	do			3,583	35,830	1,416	14,160
Iron locks	do			3,994	79,880	3,485	69,600
Iron kitchen-utensils ..	do			3,143	31,430		
Iron nails	do			10,120	20,240	8,880	17,760
Iron screws	do			2,136	32,040		
Iron cables or chains ..	do			14,676	58,704		
Iron, cast	do			6,364	82,732	3,866	46,392
Iron flat-irons	do			6,716	47,012	8,455	59,115
Iron spoons and forks ..	do			40	1,000	1,056	26,400
Knives, common	Dozen			836	30,096	88	3,168
Knives, with metal handles	do			50	2,500	44	2,200
Lamps	Number			271	4,065	889	8,890
Lampblack	Kilograms ..			371	1,448	215	860
Lanterns, tin	Number			6	180	186	5,580
Latten-wire	Kilograms ..			200	2,800	380	5,320
Latten, sheet	do			4,694	46,940	202	2,020
Latten hardware	do			5,319	159,570	2,189	65,670
Latten gilt hardware ..	do			400	20,000	570	28,500
Latten tubes	do					68	10,000
Liquors	Liters					1,698	26,168
Leather, patent	Kilograms ..					92	6,440
Machinery, pieces of ..	Number			431	99,900	41	22,580
Measures, numbered ..	Dozen			14	210	78	1,170
Mahogany	Kilograms ..						
Needles, sewing	do			40	6,000	490	112,700
Needles, cases and thimbles	do					676	13,600
Oil, linseed	do			1,709	8,217		
Oil, medicinal	do					172	1,720
Oil, fish	do					5,225	33,900
Oil-cloth	do			588	5,880	420	4,200
Oilskins	do			2,420	48,400	634	12,680
Ornaments, sets of ..	do					109	21,800
Paints, prepared	do			4,530	27,180		
Paper, letter	do			223	5,352	11,122	222,440
Paperhangings	do			197	1,182	7,410	44,460
Pasteboard	do			770	4,620	2,298	13,788
Pens, steel	do			73	4,380	153	9,180
Penholders	Hundreds ..					148	1,480
Pencils, lead	Kilograms ..					156	3,120
Petticoats, steel	Number			364	7,920	355	10,650
Petroleum	Kilograms ..	172,330	258,280				
Perfumery	do			571	17,130	2,288	68,640
Pins	do			50	1,200	906	12,000
Pins, ornamental glass ..	do					70	1,000
Pitch	do					28,220	42,420
Prints, colored	do					168	8,400
Powder-horns	Number					140	840
Razors and pocket-knives	Dozen			433	14,676	4,001	120,636
Rigging	Kilograms ..					500	1,000
Saws	do			1,370	16,440		
Sausages	do					530	12,720
Scissors	Dozen			20	600	758	22,740
Skins, dressed	Kilograms ..					130	9,100
Specie	Reals				3,000,000		
Standishes, glass	Number			158	7,900	225	11,250
Steel elastics	Kilograms ..					2,454	34,356
Steel strike-lights	Dozen					135	1,350
Sugar	Kilograms ..					3,518	20,000
Sweetmeats	do			1,038	10,380	3,770	44,720
Tar	do					30,150	39,195
Tea	do			436	11,336	486	12,636
Textures, water-proof ..	do			283	28,300	45	4,500
Textures, thread	do			7,228	505,960	778	54,460
Textures, woolen	do			11,350	998,000	19,140	1,922,600
Textures, silk	do			804	80,400	1,050	840,000
Texture, pure cotton ..	do			4,115	329,200	14,744	1,179,520
Texture, cotton and silk	Sq. meters ..					3,496	104,880

at the port of Corunna &c.—Continued.

From Norway.		From South America.		From Spanish colonies.		Totals.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	American weights or measures.	Amount.
	<i>Reals.</i>		<i>Reals.</i>		<i>Reals.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
						5 tons 10 cwt. 24 lbs..	392 10
						1 ton 3 cwt. 81 lbs....	135 45
						22 tons 4 cwt. 68 lbs..	2,438 30
						4 tons 18 cwt. 55 lbs..	2,499 50
						7 tons 7 cwt. 41 lbs...	7,474 00
							1,571 50
						18 tons 1 cwt. 49 lbs..	1,900 00
						2 tons 2 cwt. 9 lbs....	1,602 00
						14 tons 9 cwt. 19 lbs..	2,935 20
						10 tons 1 cwt. 64 lbs..	6,456 20
						14 tons 8 cwt. 103 lbs.	5,306 35
						1 ton 1 cwt. 66 lbs....	1,370 00
						924 dozens.....	1,663 20
						94 dozens.....	235 00
						1160.....	647 75
						11 cwt. 60 lbs.....	115 40
						192.....	288 00
						11 cwt. 47 lbs.....	406 00
						4 tons 16 cwt. 52 lbs..	2,448 00
						7 tons 7 cwt. 105 lbs..	11,262 00
						19 cwt. 11 lbs.....	2,425 00
						1 cwt. 38 lbs.....	500 00
						373 gallons.....	1,308 40
						1 cwt. 90 lbs.....	322 00
						472.....	6,124 00
						92 dozens.....	69 00
				2,622	5,244	2 tons 11 cwt. 74 lbs..	262 20
						10 cwt. 49 lbs.....	5,935 00
						13 cwt. 35 lbs.....	680 00
						1 ton 13 cwt. 74 lbs...	410 85
						3 cwt. 43 lbs.....	86 00
						5 tons 2 cwt. 106 lbs..	1,695 00
						19 cwt. 95 lbs.....	504 00
						3 tons 19 lbs.....	3,054 00
						2 cwt. 16 lbs.....	1,090 00
						4 tons 9 cwt. 28 lbs...	1,359 00
						11 tons 3 cwt. 61 lbs..	11,389 60
						7 tons 9 cwt. 99 lbs...	2,282 10
						3 tons 50 lbs.....	920 40
						4 cwt. 30 lbs.....	678 00
						148.....	74 00
						3 cwt. 108 lbs.....	156 00
						619.....	928 50
						28 tons 5 cwt. 101 lbs.	12,914 00
						2 tons 16 cwt. 80 lbs..	4,288 50
						18 cwt. 92 lbs.....	660 00
						1 cwt. 42 lbs.....	50 00
						27 tons 17 cwt. 15 lbs.	2,121 00
						3 cwt. 31 lbs.....	420 00
						140.....	42 00
						4,434 dozens.....	6,765 60
						9 cwt. 94 lbs.....	50 00
						1 ton 7 cwt.....	822 00
						10 cwt. 49 lbs.....	636 00
						778 dozens.....	1,167 00
						2 cwt. 62 lbs.....	455 00
						Dollars.....	150,000 00
						383.....	957 50
						2 tons 8 cwt. 39 lbs...	1,717 80
						135 dozens.....	67 50
				1,090,800	3,270,000	1,078 tons 2 cwt. 102 lbs	164,500 00
						4 tons 14 cwt. 82 lbs..	2,755 00
						23 tons 13 cwt. 110 lbs.	1,959 75
						9 cwt. 25 lbs.....	1,198 60
						6 cwt. 57 lbs.....	1,640 00
						7 tons 17 cwt. 83 lbs..	28,021 00
						30 tons 40 lbs.....	146,030 00
						1 ton 16 cwt. 58 lbs...	46,020 00
						18 tons 11 cwt. 67 lbs.	75,436 00
						Square yards.....	5,244 00

TABLE 6.—Statement showing the imports

Articles.	Foreign weights or measures.	From the United States of America.		From Great Britain.		From France.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			<i>Reals.</i>		<i>Reals.</i>		<i>Reals.</i>
Textures, silk and woolen....	Kilograms ..			922	82,980	1,037	103,700
Textures, spun, cotton, and twisted.....	do					145	10,100
Tin, bar.....	do			30,031	120,124	4,112	49,394
Tin, varnished	do			406	12,180	169	5,070
Tin trays.....	do			132	2,640	216	4,320
Tin fancy articles.....	do			110	4,400		
Tobacco, leaf.....	do	837,936	16,758,714				
Tobacco, cigars.....	do						
Tobacco, cigarettes.....	do						
Tobacco, snuff.....	do						
Tools, common.....	do			5,270	63,240	1,068	12,876
Tools, fine.....	do			1,693	45,711	1,824	49,248
Toys.....	do					2,498	99,920
Trusses.....	Number ..					608	6,080
Types, printing.....	Kilograms ..					578	1,156
Umbrellas, silk.....	Number ..					1,398	111,800
Umbrellas, cotton.....	do					356	7,120
Vessels, iron.....	do			1	200,000		
Watches, gold.....	do					60	48,000
Watches, silver.....	do					300	60,000
Ware, stone.....	Kilograms ..			500	1,000	17	34
Ware, china.....	do			25	500	3,170	63,400
Ware, gilt.....	do					230	6,900
Wax, sealing.....	do			34	510	50	750
Whalebone.....	do					450	27,000
Wicks, lamp.....	do					139	4,170
Wine, common.....	Liters ..					3,572	10,710
Wine, bottled.....	Number ..					1,337	26,740
Wine, champagne.....	do					6,370	159,250
Wine, half bottles.....	do					3,150	31,500
Wools, dyed.....	Kilograms ..			30	900	378	11,940
Wool, raw.....	do						
Yarns.....	do			91,810	1,068,960	4,745	75,920
Zinc, sheet.....	do			20	200	148	1,480
Total.....			17,016,994		9,959,092		9,002,784

at the port of Corunna, &c.—Continued.

From Norway.		From South America.		From Spanish colonies.		Totals.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	American weights or measures.	Amounts.
	<i>Reals.</i>		<i>Reals.</i>		<i>Reals.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
.....		.....		.....		1 ton 18 cwt. 66 lbs. . . .	9, 334 00
.....		.....		.....		2 cwt. 95 lbs.	505 00
.....		.....		.....		33 tons 12 cwt. 85 lbs. . . .	8, 475 90
.....		.....		.....		11 cwt. 36 lbs.	862 50
.....		.....		.....		6 cwt. 95 lbs.	348 00
.....		.....		.....		2 cwt. 18 lbs.	220 00
.....		.....		.....		825 tons 11 cwt. 55 lbs. . . .	837, 935 70
.....		.....		4, 471	1, 058, 642	4 tons 6 cwt. 102 lbs. . . .	52, 932 10
.....		.....		320	9, 600	6 cwt. 33 lbs.	480 00
.....		.....		23	920	50 lbs.	46 00
.....		.....		.....		6 tons 4 cwt. 99 lbs. . . .	3, 805 80
.....		.....		.....		3 tons 9 cwt. 33 lbs. . . .	4, 747 95
.....		.....		.....		2 tons 9 cwt. 24 lbs. . . .	4, 996 00
.....		.....		.....		608	304 00
.....		.....		.....		11 cwt. 44 lbs.	57 80
.....		.....		.....		1, 398	5, 590 00
.....		.....		.....		356	356 00
.....		.....		.....		1	1, 000 00
.....		.....		.....		60	2, 400 00
.....		.....		.....		300	3, 000 00
.....		.....		.....		10 cwt. 20 lbs.	51 70
.....		.....		.....		3 tons 2 cwt. 106 lbs. . . .	3, 195 00
.....		.....		.....		4 cwt. 59 lbs.	345 00
.....		.....		.....		1 cwt. 73 lbs.	63 00
.....		.....		.....		8 cwt. 96 lbs.	1, 350 00
.....		.....		.....		2 cwt. 82 lbs.	208 50
.....		.....		.....		785 gallons	535 50
.....		.....		.....		1,337	1, 337 00
.....		.....		.....		6,370	7, 962 50
.....		.....		.....		3,150	1, 575 00
.....		.....		.....		7 cwt. 4 lbs.	642 00
.....		6, 074	30, 370	.....		5 tons 19 cwt. 31 lbs. . . .	1, 518 50
.....		.....		.....		95 tons 2 cwt. 62 lbs. . . .	57, 244 00
.....		.....		.....		3 cwt. 34 lbs.	84 00
.....	1, 082, 020	.....	6, 837, 884	.....	5, 956, 120	.....	2, 492, 814 70

TABLE 7.—Exports at the port of Corunna during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Foreign weights or measures.	To Great Britain.		To France.		To South America.		To Spanish colonies.		Totals.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities in American weights or measures.	Value.
Baskets, wooden	Dozen	.....	Reals.	.....	Reals.	.....	Reals.	449	5,388	449 dozen	\$269 40
Beans	Kilograms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,120	33,120	32 tons 12 cwt. 78 lbs.	1,656 00
Biscuit	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	3,600	57,880	115,760	58 tons 15 cwt. 107 lbs.	5,968 00
Chocolate	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,220	486,420	61,900	670,900	104 tons 11 cwt. 13 lbs.	57,866 00
Eggs	Dozen	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000,000 dozen	1,000,000 00
Figures, clay	Kilograms	10,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 tons 17 cwt. 4 lbs.	1,500 00
Fish, salted	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,070	6,070	53,710	53,710	58 tons 17 cwt. 103 lbs.	2,989 00
Flour	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443,380	886,760	436 tons 16 cwt. 61 lbs.	44,338 00
Garlic	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 tons 10 cwt. 37 lbs.	280 00
Hams	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,840	89,040	14 tons 12 cwt. 45 lbs.	4,452 00
Maize	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,410	47,205	93 tons 33 lbs.	2,360 25
Meats, preserved	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,730	101,848	38,320	306,560	50 tons 5 cwt. 102 lbs.	20,420 40
Meats, salted	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,154	18,308	98,441	196,882	106 tons 11 lbs.	10,759 50
Nuts	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,350	2,350	.....	.....	2 tons 6 cwt. 34 lbs.	117 50
Oil, olive	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	32,000	.....	.....	7 tons 17 cwt. 70 lbs.	1,600 00
Olives	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,300	8,600	.....	.....	4 tons 4 cwt. 81 lbs.	430 00
Onions	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223,600	111,800	220 tons 5 cwt. 102 lbs.	5,590 00
Ore, copper	do	860,701	69,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	847 tons 19 cwt. 69 lbs.	3,455 85
Oxen	Head	24,198	25,519,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,198 head	1,275,571 00
Peppers, preserved	Kilograms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 tons 16 cwt. 28 lbs.	712 50
Pease, chick	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,440	13,320	.....	.....	4 tons 7 cwt. 54 lbs.	666 00
Potatoes	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,800	45,900	90 tons 8 cwt. 96 lbs.	2,295 00
Raisins, Malaga	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800	9,600	.....	.....	4 tons 14 cwt. 64 lbs.	480 00
Sheep	Number	2,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,000 00
Specie	5-franc piece	.....	.....	210,526	3,999,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dollars	199,999 70
Tin	Kilograms	2,990	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 tons 18 cwt. 101 lbs.	500 00
Wine, common	Liters	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,600	125,800	4,924	8,617	15,955 gallons	6,720 85
Wine, superior	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,293	45,172	.....	.....	2,484	2,258 60
Total	.....	.....	45,648,937	.....	3,999,994	.....	858,688	.....	2,585,832	.....	2,654,655 55

N. B.—The value of exports is calculated at market prices.

IVIZA.

Statement showing the commerce of Iviza for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Flour.....kilograms..	18, 800	\$1, 579 20	\$170 80	} Algeria.
Bran.....do.....	6, 798	194 23	2 90	
Wheat.....do.....	5, 112	278 84	30 67	
Total.....	30, 710	2, 052 27	208 37	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Almonds, soft-shell.....kilograms..	74, 876	\$13, 581 92	France, Algeria, United States.
Carob beans.....do.....	28, 984	463 74	France, Algeria.
Cotton-seed.....do.....	3, 680	73 60	France.
Fruit.....do.....	26, 960	700 07	Algeria.
Oats.....do.....	50, 000	2, 000 00	France.
Onions.....do.....	9, 200	92 00	Algeria.
Old mules.....number..	9, 652	795 00	Do.
Pine bark, (in powder).....kilograms..	2, 500	35 00	Do.
Total.....	205, 852	17, 741 33	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Iviza for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	Algeria.....	5	311	5	311	6	233	6	233
	France.....					3	201	3	201
Norwegian.....	United States.....					1	435	1	435
Total.....		5	311	5	311	10	869	10	869

W. WALLIS.

MALAGA.

OCTOBER, 23, 1871. (Received November 10.)

I have the honor to transmit with this dispatch the usual quarterly returns, viz, copy of invoice book, arrival and departure of American vessels, navigation, and commerce, statement of exports to the United States for the quarter ending September 30, and statement of the total exports to the United States for the year from October 1, 1870, to September 30, 1871.

It will be seen from the last-mentioned inclosure that the aggregate value of exports to the United States the past year reached the large sum of \$4,200,333; and there was exported to the United States during the same period the amount of 1,227,323 boxes of raisins, the largest quantity ever before exported in one year to that destination; and the total value of exports exceeded by nearly a million dollars that of any previous year. This excess of exports to the United States was caused

by the large crop of grapes and the war between Germany and France. The price of raisins fell to 90 cents per box in the absence of a large European consumption, which put the prices in the United States lower than at any previous year since 1860.

The raisin crop this year is something below that of last year, and prices opened high, and have, by the imprudence of speculators on this side, been kept above their commercial value, in view of the very large crop of Denia raisins and Patras currants. Prices have ranged between \$1.45 and \$1.60 per box, first cost—a very large proportion of shipments having been made at the latter figure.

The lemon crop has been probably the largest ever gathered and the fruit very fine, consequently large shipments have been made to the United States, notwithstanding the prices continued high for a considerable part of the shipping season. Prices have ranged from \$3.50 to \$1.60 per box; the bulk of the shipments having been made at \$2 to \$2.20.

The crop of packing grapes (those known in the United States as Malaga grapes) is inferior to that of last year in quality and quantity.

The number of births in this city from July 1 to December 31, 1870, was two thousand and twenty-four. The number of marriages for the same period was five hundred and sixty-four, and the number of deaths two thousand one hundred and forty-one. The registers of births, marriages, and deaths having been in possession of the local or municipal judges of the various districts since the beginning of the year, I have not been able to complete this return for the year ending June 30, 1871.

From July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, thirty-three houses were built within the city limits, all large and substantial buildings.

All orders or regulations respecting commerce have, from time to time, been communicated to the Department of State.

Notwithstanding the political uncertainty in this country, this part of the peninsula shows a healthy and prosperous commercial condition, and, with assured peace, its prosperity would be immensely enlarged. But in the struggle for supremacy between unscrupulous politicians, who afflict this land, the material interests of the country are neglected. Few lands are so abundantly blessed with fertility; to sow and to reap are all that is necessary; and the mountains of this part of Spain cover beds of rich and exhaustless ores of all descriptions. But the incubus of a bad and uncertain government prevents the development of her great resources, that ought to raise Spain from her bankruptcy and place her foremost among the prosperous governments of the world.

A fibrous grass called esparto is indigenous to a large part of the kingdom of Granada and the province of Murcia. Some ten years ago it was found to be the finest substitute known for rags in the manufacture of paper. As will be seen from the inclosed statistical table from the ports lying between this and Alicant, (including Malaga and that port,) from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, more than eighty-five thousand tons were shipped to England. I direct attention to this subject, for I am surprised that it does not yet appear among the exports to the United States. I have on several occasions called the attention of the Department to this matter, and several years since communicated to the Agricultural Department a paper on the subject, with samples of the esparto grass.

The action of the health board of this city is exceedingly detrimental to ships visiting this port. The United States steamer Richmond, Commodore Mullany, came here about two months ago, bringing a perfectly clean bill of health from four ports in free communication with this port

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by the laws promulgated by the King's government, but because she had been at Malta, a suspected port, some five or six weeks before, was refused admittance. Arbitrary acts of this kind bear heavily on our merchant-ships. In several cases I have appealed to the legation at Madrid, and have had the cordial and energetic assistance of Mr. Adee; but the relief, if given, has in each case, I believe, come too late.

Gross and illegal charges are imposed whenever opportunity offers; but in every case brought to my notice before the money had been paid, where the violation of law was gross, I have declined to permit the captain to pay them.

The bark *Lizzie Williams*, of New Orleans, arrived here the last of July, having been at Vigo, a foul lazaret, and performed quarantine, and paid nearly \$300 quarantine fees. Notwithstanding that fact, and that she had a clean bill of health from the Spanish authorities of that port, and was perfectly free from sickness on board, she was quarantined here again and made to pay \$34 additional quarantine fees, which bill I have sent to the legation.

I relate these facts to you with the hope that they will receive such attention as is deemed proper.

A. M. HANCOCK.

Statement showing the exports from Malaga to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Raisins—boxes	1, 227, 323	Olive oil—cases	205
frails	4, 027	casks	49
kegs	332	Oranges—boxes	2, 402
barrels	250	Mats—bales.....	973
Almonds—boxes	20, 713	Licorice root—bales.....	24, 037
frails	6, 035	Licorice paste—boxes .. .	527
sacks	2, 060	Grapes—kegs	7, 075
barrels	200	barrels.....	1, 773
shell sacks.....	134	quarter barrels....	100
Prunes—boxes	142	Lead—tons	5, 771
Wine—quarter casks	775	Palm-leaf hats—bales.....	713
Orange-peel—bales	408	Locusts—sacks	507
Lemons—boxes.....	31, 265	Melons—baskets	500
		Red pepper—sacks.....	45

Amount as per invoice, value, cost, charges, and commission included, \$4,200,333.

DISTRIBUTION.

By ports.	Amount.	By flags.	Amount.
New York.....	\$3, 226, 146	United States.....	\$2, 203, 883
Boston	553, 195	British	1, 189, 139
Baltimore	173, 833	Spanish <i>via</i> England.....	29, 217
Philadelphia	131, 004	Danish	154, 518
Chicago.....	21, 727	Norwegian	317, 451
Portland	19, 152	Swedish	164, 570
New Orleans	75, 276	Italian	23, 938
		Russian.....	54, 973
		German.....	62, 644
	4, 200, 333		4, 200, 333

Statistical table of shipments of esparto-grass from the Spanish ports named to those designated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain for the year ending June 30, 1871.

From whence exported.	Destination.	No. of tons.
Malaga	New Castle	180
	Liverpool	345
	Cardiff	1, 056
	Glasgow	40
	Harwich	198
Total.....		1, 819
Motril	New Castle	715
	Glasgow	157
Total.....		872
Almeria.....	Newcastle	8, 557
	Glasgow	281
	Liverpool.....	2, 480
	Leith	1, 903
	Cardiff	2, 566
	Aberdeen	3, 077
	Swansea	281
	London	92
	Exeter.....	160
	South Shields.....	219
	Birkenhead	95
Total.....		19, 711
Carthagena	New Castle	8, 860
	Cardiff	1, 603
	Leith	928
	Aberdeen	285
	London	190
	Glasgow	330
	Greenock	400
Total.....		12, 596

Shipments of esparto-grass from Spanish ports, &c.—Continued.

From whence exported.	Destination.	No. of tons.
Aquilas	Cardiff	639
	Newcastle	18,998
	Aberdeen	953
	Dundee	478
	Leith	2,671
	London	459
Total		24,198
Alicante	Cardiff	2,133
	Aberdeen	48
	London	40
	Lowestoff	353
	Newcastle	4,394
	Belfast	43
	Deal	510
	Liverpool	190
	Leith	539
	Glasgow	221
	Barfleet	216
Total		8,687
Grand total		65,883

MAJORCA.

PALMA.

Statement showing the commerce at Palma for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Barley	kilograms.. 210,808	\$9,636	\$947 15	France, Italy.
Black cattle	number.. 240	9,600	240 00	Algeria.
Small cattle	do. 5,655	28,275	564 80	Do.
Coal	kilograms.. 10,067,908	75,509	2,534 41	England, France.
Cocoa	do. 11,082	5,541	1,246 44	Antilles.
Coffee	do. 133,332	41,330	4,933 31	Do.
Cotton	do. 15,758	6,600	23 36	America, (in transit.)
Glass and crystal	do. 5,117		311 25	France, Germany, England.
Iron and hardware	do. 115,815		1,401 88	England, France.
Leather	do. { 336,551	{ 251,890	{ 3,352 08	Antilles, South America.
	do. { 167,244			France.
Petroleum	do. { 1,281,330	{ 114,055	{ 8,641 85	United States.
	do. { 22,157			France.
Common salt	do. 1,117,787	11,177	7,265 56	Do.
Spirits, (rhum caña)	liters.. 1,524	200	2,147 49	Antilles.
Sugar	kilograms.. 874,233	201,073	32,923 94	Do.
Sundries	do.		15,056 62	France, Italy, Algeria.
Timber	cubic feet.. 4,705		1,406 46	Antilles.
Vegetables, dried	kilograms.. 956,636	43,482	5,745 82	France.
Wheat	do. 1,907,788	137,360	11,392 49	France, Italy, Malta, Algeria.
Wheat-flour	do. 1,763,068	141,045	15,867 68	France.
Woven goods	do. 1,554		1,624 00	Do.
Total		1,076,773	120,226 72	

Statement showing the commerce at Palma, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
TO AMERICA.			
Olive-oil kilograms..	1, 308, 180	\$248, 394	NOTE.—It has been thought useful to maintain the distinction of the exports to America from those to other countries as they have been furnished by the custom-house. "America" comprises, chiefly, Cuba and Porto Rico, but includes also a few of the other West India Islands and the eastern coast of South America. "Foreign countries" comprises France, Algeria, and Italy in a small proportion.
Spirits liters..	668, 386	166, 348	
Rice kilograms..	1, 671, 440	236, 718	
Almond-oil do....	11, 069	10, 393	
Shelled almonds do....	115, 646	37, 777	
Olives do....	36, 134	3, 843	
Capers do....	12, 035	612	
Boots and shoes, (common) .. pairs..	5, 875	8, 022	
Boots and shoes, (superior) .. do....	28, 364	62, 400	
Preserved eatables.... kilograms..	1, 302	361	
Cotton shirts dozen..	3, 269	7, 552	
Paste for soup kilograms..	16, 206	2, 173	
Pepper, (pimiento molido) .. do....	21, 909	4, 099	
Dried vegetables do....	438, 337	52, 559	
Dried figs do....	3, 632	290	
Hard soap do....	1, 645, 652	235, 914	
Fruits in sirup do....	45, 572	13, 725	
Liquors do....	3, 754	10, 125	
Cheese do....	28, 531	8, 328	
Red wine liters..	6, 210, 864	449, 222	
White wine do....	13, 681	888	
Sole-leather kilograms..	4, 640	2, 272	
Total to America		1, 562, 015	
TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
Olive-oil kilograms..	39, 616	10, 020	
Spirits liters..	19, 955	2, 424	
Shelled almonds kilograms..	18, 216	2, 490	
Rice do....	2, 760	414	
Carob-beans do....	445, 696	13, 803	
Capers do....	10, 991	1, 100	
Hogs do....	16, 500	2, 752	
Mules head..	236	10, 050	
Donkeys do....	148	2, 105	
Grain kilograms..	117, 044	8, 607	
Pepper do....	4, 343	678	
Hard soap do....	20, 976	3, 145	
Dried vegetables do....	9, 200	184	
Beans do....	32, 604	3, 460	
Oak-bark do....	187, 888	5, 279	
Pine-bark do....	3, 450	497	
Dried figs do....	27, 454	2, 975	
Leather do....	3, 498	976	
Wine liters..	154, 403	10, 490	
Total to foreign countries....		81, 449	
Total to American and foreign countries		1, 643, 464	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Palma for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish	It has been impossible to obtain the necessary information to fill up this column.	200	46, 445	871	59, 214	1, 071	105, 659
British .....		.....	.....	23	4, 415	23	4, 415
French		1	1, 797	7	901	8	2, 698
Norwegian .....		.....	.....	7	1, 995	7	1, 995
Swedish .....		.....	.....	3	783	3	783
United States .....		.....	.....	2	717	2	717
Dutch .....		.....	.....	2	236	2	236
Italian .....		.....	.....	2	176	2	176
Greek .....		.....	.....	1	152	1	152
Danish .....		.....	.....	1	355	1	355
		201	48, 242	919	68, 944	1, 120	117, 186

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Palma, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish	It has been impossible to obtain the necessary information to fill up this column.	201	48,338	859	55,299	1,060	103,637
British .....		.....	.....	25	4,526	25	4,526
French		1	1,797	7	706	8	2,503
Norwegian .....		.....	.....	10	2,864	10	2,864
Swedish .....		.....	.....	4	994	4	994
United States .....		.....	.....	2	717	2	717
Dutch .....		.....	.....	2	236	2	236
Italian .....		.....	.....	1	123	1	123
Greek .....		.....	.....	1	152	1	152
Danish .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		202	50,135	911	65,617	1,113	115,752

NOTE.—During the last three months of this year the port of Palma was closed to trade on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever.

E. CANUT.

MINORCA.

PORT MAHON.

Statement showing the commerce at Port Mahon for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Brandy	liters.. 22,897	\$1,900 00	\$344 00	Cuba, Porto Rico.
Cotton-yarn	kilograms.. 138,726	48,545 00	416 00	United States.
Sugar	do. 362,239	57,958 00	13,763 00	Cuba.
Coffee	do. 57,463	17,220 00	2,123 00	Cuba, Porto Rico.
Hides	do. 187,249	65,420 00	2,808 00	Buenos Ayres, Cuba, Porto Rico.
Honey	do. 2,221	550 00	21 00	Cuba.
Rice	do. 2,970	290 00	56 00	Italy.
Hemp-cloth	do. 9,200	2,300 00	184 00	Do.
Coals	do. 2,686,708	24,176 00	671 00	England.
Tanned leather	do. 249	996 00	124 00	Do.
Vaccine	do. 131	3,275 00	131 00	Algiers.
Horses	number.. 5	250 00	15 00	Do.
Sheep	do. 75	262 00	7 00	Do.
Flour	kilograms.. 144,547	14,450 00	1,302 00	France, Italy, Algiers.
Barley	do. 25,782	1,020 00	116 00	France, Algiers.
Corn	do. 45,957	2,160 00	206 00	Do.
Wheat	do. 527,412	36,950 00	2,664 00	Do.
Beans	do. 102,259	4,610 00	613 00	Do.
Peas	do. 6,016	610 00	36 00	Do.
Planks	cubic feet.. 1,366	17,758 00	410 00	Russia.
Material for building ships	kilograms.. 32,600	230 00	3 00	France, England.
Iron	do. 1,518	160 00	39 00	England.
Salt	do. 70,200	600 00	457 00	Italy.
Rubber	do. 754	3,770 00	452 00	England.
Cotton	do. 62	56 00	33 00	Do.
Total		305,516 00	26,994 00	

Statement showing the commerce at Port Mahon, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Brandy liters..	6, 405	\$806 00	Buenos Ayres.
Rice..... kilograms..	224, 400	22, 440 00	Cuba.
Horseshoes..... do....	172	2, 064 00	Do.
Dried fruits..... do....	29, 600	1, 480 00	Buenos Ayres.
Writing-paper..... do....	1, 200	1, 800 00	Do.
Confectionery..... do....	366	183 00	Cuba.
Wines..... liters..	40, 100	2, 005 00	Buenos Ayres.
Meat..... kilograms..	820	410 00	Algiers.
Dried sweet fruits..... do....	9, 930	1, 980 00	France.
Donkeys..... number..	11	176 00	Algiers.
Horses..... do....	2	100 00	Do.
Mules..... do....	8	240 00	Do.
Potatoes..... kilograms..	9, 800	235 00	Do.
Bones..... do....	44, 000	1, 100 00	France.
Beans..... do....	1, 090	81 00	Algiers.
Shell-fish..... do....	1, 700	170 00	Do.
Stone..... do....	186, 000	150 00	Do.
Pepper..... do....	750	110 00	France.
Cheese..... do....	1, 490	447 00	Algiers.
Wine..... liters..	1, 800	90 00	Do.
Green fruits..... kilograms..	32, 200	800 00	Do.
	.....	36, 867 00	

J. H. WHALLON.

SEVILLE.

NOVEMBER 10, 1871. (Received December 7.)

DESCRIPTION OF SEVILLE.

This consular district consists of the provinces of Seville, Cordova, and Estremadura.

Seville, situated in the south of Spain, between 37° 22' and 38° north latitude, is the residence of the captain-general of Andalusia and Estremadura, the seat of the archbishop of Andalusia, and contains a court of appeals and a university for Cadiz, Cordova, and Huelva. It also contains an arsenal, an artillery-park, a pyrotechnical establishment, and a military foundery.

Seville is the third city of Spain in regard to its population, which, according to the last census, of 1860, amounted to 118,298 inhabitants, it contains 12,041 houses, and the revenue, calculated about \$1,423,636, pays a tax of 18.42 per cent.

The climate is mild and healthy; the thermometer varies in the spring from 70° to 85°, but in the months of July and August, and part of September, it ascends to 90° and 108°. Then the heat is oppressive, as there is no breeze to refresh the atmosphere. In the winter it ranges between 48° and 60°, and sometimes falls in the night to 31°. The barometer marks, on very rainy days, 29½ inches. Winds are generally from the west and southwest, and the changes of temperature are sudden and frequent. The sky is of a transparent blue and very beautiful. The province of Seville, and those of Cordova and Estremadura, are rich in products which are exported from the ports of Seville, Malaga, Cadiz, and Lisbon.

The commerce as well as the industry is now progressing, owing to the recent works made in the river, which permit vessels drawing 16

to 18 feet to come up to this port; and also to the opening of the railroads to Madrid, Cordova, Malaga, and Cadiz. A new railroad now in construction from Seville to Lisbon, through Merida and Badajos, will cross the province of Estremadura, which is rich in mines of silver, iron, copper, coal, and manganese.

EXPORTS.

The exports consist principally of oranges, oil, olives, lead, copper, cork-wood, cork, grains, licorice-paste, wool, figs, and wine.

Statement B gives a general description of the same, with the quantity, weight, value, and countries whither exported, during the year ending September 30, 1870, while table No. 2 contains exclusively the exports from Seville to the United States for the years ending September 30, 1870 and 1871, with a comparative view of their amounts, showing a considerable increase during this year.

The commerce of exports for the year ending 1870 amounts to \$2,312,043.90; the share of the United States to \$213,532.10.

The lead in pigs which comes from the mines of Linares, in the province of Cordova, enters in the above amount of exports for \$945,768, of which a value of \$119,631.41 was sent to the United States, and the remaining to England, France, and Russia.

Copper, ore of copper, manganese, and mercury are shipped to an amount of \$429,098 to England, France, Belgium, Russia, and Germany.

The mines of coal are large and their products of a good quality, but the difficulty of transport does not permit them at present to be worked to a great extent. The railroads from Seville to Merida, and from Cordova to Belmez, which will soon be finished, are intended to open for these mines an easy communication with all parts of Spain and Portugal.

The commerce of cork-wood and cork is carried on on a large scale; the total amount of exports to France, England, Germany, and the United States was, in 1870, \$238,080. The shipments of that bark to the United States amounted, in 1870, to \$66,015, and in 1871, \$144,435.

The licorice-paste is also an important article of export; a value of \$42,200 was shipped to England, France, Russia, and the United States.

Before the act of July 30, 1864, increasing the import duty from 1½ cents per pound to 10 cents, the exports of that paste were very large, but since they have suffered a great decrease. The cultivation of tobacco declined also on account of the civil war, and the tobacco-dealers were obliged to reduce their operations and discontinue their demands for licorice-paste, which, rising in proportion to the new rate of duty, became too high to command an easy sale.

The factories at Seville, excepting a few, have ceased working, and the shipments decreased rapidly. In 1870 an amount only of \$20,894 was sent to the United States; during this year this trade has improved, the shipments raised to \$51,248.

A reduction in the United States tariff would be desirable to revive that trade and facilitate that increase. Should the import-duty be reduced, if not to the former rate of 1½ cents per pound, at least to 5 cents, as provided by the act of July 14, 1864, the shipments of that paste to the United States would be so much increased that the revenue from imposts, instead of losing, would be greatly benefited.

The next article of some importance is the trade of oranges which is carried on with France, England, Germany, and Belgium. The crop is generally sold in advance; the quality is very good; the exports of that fruit reached, in 1870, the sum of \$227,012; none were made to the United States.

The crop of olives, short in 1870, has been large in 1871; the olive-trees give alternately a good and a bad crop; the one of this season will be very small compared with the last. The exports to the United States in 1870 amounted to \$5,159.94, and this year to \$18,023.79.

The fluctuation of the oil is the same; its price for the last year has been too high to permit any shipment to the United States; the quantity of oil exported in 1870 to the West Indies, France, England, Germany, and Morocco, amounts to \$177,900, and for the olives to \$66,280.

A large quantity of wine is produced in this consular district; much of it, as well as of the oil, is consumed in this country; a great part of it is also bought by the wine-dealers at Xeres, and thence exported abroad as sherry wine from the port of Cadiz.

The exports of wine from Seville to England, Cuba, France, and Germany amounted to \$102,800, and those of liquors to \$64,380.

Cereals are also exported from Seville. Wheat, flour, grains, vegetables, and feculæ were shipped to Cuba and England to an amount of \$36,516.

Shipments of wool were formerly made on a large scale, but since the opening of the railroad from Madrid to Lisbon, the most part of the wool of Estremadura is shipped from Lisbon; small lots have only been sent to France from Seville to an amount of \$30,560.

Statement B describes the other articles of exportation from this port.

The want of general reports from this consulate for the preceding years does not permit any comparative statement, but the estimate shown by table No. 2, relative to the exports from this consular district to the United States during the years ending 1870 and 1871, gives a satisfactory increase of \$309,983.32 for this year. The exportation to the United States has been the largest ever made from this port.

IMPORTS.

Statement A gives a general description of the imports, with the quantity, value, and countries whence imported, during the year ending 1870, while table No. 1 exhibits only the imports into Seville from the United States for the years ending September 30, 1870 and 1871, with a comparative statement showing an increase of \$126,242.14 for this year.

The imports from the United States consist only of petroleum, staves, and tobacco; this last article is a government monopoly. The petroleum imported direct from the United States amounts to \$171,947 in 1870; the tobacco to \$42,898, and the staves to \$11,327.91; in all, \$226,172.91; while in 1871 petroleum shows a sum of \$194,578.38; tobacco, \$123,766, and staves \$34,070.67; total, \$352,415.05. Increase for 1871, \$126,242.14.

The difference observed in the amount of imports between 1870 and 1871 is explained by the increase this year of the direct trade from the United States to Seville. In the preceding years a great part of them was imported by the way of England and Cadiz. A small import of cotton, product of the United States, amounting to \$22,993.50, was received by the way of England, but the general import of this article, which amounts to \$131,537.50, proceeds from France and England.

The other articles of importation consist of coal and coke from England, for \$216,630; textures of linen, wool, and cotton-oil-cloth, &c., &c., from France, England, Germany, and Switzerland, for \$641,600; silk, and manufactures of, from the same countries, and also Italy and China, for \$571,160; hardware and mercury from France, England, Germany, and Belgium for \$482,000; iron, from England and France, for \$215,325;

steel, from England, for \$134,730; machinery, from England, France, and Belgium, for \$327,842; thread and raw hemp, from England, France, and Germany, for \$404,461; drugs, dye-woods, acids, &c., from the same countries and South America, for \$395,000; varnished leather, tanned calf-skins, &c., from France and England, for \$30,400; marbles, from Italy, for \$53,447; furniture, piano-fortes, musical instruments, clocks, and jewelry from France, England, and Germany, for \$67,500; glass-ware, crockery, and china from the same countries, for \$47,500; timber, from Sweden, Norway, and Russia, for \$104,700; muscovado sugar, from Cuba, for \$200,257; refined sugar, from France and England, for \$55,634; butter, lard, and cheese, from England, Holland, and Germany, for \$26,432; wines, liquors, brandy, &c., from France, Germany, and Cuba, for \$116,270; beer, ale, and porter, from England, for \$24,375; cod-fish, from Newfoundland, for \$95,000; salt fish, salt meat, pickles, &c., from England, France, Sweden, and Norway, for \$4,200; rice, grains, vegetables, &c., from India, France, Cuba, and Morocco, for \$68,105; books, stationery, prints, and paper-hangings, from France, England, and Germany, for \$58,900. The other articles of importation of less importance are found in Statement A.

The amount of imports during 1870 exceeds that of exports by \$2,701,893.10. The total amount of imports was \$5,033,987.

NAVIGATION.

Statement C shows the navigation at the port of Seville for the year ending September 30, 1870. During that period 190 steamers and 171 sailing-vessels, with a tonnage of 63,084 tons, entered, and 174 steamers and 176 sailing-vessels, with 51,083 tons, were cleared at this port.

Five American vessels, with 1,565 tons, and 7 foreign vessels, measuring 1,367 tons entered direct from the United States; 5 American vessels and 5 foreign vessels were cleared for the United States during the year ending September 30, 1870.

During the same period in 1871, 12 American vessels, with 4,092 tons, entered this port; 10 from New York; 1 from Philadelphia, and 1 from Lisbon. Ten were cleared for the United States; 1 for Malaga. Eight vessels, with 1,800 tons, came also direct from New York to this port, and 9 were cleared for the United States.

Comparing the navigation for 1870 and 1871, a large increase will be found in favor of this year.

The river Guadalquiver, which runs through Andalusia, forms the port of Seville. The great work made in that river to facilitate the navigation began in 1862, and was considered finished in 1867. There was yet much to be done, but the funds were exhausted and the government refused a new appropriation to give more extent to the works of cleaning and deepening the river. However, such as they were, they improved greatly the navigation, and since vessels drawing 16 to 18 feet can come up to Seville. The depth from the bar to Seville varies now from 14 to 23 feet at low tide. The tide rises about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 5 feet 2 inches.

A wharf of 150 feet in breadth and 3,600 in length has been constructed in this harbor to facilitate the loading and unloading without lighterage.

The navigation of the Guadalquiver is rather difficult, but pilots are found at the bar to take vessels to San Lucar, where they come to an anchor and the exhibition of papers and manifests is required. From San Lucar other pilots take the vessels to Seville.

At San Lucar, distant sixty miles from this harbor, steamers can be

had at the rate of \$60 to tow the vessels up to Seville in about seven hours. The same price is paid to tow them down to San Lucar.

At the mouth of the river there is a magnificent light-house, called Chipiona, which shows a revolving light, and can be seen at a distance of twenty miles in clear weather.

There are also inside the bar three small light-houses to facilitate the entrance into the river. The first one, called Malandar, is 11 feet high; the next one, situated on the ruins of an old fortress, called Espiritu Santo, shows a fixed red light; and the third, called Bonanza, which is the landing-place of San Lucar, has a fixed light, as the first; the course is east from the bar to Bonanza.

On account of the works above mentioned, and the facilities offered for the navigation of the river up to Seville, several permanent lines of steamers were established, and now 36 steamers run regularly from this port to Lisbon, London, Marseilles, and the principal ports of Spain on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. They all touch at Cadiz, on their way out and home.

A small chart of the Guadalquiver is hereto annexed, to illustrate better the above information.*

PORT-CHARGES.

The following are the port-charges at Seville :

Pilotage in and out at San Lucar.—Three-masted vessels, \$19.90; two-masted vessels, \$16.50; visit, custom-house fee, and stamp paper, \$2.60; broker's fee, entering and clearing, \$9.41.

Pilotage in and out at Seville.—Three-masted vessels, \$30; two-masted vessels, \$24; mooring ship, \$1.50; custom-house fee, \$5; visit and bill of health, \$1.25.

Besides the above charges, 25 cents are paid for each ton dead weight of the inward cargo, and on this last charge 50 per cent. for the new wharf.

The commercial and industrial interests of this consular district are improving, and cannot fail to continue to do so if no further political complications arise to intercept this progress.

ALEX. JOURDAN.

Statement showing the commerce at Seville for the year ending September 30, 1870.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Arms and ammunition.....kilograms..	2, 910	\$5, 024 00	France, England, Germany, and Belgium.
Books, stationery, prints and paper-hangings.....kilograms..	90, 000	58, 900 00	France, England, and Germany.
Bricks and fire-clay.....do.....	2, 540, 000	17, 500 00	England.
Beer, ale, and porter.....liters..	195, 000	24, 375 00	Do.
Butter and lard.....kilograms..	42, 500	21, 250 00	Germany, Holland, and England, (1,162 lard United States, \$522.90, via England.)
Bags of all kinds.....do.....	4, 100	1, 500 00	
Coal.....do.....	22, 340, 000	156, 830 00	England.
Coke.....do.....	8, 000, 000	60, 000 00	Do.
Cast iron.....do.....	215, 600	4, 312 00	Do.
Copper.....do.....	9, 050	5, 430 00	France and England.
Cross-timber for railway.....do.....	671, 000	9, 663 50	Portugal.
Cotton.....do.....	212, 370	131, 537 50	England, France, and United States. (United States 45,987 kilograms, \$22,993.50, via England.)

* Not printed.

Statement showing the commerce at Seville, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Cod-fish kilograms..	950,000	\$95,000 00	Newfoundland.
Coffee do.....	150,470	30,904 00	Porto Rico, Cuba, France, and England.
Cocoa do.....	45,630	15,970 50	Cuba.
Cinnamon, pepper, cloves, and spices of all kinds..... kilograms..	33,860	14,995 00	France, England, China, India, and Zanzibar.
Cheese do.....	20,730	5,182 50	Germany, England, Switzerland, Holland, and France.
Coaches and carriages and parts thereof..... kilograms..	1,200	10,450 00	France.
Clocks, parts of, and fine jewelry..... do.....	100	47,500 00	France and England.
Clothing and wearing apparel of every description kilograms..	3,500	9,880 00	Do.
Drugs, dyes, woods, acids, &c do.....	1,235,200	395,000 00	France, England, Germany, Peru, Mexico, and Guatemala.
Eggs do.....	29,550	2,216 50	Portugal.
Fresh fish do.....	75,450	1,509 00	Do.
Furniture and toys do.....	53,000	24,795 00	France and Germany.
Glass-wares, crockery, earthen ware, and china kilograms..	655,000	47,500 00	France, England, and Germany.
Hardware, &c do.....	492,000	406,000 00	Do.
Iron do.....	2,490,000	215,385 00	England and France.
Liquors, cordials, brandy, and wine. liters..	578,100	116,270 00	France, Germany, Holland, and Cuba.
Machinery, and parts of kilograms..	3,871,400	327,842 00	England, France, and Belgium.
Mercury do.....	20,000	76,000 00	France.
Marbles do.....	3,052,600	53,447 00	Italy.
Petroleum do.....	3,204,400	353,400 00	United States, (via England and Cadiz.)
Piano-fortes and other musical instruments kilograms..	1,100	11,400 00	France.
Perfumery do.....	10,000	12,350 00	France, England, and Germany.
Salt meat, fish, conserves, and pickles kilograms..	10,500	4,200 00	England, France, Sweden, and Norway.
Steel do.....	898,200	134,730 00	England.
Staves do.....	878,000	33,750 00	United States.
Silk, and manufactures of do.....	14,200	571,160 00	France, England, Switzerland, Italy, China, and Persia.
Sugar, muscavado do.....	1,962,640	200,237 00	Cuba.
Sugar, refined do.....	300,720	55,633 50	France and England.
Tin, in bars do.....	5,680	2,840 00	England.
Tin, in sheets and plates do.....	57,800	8,670 00	Do.
Timber do.....	5,486,300	104,700 00	Sweden, Norway, and Russia.
Textures of linen, wool, and cotton, oil-cloth, &c kilograms..	250,000	641,600 00	France, England, Germany, and Switzerland.
Thread and raw hemp do.....	424,730	404,461 00	England, France, and Germany.
Tea do.....	6,070	7,284 00	China, England, and France.
Tobacco do.....	30,530	42,898 00	United States.
Vegetables, grains, beans, rice, dates, cocoa, &c., and preserved fruits kilograms..	68,380	10,105 00	France, India, Cuba, and Morocco.
Varnished leather, &c do.....	16,800	30,400 00	France and Germany.
Wheat do.....	300,000	12,000 00	Russia.
Total kilograms	61,233,270	5,033,987 00	
Total liters	773,100		

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Aloes, thread kilograms..	11,130	\$1,567 70	France.
Bones do.....	851,120	6,931 75	England, France, and Holland.
Copper do.....	976,870	293,060 10	England, France, and Belgium.
Cork and corks do.....	1,190,600	238,080 00	England, Germany, United States, and France. (United States, 235,173 kilograms cork, \$27,304.25. Corks, 87,910 kilograms, \$38,710.77.)
Flour do.....	230,000	17,825 00	Cuba.
Fecula do.....	74,990	7,657 00	England.
Furniture do.....	40	150 00	United States.

Statement showing the commerce at Seville, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Lead.....kilograms..	9, 456, 370	\$945, 768 00	England, France, and Russia. (United States, 1,348,275 kilograms, \$119,631.41.)
Licorice-paste.....do....	190, 012	42, 200 25	England, France, and Germany. (United States, 90,506 kilograms, \$20,894.53.)
Liquors.....liters..	360	240 00	United States.
Manganese.....kilograms..	2, 248, 150	64, 380 00	France, England, Germany, and Russia.
Mercury.....do....	1, 345	1, 464 00	France.
Oranges.....do....	7, 400, 526	227, 012 00	France, England, Germany, Holland, and Belgium.
Oil.....liters..	821, 400	177, 900 00	Cuba, France, England, Germany, and Morocco.
Olives.....kilograms..	280, 160	60, 280 00	England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland. (United States, 27,015 kilograms, \$5,159.94.)
Ore of copper.....do....	2, 583, 600	70, 094 00	England.
Oil of oranges.....do....	24	680 00	France.
Vegetables, grains, fruits, seed, vermicelli, &c.....kilograms..	300, 000	11, 034 50	Cuba.
Rags.....do....	132, 800	3, 422 90	England and France.
Raw silk.....do....	2, 620	8, 536 70	France.
Salt.....do....	73, 600	400 00	Montevideo.
Wine, cordials, brandy, and vinegar.....liters..	616, 400	102, 800 00	England, Cuba, France, and Germany. (United States, 910 liters, \$1,441.20.)
Wool.....kilograms..	76, 200	30, 560 00	France.
Total kilograms.....	26, 080, 157	2, 312, 043 90	
Total liters.....	1, 438, 160		

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Seville for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Dutch.....	England.....			4	428	4	428
	France.....						
	Germany.....						
English.....	England.....	4	796	80	6, 369	84	7, 165
	France.....						
	Germany.....						
	Italy.....			1	146	1	146
	Newfoundland.....			5	934	5	934
	Portugal.....			1	63	1	63
	Spain.....			2	480	2	480
	United States.....			5	1, 026	5	1, 026
French.....	Belgium.....						
	England.....			27	3, 321	27	3, 321
	France.....			3	403	3	403
	Russia.....			1	179	1	179
	Spain.....						
	Sweden.....			1	190	1	190
German.....	England.....			7	267	7	267
	France.....						
	Germany.....			1	162	1	162
Italian.....	France.....						
	Italy.....			1	124	1	124
	Spain.....						
	United States.....			1	196	1	196
Portuguese.....	Portugal.....			6	595	6	595
Russian.....	France.....						
	Portugal.....						
	Russia.....			3	885	3	885
Spanish.....	Cuba.....			6	504	6	504
	England.....	24	6, 600			24	6, 600
	France.....	162	34, 180			162	34, 180

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Seville, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Swedish and Norwegian.	England.....			1	212	1	212
	Germany.....						
	Portugal.....						
	Russia.....			1	261	1	261
	Spain.....						
	Sweden and Norway.....			10	3,062	10	3,062
United States.....	United States.....			1	136	1	136
	Italy.....						
	Portugal.....						
	Spain.....			1	247	1	247
	United States.....			4	1,318	4	1,318
	Total.....	190	41,576	173	21,508	363	63,084
Flag.	From—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Dutch.....	England.....			2	153	2	153
	France.....			1	136	1	136
English.....	Germany.....			1	97	1	97
	England.....	4	780	52	4,057	56	4,837
	France.....			3	303	3	303
	Germany.....			1	158	1	158
	Italy.....						
	Newfoundland.....						
French.....	Portugal.....			1	236	1	236
	Spain.....			33	5,453	33	5,453
	United States.....			2	485	2	485
	Belgium.....			1	80	1	80
	England.....			4	480	4	480
	France.....			22	2,388	22	2,388
German.....	Russia.....						
	Spain.....			9	1,162	9	1,162
	Sweden.....						
	England.....			3	271	3	271
	France.....			1	74	1	74
	Germany.....			2	190	2	190
Italian.....	France.....			1	164	1	164
	Italy.....						
	Spain.....			1	97	1	97
Portuguese.....	United States.....			2	395	2	395
	Portugal.....			5	494	5	494
Russian.....	France.....			1	145	1	145
	Portugal.....			2	610	2	610
Spanish.....	Russia.....			1	272	1	272
	Cuba.....			7	1,410	7	1,410
	England.....	20	4,900			20	4,900
Swedish and Norwegian.	France.....	150	22,235			150	22,235
	England.....			4	823	4	823
	Germany.....			1	218	1	218
	Portugal.....			1	402	1	402
	Russia.....						
	Spain.....			4	892	4	892
United States.....	Sweden and Norway.....			2	343	2	343
	United States.....			1	204	1	204
	Italy.....			1	426	1	426
	Portugal.....			1	431	1	431
	Spain.....						
	United States.....			3	719	3	719
	Total.....	174	27,915	176	23,768	350	51,683

No. 1.—*Statement showing the imports into Seville from the United States for the years ending September 30, 1870 and 1871.*

Articles.	1870.		1871.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Petroleum.....cases..	28,945	\$171,947 00	67,713	\$194,578 38
Do.....barrels..	4,717		3,740	
Do.....gallons..	430,980		787,810	
Staves.....M..	114,600	11,327 91	368,417	34,070 67
Tobacco.....hogsheads..	342	42,898 00	1,374	123,766 00
Do.....kilograms..	305,300		766,451	
Total.....		226,172 91		352,415 05
Imports by United States vessels		88,916 91		219,851 95
Imports by foreign vessels.....		137,256 00		132,563 10

No. 2.—*Statement showing the exports from Seville to the United States from October 1, 1870, to September 30, 1871.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount.
Almonds.....bags..	20	\$607 50
Books.....case..	1	188 00
Cork-wood, (10,986 bales) ..	kilograms..	785,826 101,449 57
Corks.....bags..	2,596	42,986 14
Furniture.....cases..	8	608 00
Figs.....boxes..	1,850	1,065 50
Gloves.....dozen..	12	51 00
Lead, (50,781 pigs).....	kilograms..	3,648,463 303,168 20
Licorice-paste, (1,876 cases) ..	kilograms..	198,252½ 51,248 31
Lemons.....cases..	6	15 00
Olives, (139½ pipes, 1,953 barrels, 2,325 kegs) ..		18,023 79
Orange-trees.....number..	6	6 00
Paintings.....boxes..	6	452 50
Rags (136 bales) ..	kilograms..	35,580 2,609 15
Wine, (14 pipes, 21 barrels, 25 dozen bottles) ..	litres..	11,850 1,036 76
Total.....		523,515 42
Amount of exports 1869-1870		\$213,532 10
Amount of exports 1870-1871		523,515 42
Increase 1870-1871		309,983 32

VALENCIA.

OCTOBER 6, 1871. (Received October 26.)

During the past year there have been twelve entries and clearances of American vessels at this consular district. The aggregate tonnage amounted to 12,517 tons; the total crews, to 213 men; the value of cargoes, \$699,551 inward, \$9,126 outward. The classification of vessels was as follows: 9 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig, and 1 schooner. The classifica-

tion of cargoes as follows: 13,630 tons of guano, valued at \$545,081; 389,300 kilograms and 433 hogsheads of tobacco, valued at \$139,000; 17,625 staves, valued at \$5,506; outward, 509 pipes of wine, valued at \$9,162.

The exports from the United States are very few, consisting entirely of petroleum, tobacco, and staves, while the duties in the United States on the only available exports from here are so high that merchants cannot afford to send. This will be explained in the one article of raisins. The shipper pays, even in good season, \$3 per quintal; then the freight per steamer amounts from \$20 to \$25 per ton of 40 cubic feet; the expenses of putting on board are \$2 or \$3 per quintal; the commission to the agents on the other side, 5 per cent., and then the duty of 5 cents on the pound. All these items leave very small margin for profit. A better market is found in England and Canada, and consequently over two-thirds of all the raisins shipped go thither. At the end of the raisin season I will forward a complete statement of the business done in this fruit for the year.

The same remarks can be made concerning oranges and wines. As Valencia is strictly an agricultural district, something must be said bearing on that subject. The ground is never allowed to lie fallow, but a constant succession of crops is kept up. For instance, when the flax is cut, the soil is immediately planted with market-vegetables, and thus it is with everything else. In this manner the same piece of ground will produce three crops per annum. The soil is naturally rich, but is burnt up by the immoderate use of guano. The implements of agriculture are very primitive, and apparently inadequate. The blade of the plough is not more than four inches or five inches, so that it may be said that everything is of surface or guano growth. They are fond of looking at labor-saving machines, but do not care to put them in use, preferring to follow the customs and usages of their forefathers. The principal crops are wheat, corn, rice, flax, all classes of vegetables, oranges, and grapes.

The wheat, corn, and vegetables are used for home consumption. The rice is sent to the colonies; the flax, to Carthagena, for the use of the government; the oranges and grapes (the latter under the form of raisins) to England, Germany, France, United States, and Canada. Besides, large quantities of melons, pea-nuts, apricots, and peaches are raised, most of which are sent to supply the French market. This trade was of no value during the late Franco-Prussian war. In the tabular statements I now have in hand, and which will be ready in a few days, will be seen the comparative amounts, values, and destinations of the different crops above mentioned. Another very important article is silk. Large quantities of silk-worm eggs are imported from Japan and Italy, and in all the Huerta of Valencia the sides of the roads are bordered with mulberry-trees, to supply the food for the young worms, thus combining utility with beauty. The raw silk is of a very superior quality, so much so that during the season manufacturers from the French silk districts send their agents here to buy up the cocoons and the raw silk. The manufactured silk, also, is of a quality nowise inferior to the French; in some respects superior, being finer, softer, more durable, whiter, and much cheaper. It lacks the durability of color of the French silk, the process of French coloring being a secret. A large quantity of Valencia silk is sold in the United States, under the form of velvet, as of Lyons manufacture. There are several very large manufactories here, run by steam, and one firm is already beginning to ship various silk manufactures to the United States. If successful, others will follow, and in

course of time there will be a prospect of a regular trade in this article being established between the two countries. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$2 per M. for silk, and from \$2.50 to \$3.50 for velvet.

There is a large tobacco-manufactory at this place, employing over 4,000 women, but as it is a government monopoly, and the cigars, &c., manufactured entirely for use in the peninsula, very little can be said except than it gives an opening to growers in the United States to dispose of their overplus crop.

A considerable quantity of saffron is grown, but all that is not used in food is sent to Holland. It is of an excellent quality, and brings a large price, \$7 to \$8 per pound.

The orange-crop, the last year, was large in quantity. Experts in the matter say that the guano has injured the trees, burning up all the natural nutriment so conducive to a perfect fruit. They propose making further experiments next year, in order to discover some efficient remedy. The loss of this crop would be a very serious matter to Valencia, as its estimated value is nearly \$2,000,000 per annum.

The raisin-crop is also very large, and prices range very low, \$3 per quintal for the best. The shipment commences in August, and lasts until the latter part of October. The orange season begins in November, and continues till the 1st of June. No oranges, however, are shipped to the United States after March. During these two seasons, the port of Grao presents a very animated appearance. During the rest of the year it looks rather stagnant, few foreign vessels other than those bringing guano entering. During the first part of last year, viz, the months of October and November, that terrible scourge, yellow fever, appeared in our midst. In my duplicate, at the time, I mentioned all the facts connected with its presence. Since then we have been blessed with unusual health, notwithstanding an exceedingly warm summer, and a great number of days of the *poniente*, or west wind, (the most destructive of all winds on this coast.) Mortality among children and infants has been very great, averaging 200 per month, a large proportion in a city of 140,000 inhabitants. The work in the port of Grao still continues, and by the end of next year we can boast of having the most commodious and safest harbor on the coast of Spain, if not upon the Mediterranean. I have already forwarded plans showing the construction as originally designed, and the proposed improvements, with such other information as I thought useful and interesting; so I have nothing more to add on this subject.

The government has determined to in some measure abate the tobacco monopoly, and intends to give permission to certain parties to grow the plant on the peninsula. Experiments have already been made in the garden of acclimation, which have turned out successfully. The experiments have been hitherto confined to two different varieties of seed, to see which would be the most economical, both as regards care and yield. So far the Virginia variety has taken the palm.

Concerning direct communication between Valencia and the United States, I would say that during the fruit season, twice a month an English line of steamers (Anchor Line) touch here for cargo on their passage from Palermo. Some of the vessels carry both passengers and cargo, others only cargo. They are built expressly for the trade. These steamers, with others which run up as far as Patrás and Alexandria, take away all the trade from the sailing-vessels, for although the freight by them is much higher, still they offer the advantage of expedition, a great desideratum where fruit is concerned. The marble-trade will probably always be carried on in sailing-vessels, but in a few years,

SPAIN.

with the exception of the few vessels requisite for that branch of trade, not a sail will be seen upon the Mediterranean, so fast is steam superseding wind.

For more extensive information concerning the agriculture, commerce, &c., of Valencia, I would respectfully refer to my paper on the subject accompanying my dispatch No. 10, December 10, 1868.

L. HOWLAND COIT.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Grao, Valencia, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Newport.....	1	429	.....	.....	1	429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bremen.....	1	474	.....	.....	1	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Liverpool.....	2	2,724	.....	.....	2	2,724	35	40,314	.....	.....	35	40,314
	Glasgow.....	1	520	.....	.....	1	520	4	2,052	.....	.....	4	2,052
	Messina.....	3	4,837	.....	.....	3	4,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Swansea.....	14	7,296	4	859	18	8,155	.....	.....	1	128	1	128
	Newcastle.....	1	489	7	1,438	8	1,927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Marseilles.....	10	9,469	.....	.....	10	9,469	1	489	.....	.....	1	489
	Cardiff.....	1	485	3	357	4	842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Leghorn.....	2	3,583	.....	.....	2	3,583	.....	.....	2	2,814	2	2,814
	Naples.....	2	2,499	.....	.....	2	2,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Palermo.....	42	32,028	.....	.....	42	32,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Venice.....	2	4,127	.....	.....	2	4,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bristol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	260	.....	.....	1	260
	Hull.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	890	.....	.....	1	890
	London.....	.....	.....	1	227	1	227	35	25,488	5	666	40	26,154
	New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,779	.....	.....	3	2,779
	Exeter.....	.....	.....	2	369	2	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Havre.....	.....	.....	1	246	1	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Labrador.....	.....	.....	1	131	1	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madeira.....	.....	.....	1	297	1	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hemonsund.....	.....	.....	1	307	1	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Callao.....	.....	.....	7	5,022	7	5,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shields.....	.....	.....	2	751	2	751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	4	530	4	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Halifax.....	.....	.....	1	66	1	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Antwerp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	440	2	440
	Montevideo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	231	1	231
	Pomaron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	307	1	307
	Leake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	181	1	181
	Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	206	2	206
Spanish....	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	148	1	148
	Marseilles.....	121	39,914	27	2,027	148	41,941	109	36,915	21	1,516	130	38,431
	London.....	29	8,552	.....	.....	29	8,552	24	8,506	.....	.....	24	8,506
	Liverpool.....	39	15,756	.....	.....	39	15,756	36	16,135	.....	.....	36	16,135
	Havre.....	1	293	.....	.....	1	293	1	442	.....	.....	1	442
	Smyrna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,760	.....	.....	2	2,760
	Gibraltar.....	2	933	9	643	11	1,596	1	220	.....	.....	1	220
	Messina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	130	.....	.....	1	130
	Cette.....	.....	.....	24	1,255	24	1,255	2	415	2	128	4	543
	Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	2	659	2	659	17	7,262	1	160	18	7,422
	Havana.....	.....	.....	9	2,093	9	2,093	18	7,760	8	2,414	26	10,174
	Algiers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	1,618	46	1,618
	Bona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	202	4	202
	Castellamare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	72	1	72
	Matanzas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	778	3	778
	Montevideo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	220	1	220
	Buenos Ayres.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,483	4	1,483
	Maranon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	166	1	166
	Santa Cruz.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	84	1	84
	Laguayra.....	.....	.....	1	105	1	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New Orleans.....	.....	.....	1	342	1	342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rio Sta. Marie.....	.....	.....	1	258	1	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Genoa.....	.....	.....	6	911	6	911	.....	.....	5	591	5	591
	Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	3	335	3	335	.....	.....	1	280	1	280
	Mazagan.....	.....	.....	1	93	1	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New York.....	.....	.....	2	882	2	882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	2	348	2	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Civita Vecchia.....	.....	.....	2	189	2	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Grao, Valencia, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish....	Larrelí			4	123	4	123						
	Naples			1	58	1	58						
	Philippville			2	64	2	64						
	Novella			1	63	1	63						
	Port Vendres			14	466	14	466						
	Agde			8	384	8	384			2	123	2	123
	Djidjelli			1	50	1	50						
	Aigues-Mortes			6	337	6	337						
	Oran			58	2,070	58	2,070			53	1,643	53	1,643
	Charchel			29	993	29	993						
	Bugie			4	140	4	140			1	26	1	26
	Cardenas			1	26	1	26						
	Cienfuegos			1	117	1	117						
	Argel			3	233	3	233						
	Bergen	1	150			1	150						
	Antwerp	6	1,833			6	1,833						
	Christianople	1	165			1	165						
Russian....	Riga									1	414	1	414
	Swansea	1	228	1	365	2	593						
	Nedercalis			2	973	2	973						
	Newport			1	342	1	342						
Norwegian	Sunderland			2	974	2	974						
	Nedercalis			1	412	2	412						
	Callao			3	2,613	3	2,613						
	Bojoneberg			1	645	1	645						
	Christiansund			1	198	1	198						
	Cardiff									1	560	1	560
	Oran									1	541	1	541
	Pensacola									1	660	1	660
Italian.....	Constantinople									1	593	1	593
	Genoa			1	201	1	201						
Swedish...	Santa Cruz			1	275	1	275			1	266	1	266
	Soderhamn			1	200	1	200						
Dutch.....	Gottenburg									1	362	1	362
	Antwerp									1	200	1	200
	Lisbon			2	270	2	270						
American..	Temengen			1	364	1	364						
	Wardigen									5	250	5	250
	Marseilles			1	433	1	433						
	New Orleans			1	845	1	845						
	Callao			9	15,444	9	15,444						
	Leghorn									1	512	1	512
	Trapani									1	1,308	1	1,308
French....	Swansea									1	1,174	1	1,174
	Novella			75	2,769	75	2,769			11	1,121	11	1,121
	Port Vendres			3	110	3	110						
	Swansea			2	245	2	245						
	Newport			1	132	1	132						
	Marseilles									3	293	3	293
	Total.....	284	136,784	368	53,674	652	190,458	291	152,817	201	24,879	492	177,696

SPANISH DEPENDENCIES.

CANARY ISLANDS.**TENERIFFE.**

SEPTEMBER 24, 1871. (Received November 15.)

COCHINEAL.

Since my last report, dated August, 1869, cochineal, the great staple production of these islands, has reached and passed the limit of its demand. The last two years the stock left over from one season to another has been about 25 per cent. of the whole production. Owing to this, and this year partly to the Franco-Prussian war, which curtailed the demand for this article in these two countries, prices have receded until they are now at a point where, owing to the great cost of cultivation and the precarious nature of the crop, the price has ceased to be attractive as in former years. The amount planted this year was much less than last year, and, the season having been unfavorable, we cannot expect more than two-thirds as large a production as last year. I inclose herewith a report of the cochineal produced in the several islands of this group in 1870, made up to June 30, 1871.

GUANO.

As another consequence of the decline in prices of cochineal, the demand for this article has fallen off, and I should say that less than one-half the quantity used in former years was consumed this last year.

TOBACCO.

The proprietors and cultivators of lands, in looking about for some other article to cultivate profitably, have tried tobacco, and parcels of this sent to London and Bremen have been very favorably reported upon; and it would now appear that these islands can produce tobacco of an excellent quality.

VEGETABLES.

The crop of potatoes and onions was a large one, and many cargoes were shipped to the West Indies, Cuba, &c.

CEREALS.

The crops of maize, barley, and wheat were small, owing to the great heat and droughts.

WINES.

The production of wine, though small, is on the increase, as large numbers of vines are being planted, now that cochineal no longer monopolizes attention, as it has done the last few years, to the exclusion of everything else.

TRADE.

Trade has declined with the decline of prices in cochineal, and is now languishing.

QUARANTINES.

The Spanish government, with their absurd and troublesome quarantines, have succeeded in driving away all steamers and sailing-vessels which, but for these, would stop at these islands for coal, water, and fresh supplies.

W. H. DABNEY.

Exportation of cochineal from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, being the crop of 1870.

Country to which exported.	From Teneriffe.		From Canary.		From Lanzarote.	From Palma.
	Sacks.	Pounds.	Sacks.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
England	11, 242	1, 763, 700	16, 855	2, 685, 758	391, 222	218, 000
France	2, 012	302, 884	1, 650	233, 374	.....	.....
Germany	113	17, 379	150	20, 294	.....	.....
Spain	1, 595	239, 680	800	116, 687	.....	.....
United States	140	20, 429	122	18, 848	.....	.....
Rotterdam .....	.....	.....	61	9, 639	.....	.....
Total	15, 102	2, 344, 072	19, 638	3, 084, 600	391, 222	218, 000

Statement showing the commerce at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Rate of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cereals	\$130, 130	Per sliding scale	Spain, France, Italy, United States, Portugal.
Cocoa	9, 060	1 per 1,000	Spain, France, Venezuela.
Coffee	9, 710	do	England, Spain, Cuba, France, United States, Venezuela.
Coal	52, 050	do	England.
Flax	9, 830	do	Germany, England, Holland.
Flour	112, 530	Per sliding scale	France, Spain, United States.
Guano	44, 620	1 per 1,000	Peru, England.
Hardware	28, 810	do	England, France, Germany, Spain.
Hides, skins, and leather	88, 280	do	Spain, France, Cuba, Venezuela.
Lumber and wood	71, 960	do	United States, New Brunswick, Spain, Cuba.
Metals	45, 000	do	England, France, Spain, Germany.
Oils, including coal-oil	94, 510	do	Spain, France, Barbary, United States, England.
Rice	22, 350	do	Spain, France, Italy.
Salt	11, 980	do	Spain.
Soap	34, 620	do	Germany, England, Spain, France.
Spices	6, 580	do	England, Germany, Spain, France.
Spirits	89, 590	do	England, Holland, Germany, France, Spain, Cuba.
Sugar	76, 680	do	Cuba, England, Germany, France.
Sundries	126, 000	do	All the above countries.
Textile fabrics	526, 010	do	England, France, Germany, Spain.
Tobacco	36, 400	Leaf, 5 cts.; manufactured, 10 cents per lb.	Cuba, United States, Gibraltar, France, Spain.
Wine	96, 780	1 per 1,000	Spain, France.
Total	1, 723, 480		

NOTE.—Impossible to ascertain quantities.

Statement showing the commerce at Teneriffe, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Almonds.....	\$2,000	Germany, Spain, West Indies.
Cereals.....	20,000	Cuba, Spain, Africa.
Cochineal.....	1,195,900	England, France, Germany, Spain, United States.
Dried fruits.....	1,800	Cuba, West Indies, Africa, Venezuela.
Flag-stones.....	14,000	Cuba, Venezuela.
Orchilla.....	3,600	Germany, England.
Raw silk and cocoons.....	21,000	Spain, France.
Salt fish.....	1,500	Cuba, Spain.
Specie.....	48,000	England, France, Barbary.
Spirits.....	35,500	Cuba, Spain, Africa.
Soda.....	400	Spain.
Sundries.....	48,000	All the above countries.
Vegetables.....	12,400	Cuba, West Indies, Africa, Venezuela.
Wine.....	32,000	Germany, England, Cuba, Spain.
Total.....	1,436,100	

NOTE.—Impossible to ascertain quantities.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Teneriffe, Canary Islands, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	Africa, west coast.....	32	26,313			32	26,313
	British America.....			2	477	2	477
	Callao.....			2	1,049	2	1,049
	Canary.....			1	68	1	68
	Cape of Good Hope.....	1	1,100			1	1,100
	England.....	33	19,949	45	8,313	78	28,262
	Italy.....			1	139	1	139
	Madeira and Azores.....			1	68	1	68
	Portugal.....			1	61	1	61
	South America, east coast.....	2	2,485			2	2,485
	United States.....			1	68	1	68
Dutch.....	Rotterdam.....			2	198	2	198
French.....	Africa.....			1	32	1	32
	Callao.....			1	403	1	403
	England.....			1	484	1	484
	France.....	10	3,615	19	4,368	29	7,983
	Portugal.....			1	32	1	32
German.....	Bremen.....			5	1,020	5	1,020
Italian.....	England.....			1	207	1	207
	France.....			1	795	1	795
	Italy.....	2	959	25	10,766	27	11,725
	Laguayra.....			2	227	2	227
	Spain.....			2	1,178	2	1,178
Norwegian and Swedish.....	England.....			4	1,088	4	1,088
	Spain.....			2	357	2	357
Portuguese.....	Azores and Madeira.....			2	264	2	264
	Lisbon.....			2	180	2	180
Russian.....	Spain.....			1	478	1	478
Spanish.....	Azores.....			1	95	1	95
	Cuba and Porto Rico.....			16	3,068	16	3,068
	France.....	8	1,366	2	189	10	1,555
	Spain.....	25	7,857	54	6,014	79	13,871
United States.....	Spain.....			1	233	1	233
	St. John's.....			1	483	1	483
	United States.....			10	3,314	10	3,314
	Whaling.....			9	1,577	9	1,577
	Total.....	113	63,644	220	47,293	333	110,937

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tenerife, Canary Islands, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Africa, west coast	24	14,506	1	79	25	14,585
	British America			1	275	1	275
	England	44	35,341	17	3,048	61	38,389
	Madeira and Azores			3	394	3	394
	West Indies			26	4,715	26	4,715
	In port at date			6	1,732	6	1,732
Dutch	Rotterdam			2	198	2	198
French	Africa			17	3,567	17	3,567
	China			1	359	1	359
	France	10	3,615			10	3,615
	West Indies			4	1,393	4	1,393
German	Bremen			1	130	1	130
	West Indies and S. America			4	890	4	890
Italian	Brazil			1	362	1	362
	California			1	207	1	207
	Italy			2	763	2	763
	Rio de la Plata	2	959	26	11,081	28	12,040
	South America			1	760	1	760
Norwegian and Swedish.	Spain			1	107	1	107
	West Indies			4	1,088	4	1,088
	In port at date			1	250	1	250
Portuguese	Brazil			1	162	1	162
	Cape de Verdes			2	180	2	180
	Demerara			1	102	1	102
	Portugal			1	478	1	478
Russian	Canary			1	204	1	204
Spanish	Cuba and Porto Rico			34	4,805	34	4,805
	France	8	1,366			8	1,366
	Manila			1	479	1	479
	Spain	25	7,857	29	2,487	54	10,344
	West Indies			6	1,241	6	1,241
United States	In port at date			2	150	2	150
	Africa			4	1,219	4	1,219
	Spain			1	483	1	483
	United States			3	859	3	859
	West Indies			4	1,469	4	1,469
	Whaling			9	1,577	9	1,577
	Total	113	63,644	219	47,293	332	110,937

LAS PALMAS.

Statement showing the commerce at Las Palmas for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Country productions		\$460,861 40	Nothing	The other islands.
Dry-goods, sweet-oil, soap, leather, grains, wine, and spirits		189,535 40	do	Spain.
Sugar, molasses, rum, mahogany, &c.		125,865 50	do	Cuba.
Oil, leather, and others		2,989 20	1 per 1,000	Morocco.
Dry-goods, hardware, &c.		197,500 00	do	France.
Do		15,197 40	do	Naples.
Dry-goods, hardware, and groceries		445,625 60	do	England.
Timber, petroleum, chairs, &c		68,108 00	do	United States.
Guano		220,463 00	do	Peru.
Dry-goods, gin, spirit-glasses, &c		22,350 00	do	Germany.
Wine, cattle, &c		6,715 50	do	Portugal.
Virginia or Kentucky tobacco	51,048	7,657 20	5 cents per pound.	United States, England, &c.
Havana leaf-tobacco	5,354	1,606 20	10 cents per pound.	Cuba.
Cigars	21,248	42,496 00	20 cents per pound.	Do.
Saufl	3,000	375 00	7½ cents per pound.	Do.
Corn	28,227	39,459 00	\$2,645 80	France, Naples, Portugal, England, United States.
Flour	601,700	22,941 80	2,550 00	France, England, United States.
Wheat	712	1,068 75	103 00	France.
Barley	125	112 50	11 85	Do.
Total		1,870,927 45		

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Hazel-nuts	150 kilograms..	\$86 50	England
Barilla	29,900 do	390 00	Spain.
Citron	95,502 do	11,544 50	England.
Cochineal and granilla	1,441,485 do	1,154,487 95	Do.
Do	50,000 do	58,130 00	Spain.
Do	100,051 do	116,279 00	France.
Do	4,435 do	5,241 00	Rotterdam.
Do	12,253 do	12,500 00	Havana.
Do	9,339 do	11,415 00	Bremen.
Specie		11,275 00	France and Gibraltar.
Chick-peas	88,841 kilograms..	4,779 00	Spain
Old iron and brass	4,840 do	258 00	England.
Kid-skins	1,380 do	434 00	Spain.
Wine	4,630 litres..	1,037 00	England, Mogador, and Spain.
Almonds, nuts, onions, potatoes, cheese, bananas, garlic, stone-fruits, &c.		388,478 96	West Indies, the other islands of this archipelago, and other countries.
Total		1,776,335 91	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Las Palmas for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	The other islands			796	27,911	796	27,911
	Spain	33	9,852	53	6,780	86	16,632
	France						
	West Indies			11	2,857	11	2,857
British.....	The other islands	1	771			1	771
	England.....	26	28,558	26	7,512	52	36,070
	Callao, Peru.....			2	1,376	2	1,376
	West Indies.....						
	North America.....						
	Portugal						
	Africa.....	18	27,845			18	27,845
	Brazil						
United States.....	United States			11	3,940	11	3,940
	West Indies.....						
	Spain						
	The other islands						
	Callao.....			1	1,278	1	1,278
France	France	10	6,140	6	1,744	16	7,884
	The other islands						
	Africa.....						
Germany	Bremen			2	864	2	864
	Naples			1	183	1	183
	The other islands						
	West Indies.....						
Dutch	Rotterdam			2	324	2	324
Italian.....	Naples			2	235	2	235
	Spain						
Portuguese	Portugal			1	91	1	91
	Total.....	88	73,166	914	55,095	1,002	128,261

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	The other islands			810	29,327	810	29,327
	Spain	26	8,102	45	4,246	71	12,348
	France	7	1,666			7	1,666
	West Indies.....			8	2,165	8	2,165
British.....	The other islands	1	771	8	2,448	9	3,219
	England.....	31	37,131	12	3,699	43	40,830
	Callao, Peru						
	West Indies.....			6	1,922	6	1,922
	North America.....			3	701	3	701
	Portugal			2	253	2	253
	Africa	13	19,679	2	524	15	20,203
	Brazil			1	259	1	259
United States.....	United States			1	431	1	431
	West Indies.....			6	1,983	6	1,983
	Spain.....			2	626	2	626
	The other islands			2	961	2	961
	Callao.....						
French	France	10	6,140			10	6,140
	The other islands			1	534	1	534
	Africa.....			4	947	4	947
Germany	Bremen						
	Naples						
	The other islands			2	864	2	864
	West Indies.....			1	183	1	183
Dutch	Rotterdam			2	324	2	324
Italian.....	Naples						
	Spain			2	236	2	235
Portuguese	Portugal			1	91	1	91
	Total.....	88	73,489	921	52,723	1,009	126,212

Statement showing the exportation of cochineal, granilla, (small cochineal,) and dust of cochineal, from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, from the port of Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

Countries whither exported.	Cochineal.			Granilla.			Dust of cochineal.			Total medium value.
	Bags.	Kilos.	Medium value.	Bags.	Kilos.	Medium value.	Bags.	Kilos.	medium value.	
England	16,855	1,240,569	\$1,510,738 87	959	65,751	\$28,575 40	2,147	135,165	\$14,681 57	\$1,553,995 84
Spain and France	2,550	150,051	174,409 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,409 31
Rotterdam	61	4,435	5,241 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,241 93
Bremen	150	9,339	11,415 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,415 35
New York	122	8,673	10,602 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,602 00
North African ports	150	10,667	13,021 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,021 87
	19,888	1,423,734	1,725,429 33	959	65,751	28,575 40	2,147	135,165	14,681 57	1,768,686 30

J. RODRIGUEZ Y GONZALEZ.

CUBA.

CIENFUEGOS.

Statement showing the exports from Cienfuegos to the United States for the year 1871.

Destination.	SUGAR.				MOLASSES.				Total value.
	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Pounds.	Value.	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Gallons.	Value.	
New York	30,407	4,043	49,728,452	\$2,555,754	3,829	366	560,161	\$134,705	\$2,690,459
Boston	16,268	1,341	25,918,911	1,324,176	9,174	1,069	1,318,761	306,546	1,630,722
Philadelphia	6,829	724	11,026,817	573,896	2,502	251	352,984	90,605	664,501
Portland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,433	239	344,871	76,043	76,043
Baltimore	327	36	506,640	25,086	1,788	228	218,749	63,630	88,716
Other ports of America	1,317	115	2,134,535	120,547	643	61	97,082	20,238	140,785
Total shipment	55,148	6,259	89,315,355	4,599,459	20,369	2,214	2,892,608	691,767	5,291,226
In American vessels	36,890	4,450	59,006,171	3,037,466	8,966	748	1,227,193	294,547	3,332,013
In foreign vessels	18,258	1,809	30,309,184	1,561,993	11,403	1,466	1,665,415	397,220	1,959,213
Total shipment	55,148	6,259	89,315,355	4,599,459	20,369	2,214	2,892,608	691,767	5,291,226

M. H. MORRIS.

TRINIDAD.

Statement showing the exports at the port of *Trinidad de Cuba* for the years 1867 to 1871, inclusive.

Shipped to—	Hogsheads of sugar.					Hogsheads of molasses.					Tierces of honey.				
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
England	12,769	9,597	12,925	10,585	4,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	409	15	160	16	.....
Hamburg and Bremen .....	.....	566	1,825	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*428	55	760	486	33	.....
New York	16,939	12,961	14,523	13,001	13,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,941	112	139	72	26	58†
Philadelphia	11,492	15,220	7,966	2,217	4,336	5,437	5,817	2,936	2,597	3,255	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	2,278	2,222	3,180	3,306	2,794	8,798	7,189	7,429	3,278	3,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ports of the United States	202	3,082	2,057	114	.....	230	1,204	1,866	1,697	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	43,680	43,648	42,476	29,703	25,565	786	1,207	1,906	1,122	.....	663	924	718	75	58†

	Logs of mahogany and cedar.					Hogsheads of rum.					Vessels cleared.				
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
England	6,475	6,204	2,547	1,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg and Bremen	3,313	6,541	1,277	.....	.....	83	294	265	150	.....	138 laden.	27 ballast.	190 laden.	24 ballast.	63 laden.
New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	540	160	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ports of the United States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,328	12,905	3,824	1,251	.....	83	294	265	150	.....	161	165	134	102	71

* St. John's, New Brunswick.

N. B.—All the smaller parcels are reduced and proportionally added in. The sugar-hogsheads are of 36 and 38 inches, but mostly of the former. The molasses-hogsheads contain 140 gallons net. The rum-hogsheads contain 125 and 130 gallons net. The honey-tierces contain 75 and 80 gallons net.

H. FOX.

Statement showing the value of the exports to the United States from Trinidad de Cuba for the nine months ending September 30, 1871.*

Destination.	Muscovado sugar.					Molasses.				Melada.			Honey.			Value.	
	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Boxes.	Bags.	Pounds.	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Pounds.	Tierces.	Packages.	Gallons.		Cigars.
New York.....	8,489	1,092	100	150	12,723,482	1,742	179	.....	249,102	1,746	132	2,872,762	43	17	3,973	3,000	\$811,420 13
Philadelphia.....	3,820	453	166	682	6,061,144	2,615	323	40	387,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384,129 20
Boston.....	2,338	279	.....	.....	3,485,174	162	.....	25	21,980	58	.....	88,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,751 13
Total.....	14,647	1,824	266	832	22,269,800	4,519	502	65	658,646	1,804	132	2,960,868	43	17	3,973	3,000	1,377,300 46
American vessels.....	7,433	922	.....	.....	10,961,689	3,768	413	65	550,136	1,804	132	2,960,868	.....	17	600	.....	782,057 59
Foreign vessels.....	5,893	1,015	266	832	12,248,348	751	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	4,573	3,000	640,779 02
Total.....	13,326	1,937	266	832	23,210,037	4,519	502	65	550,646	1,804	132	2,960,868	47	17	5,173	3,000	1,422,836 61

* Compiled from the returns of Mr. H. Fox.

PORTO RICO.

Exports from the Island of Porto Rico from November 1, 1869, to December 10, 1870.

From—	To United States.				British North American provinces.				Great Britain.				France.		Austria and Germany.	
	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tobacco.
	Quint's.	Gallons.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Gallons.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Gallons.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Quint's.
Saint John's	206,068	516,294	500	195	21,576	135,549	148	85,301	51,711	63,638	18,081	283	1,200	16,132	66	11,059
Arecibo	148,245	587,896				23,361		51,711					6,802			12,999
Aguadilla	24,509	92,239	40	208	9,118	1,327	112	63,638	22,324	589	5,072	2,000	7,065		3,553	5,898
Mayaguez	330,727	1,402,961		20	36,678	126,789	58	22,324	77,380						18,490	1,144
Ponce	327,706	1,748,364		295	792			77,380	3,946							7,190
Guayanilla y Guánica	56,816	302,591						3,946	51,472							
Arroyo, Maunabo y Jobos	133,922	987,680						51,472	144,489							
Humacao, Naguabo, and Fajardo.	194,300	1,242,386				21,416		144,489								
Totals	1,422,293	6,880,411	540	718	68,164	308,442	318	500,261	23,742	4,031	2,478	15,067	16,132	22,109	8,334	39,956

From—	Spain.				Island of Cuba.				Other ports.				Italy.			
	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Hides.	Rum.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Hides.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Hides.
	Quint's.	Gallons.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Gallons.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Gallons.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Quint's.	Quint's.
Saint John's	2,159	760	15,717	352	2,378	3,864	2,458	12,646		129	1,777	3,031	45		40	
Arecibo					6,930											
Aguadilla			12,330	837		562		14,101				60,500		213		
Mayaguez	16		17,775	741		836		14,219	84			670				18,472
Ponce	84		23,254	1,727		10		1,158								
Guayanilla y Guánica			798													
Arroyo, Maunabo y Jobos																
Humacao, Naguabo, and Fajardo.																
Totals	2,259	760	69,874	3,657	9,308	5,272	2,458	42,124	8,099	129	8,099	99,367	15,466	213	642	98
																18,472

NOTE.—There remain between this port and Fajardo about 1,000 hogsheads sugar, all intended for the United States.

Comparative recapitulation for the last five years.

Years.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Hides.	Rum.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1870	2, 025, 966	7, 293, 011	192, 645	7, 066	64, 973	5, 499	2, 458
1869	1, 627, 451	5, 969, 020	144, 396	4, 966	28, 688	7, 456	31, 225
1868	1, 478, 593	5, 660, 316	206, 641	12, 221	10, 344	8, 355	5, 045
1867	1, 364, 599	5, 068, 094	207, 341	9, 725	21, 190	7, 849	16, 065
1866	1, 288, 347	5, 206, 655	139, 035	19, 484	37, 536	9, 073	41, 474

EDWARD CONROY.

AGUADILLA.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received January 24, 1872.)

The commercial and agricultural pursuits in this district during the year have been attended with results more or less satisfactory, as exhibited in the annexed tables, and comparing on the whole favorably with the preceding one.

COFFEE.

The yield, while considerably less on the lower lands bordering the sea-coast, has been successful in the center, where virgin soil on elevated grounds more fertile and suitable for its cultivation, calls the planter's attention to profit and shows an increase in excess of deficiencies in the former. The total result may be considered a good average crop, being 42,472 quintals, against 43,537 quintals last year. Most of it found its way to the English channel, ordered to continental ports, to Cuba, and some to Spain.

SUGAR.

The campaign has been favorable, compared with last year's productions, viz: 102,679 quintals against 88,147 quintals sugar, and 192,875 gallons against 176,100 gallons of molasses. The quality is in general of a good refining description, and solicited both for United States and British markets, the greater part having been shipped to the former. The prosperous estate-owners are always ready to extend their landed property under improved field-labor, in which they have succeeded in many instances, the crops showing, consequently, a steady increase, only checked when counteracted by drought or any kind of untoward weather destructive to the plant. Thus far the prospects for the coming crop are very promising and the yield is expected to be quite satisfactory.

LEAF-TOBACCO.

This year's cultivation of this staple has been extensive, with results rather mediocre in regard to the quantity collected, but splendid as to the value obtained, thus stimulating farmers to till their grounds anew with unabated energy, hoping for better returns the coming season between March and August.

COTTON.

The growth of this export is almost totally abandoned, owing to its depreciated value and injuries from worms, making cultivation unprofitable.

All other exports are of minor consideration, and too insignificant to be dilated on.

The import trade has been well sustained, direct arrivals from the United States being more frequent than heretofore.

POPULATION.

The census of the population of the district, taken on the 31st December, 1870, shows, all included, 12,566, of which 9,054 are whites, 2,522 free colored, and 990 slaves.

Laborers are easily engaged at the rate of 25 to 50 cents, in sufficient numbers to do whatever field-work is required.

ED. KOPISCH.

Statement showing the commerce at Aguadilla for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Florida water (quart-bottles) dozen.	125	\$300	\$86 25	United States.
Almond-oil.....kilograms.	26,910	-----	94 35	Spain.
Olive-oil.....do.	13,800	3,000	210 00	Do.
Oats.....do.	7,820	550	229 80	Spain, United States.
Tar.....do.	1,840	35	8 75	United States.
Shoes.....dozen.	50	100	10 50	Spain.
Rice.....kilograms.	259,746	18,200	4,832 59	Spain, Germany.
Garlic.....bundles.	8,700	2,000	472 59	Spain.
Loaf and crushed sugar .kilograms.	6,390	2,000	204 16	Cuba, Germany.
Almonds.....do.	2,800	500	21 35	Spain.
Hoops.....dozens.	2,500	1,350	145 00	United States.
Dry-goods.....	-----	180,000	33,690 97	Spain, Germany, St. Thomas.
Iron nails.....kilograms.	2,714	270	60 69	United States, St. Thomas.
Roman cement.....do.	14,720	450	57 75	United States, Germany.
Cigarettes.....boxes.	215,889	7,200	2,158 89	Cuba.
Onions.....kilograms.	43,516	2,500	132 44	Spain.
Ale, (in bottles).....dozens.	3,555	5,400	1,544 25	Germany, St. Thomas.
Staves.....	75,240	3,000	263 33	United States.
Shooks.....	5,477	12,000	428 42	Do.
Matches.....gross.	400	300	105 00	Germany, United States.
Bread.....kilograms.	6,072	600	228 04	Do.
Kerosene oil.....liters.	27,575	7,725	951 33	United States.
Gin.....do.	61,863	8,000	2,174 27	Germany, St. Thomas.
Hams.....kilograms.	5,152	1,800	309 12	Germany, United States.
Lard.....do.	11,822	3,300	546 00	United States.
Butter.....do.	2,024	960	119 68	Do.
Potatoes.....do.	33,810	1,350	187 42	United States, Germany, Spain.
Straw-paper.....reams.	4,597	2,000	322 90	Do.
White-pine lumber.....feet.	250,256	4,125	648 17	United States.
Fish.....kilograms.	154,360	8,000	1,129 80	Do.
Manufactured tobacco.....	859,375	6,000	1,808 75	Cuba, Germany.
Leaf-tobacco.....kilograms.	15,586	9,300	1,275 00	Cuba, St. Domingo.
Jerked beef.....do.	46,356	3,500	940 16	Montevideo.
Tallow candles.....do.	11,224	3,600	673 44	United States.
Composition candles.....do.	7,038	2,800	728 28	Germany.
Vinegar.....demijohns..	325	300	55 77	Germany, Spain.
Total.....	-----	302,515	56,855 21	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Sugar.....kilograms.	4,803,228	\$465,931	England, United States, Spain.
Cotton.....do.	54,418	4,750	Spain.
Coffee.....do.	1,947,502	243,438	Cuba, Spain, England.
Hides.....	3,983	2,175	Spain.
Molasses.....gallons.	58,000	22,635	United States.
Tobacco.....kilograms.	702,708	60,200	England, Cuba, Spain, Germany.
Total.....	-----	799,129	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Aguadilla for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish	Cuba	44	12,867	9	1,426	53	14,293
	Spain			8	1,215	8	1,215
	England			4	1,032	4	1,032
United States	United States			16	3,406	16	3,406
British	St. Thomas	2	1,532			2	1,532
	San Domingo	2	1,532			2	1,532
	United States			8	1,763	8	1,763
	England			6	1,106	6	1,106
	Nova Scotia			2	211	2	211
German	Bremen			3	473	3	473
Swedish	England			1	227	1	227
Norwegian	Germany			1	150	1	150
Dutch	Curacoa			1	193	1	193
Dominican	San Domingo			1	58	1	58
	Total	48	15,931	60	11,260	108	27,191

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish	Cuba	44	12,867	9	1,426	53	14,293
	Spain			8	1,215	8	1,215
	England			4	1,032	4	1,032
United States	United States			16	3,406	16	3,406
British	St. Thomas	2	1,532			2	1,532
	San Domingo	2	1,532			2	1,532
	United States			8	1,763	8	1,763
	England			6	1,106	6	1,106
	Nova Scotia			2	211	2	211
German	Bremen			3	473	3	473
Swedish	England			1	227	1	227
Norwegian	Germany			1	150	1	150
Dutch	Curacoa			1	193	1	193
Dominican	San Domingo			1	58	1	58
	Total	48	15,931	60	11,260	108	27,191

GUAYAMA.

Statement showing the commerce and navigation of Guayama with the United States for the year ending September 30, 1870.*

	Vessels entered.	Tonnage.	Value of inward cargo.	Vessels cleared.	Value of outward cargo.
AMERICAN VESSELS.					
Fourth quarter 1869	6	1,437.12	\$44,909 00	3	\$1,491 36
First quarter 1870	26	4,954.74	127,905 71	21	369,728 10
Second quarter 1870	24	4,599.26	156,121 00	21	284,990 84
Third quarter 1870	6	1,483.65	40,597 96	4	68,596 29
Total	62	12,474.77	369,533 67	49	724,806 59
FOREIGN VESSELS.					
Fourth quarter 1869	1	180.00	17,112 63		
First quarter 1870	13	1,924.63	28,776 27	13	159,918 61
Second quarter 1870	20	3,421.27	10,362 00	20	309,475 76
Third quarter 1870	3	733.96	5,695 16	3	35,962 69
Total	37	6,259.86	61,946 06	36	505,357 06

* Furnished by Mr. Edward Conroy.

MAYAGUEZ.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received January 24, 1872.)

The accompanying statements, A, B, and C, will show the favorable state of commerce in this district of the island during the past year, the value of exports having exceeded that of imports to a pretty considerable extent.

Imports.—The quantities and values of imports have been minutely given in statement A, as near as could be ascertained, and will be seen to have amounted to \$2,157,888, while the value of exports, as given in statement B, amounts to \$3,668,344.39, calculated in same at fair average of prices that have reigned during the past year.

From statement C will be seen that, with regard to the navigation at this port, the American flag takes, as hitherto, the lead, the number of vessels entered having amounted to 130, with 24,677 tons, out of the total number of 274 vessels, with 44,362 tons, steamers not included. The past year also compares favorably in this respect with the same period of the preceding one, when the number of American vessels entered amounted to 107, with 19,387 tons, or 23 vessels and 5,290 tons less than the past year.

This year another marine disaster on this coast has to be recorded, the British bark Lord Hardinge having this day been reported to be ashore on the Gallardo Bank, to the south of this port, and off Salinas de Cabo-Rojo, and it is much to be deplored that the charts of these coasts now in use are not revised, as they doubtless are very defective. The vessel above-named is loaded with machinery for four sugar estates, rice, ale, galvanized iron, &c.

Since the commencement of the present month, one of the steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has commenced to call at this port. The present plan is that this steamer shall touch here twice a month, on her route from St. Thomas to the island of San Domingo, returning the equal number of times on her way back to St. Thomas. This arrangement must be considered a great advantage for the commerce of the place, as the mail for the steamers starting from St. Thomas for Europe and the United States will in future be carried with more regularity than has hitherto been the case, the Spanish steamers running from Havana to St. Thomas having proved very irregular in calling at this port on their way between the above-mentioned ports.

Duties.—The import duties given in statement A are, as near as it has been possible to ascertain, those received during the period embraced in this report. Besides the regular import duty, a municipal duty of 3 cents Spanish per 100 pounds is collected on all goods imported which are sold by weight; and furthermore, likewise for the benefit of the municipality, 1 cent Spanish per quart of all spirituous liquors imported. As the state of the finances of the island is now flourishing, it is to be hoped that the duty imposed on all principal articles of export will soon again be abolished.

—*Agriculture.*—The favorable result arrived at in, as above, comparing the value of exports with that of imports, must mainly be attributed to the flourishing state of agriculture, in which improvements are daily made, planters having besides been favored to an extraordinary extent during the past year by the weather, enabling them to take off one of the largest crops of sugar and molasses on record, as well

as coffee, the three principal articles of export, as will be seen from the following table of exports for the last four years:

Date.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Hides.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
October 1, 1867, to September 30, 1868.....	27, 146, 366	1, 115, 139	8, 351, 877	544, 948	152, 579
October 1, 1868, to September 30, 1869.....	30, 322, 031	1, 209, 736	6, 547, 911	405, 409	3, 137
October 1, 1869, to September 30, 1870.....	36, 341, 353	1, 404, 958	7, 256, 570	294, 790	56, 180
October 1, 1870, to September 30, 1871.....	41, 294, 330	1, 684, 913	7, 485, 013	282, 590	117, 256

Manufacture.—Besides a couple of manufactories of cocoa and chocolate, which have been established here for several years, and apparently continue to flourish, a tallow-candle manufactory has of late been established; is worked to advantage, and could be much extended, as the demand for the production is generally in excess of what the manufactory is able to supply. A steam saw-mill, with planing-tables, and other similar machinery, has likewise been erected of late, and is continually kept at work; and a steam coffee shelling and cleaning machine will, during the approaching coffee-crop, be at work for the first time. Another improvement which it is contemplated to carry out shortly, is the establishment of a tram-way from the town to the bay, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, which will greatly facilitate the traffic, and is expected to prove a successful enterprise, while this place will be able to boast of being the first on the island to carry out a similar undertaking, which might lead to a general improvement of the means of transport, so much to be desired.

Population.—According to the last census, which was taken here in December, 1870, the total number of inhabitants in the municipal district of Mayaguez amounted to 33,940—say 18,882 white, 12,383 free colored, and 2,775 slaves. The population of the department of Mayaguez cannot be ascertained, as the particulars are sent direct to the authorities at Saint John's from the different districts.

On the 5th of this month, the number of slaves in this department amounted to 6,750; all over sixty years and those born since the revolution in Spain of September, 1868, having been liberated during the early part of this year.

The prospects for the coming crops are not as good as could be desired. That of coffee is sure to prove a small one, while that of sugar will be considerably smaller than the past one.

The political state of this district can be considered as favorable, although it is true that the division between the different parties is clearly notable, but no serious trouble should be anticipated at present, as the liberal party can scarcely be said to entertain the ideas of separating from the mother-country, as is affirmed by their political adversaries, and the greatly increased production goes far to prove that the population in general is desirous of maintaining order and tranquillity as being most in their own interest.

G. R. KEUTSCH.

Statement showing the commerce at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
American provisions, excepting rice, pilot-bread, flour, hams, lard, potatoes, onions, cheese, fish, pork.....		\$41,480		United States.
Candles.....boxes.....	5,470	18,435		United States, Germany.
Cheese.....		10,550		United States, Germany, France.
Coopers' stuffs:				
Wood hoops.....M.....	839	33,031		United States, British provinces North America.
Shooks.....packages.....	48,457	129,415		
Nails.....barrels.....	198	891		
Corn-meal.....{ puncheons.....	39	12,270		United States.
barrels.....	1,694			
Fish, dried.....pounds.....	4,900,000	272,244		British provinces North America, United States.
Flour:				
American.....barrels.....	20,404	260,375		United States, British provinces, Spain.
Spanish.....do.....	1,993			
German provisions, excepting rice, tobacco, potatoes, cheese, candles, and spirits.....		56,995		Germany.
Hams.....pounds.....	88,400	18,512		United States, Germany.
Herrings, pickled.....barrels.....	4,701	18,804		British provinces, United States.
Jerked beef.....pounds.....	270,000	15,000		Montevideo.
Kerosene oil.....gallons.....	24,800	12,425		United States.
Lard and butter.....pounds.....	395,600	64,440	\$375,000	United States, British provinces, Germany, France.
Lumber:				
White-pine.....feet.....	1,450,000	41,712		United States, British provinces.
Pitch-pine.....do.....	1,483,000	49,227		Do.
Shingles.....	384,000	1,660		Do.
Mackerels, pickled.....barrels.....	2,661	20,017		Do.
Onions.....do.....	139	738		United States.
Pilot-bread.....do.....	762	3,066		Do.
Potatoes.....do.....	1,618	7,271		United States, British provinces, Germany, Spain.
Pork.....do.....	1,645	39,617		United States, British provinces.
Rice.....pounds.....	4,808,900	229,413		Germany, United States, England.
Rum.....puncheons.....	423	18,994		Island of Cuba.
Spirits, anisado, gin, &c. gallons.....	76,000	48,047		Germany, Spain, France.
Spanish provisions, excepting flour, onions, spirits, candles, rice, and potatoes.....		138,337		Spain.
Sugar, refined.....boxes.....	422	20,700		Havana.
Tobacco:				
Cigars.....	908,000	74,222		Cuba, San Domingo, Germany.
Paper-cigars.....	293,000			
Leaf-tobacco.....bales.....	1,095			
Dry-goods, hardware, machinery, medicines, drugs, &c.....		500,000		United States, Europe, St. Thomas.
Total.....		2,157,888	375,000	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Sugar.....pounds.....	35,079,947	\$1,753,997 35	United States.
Do.....do.....	1,949,637	97,481 85	British provinces North America.
Do.....do.....	2,171,634	108,581 70	Falmouth, for orders, mostly landed in German ports.
Do.....do.....	3,698	184 90	Italy.
Do.....do.....	259,564	12,978 20	Spain.
Do.....do.....	1,829,850	91,429 50	Stock on hand destined to United States.
	41,294,330	2,064,653 50	

B.—Statement showing the commerce at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Molasses.....gallons..	1,600,694	\$528,229 02	United States.
Do .....do.....	80,500	26,565 00	Stock on hand, destined to the United States.
Do .....do.....	3,719	1,227 27	British provinces North America.
	1,684,913	2,620,674 79	
Coffee .....pounds..	126,516	16,004 27	United States.
Do .....do.....	1,255	158 76	British provinces North America.
Do .....do.....	1,620,987	205,054 85	Falmouth for orders, mostly landed in German ports.
Do .....pounds..	1,880,872	237,930 30	Italy.
Do .....do.....	1,546,846	195,686 02	Spain.
Do .....do.....	2,121,087	268,317 50	Island of Cuba.
Do .....do.....	27,354	3,460 28	St. Thomas.
Do .....do.....	4,228	534 84	San Domingo.
Do .....do.....	155,868	19,717 30	Coastwise.
	7,485,013	3,567,538 91	
Cotton .....pounds..	106,267	15,143 04	United States.
Do .....do.....	105,875	15,087 18	Falmouth for orders.
Do .....do.....	70,448	10,038 84	Spain.
	282,590	3,607,807 97	
Hides .....pounds..	50,085	6,636 26	Spain.
Do .....do.....	2,243	297 20	Island of Cuba.
Do .....do.....	64,928	8,602 96	Coastwise.
	117,256	3,623,344 39	
Oranges and other fruits....	8 to 10,000,000	45,000 00	
Total		3,668,344 39	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Mayaguez for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	Island of Cuba	47	18,418	.....	.....	47	18,418
British	St. Thomas and intermediate ports	4	3,068	.....	.....	4	3,068
American.....	United States and West India Islands.....	.....	.....	130	24,677	130	24,677
British	United States, British provinces, West India Islands, Great Britain, and ports of this island.....	.....	.....	79	11,266	79	11,266
German.....	Europe, St. Thomas, and ports of this island.....	.....	.....	17	1,727	17	1,727
Italian	Europe and ports of this island.....	.....	.....	5	1,150	5	1,150
Danish	United States and St. Thomas .....	.....	.....	2	410	2	410
Swedish	Germany.....	.....	.....	1	220	1	220
Dutch	Curacoa.....	.....	.....	3	196	3	196
Venezuelan..	La Guayra .....	.....	.....	1	122	1	122
Spanish.....	Spain, Great Britain, St. Thomas, Cuba, and ports of the island .....	.....	.....	36	4,594	36	4,594
	Total.....	51	21,486	274	44,362	325	65,848

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Mayaguez, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	St. Thomas and intermediate ports	47	18,418	.....	.....	47	18,418
British	San Domingo	4	3,068	.....	.....	4	3,068
American.....	United States, Turk's Island, Maracaibo, Demerara, Cuba, and other ports of this island .....	.....	.....	138	25,032	138	25,032
British	United States, British provinces, Great Britain, Turk's Island, and ports of this island .....	.....	.....	79	10,847	79	10,847
German	Europe, United States, St. Thomas, and ports of this island .....	.....	.....	16	1,622	16	1,622
Italian	Italy and France .....	.....	.....	5	1,150	5	1,150
Danish	United States .....	.....	.....	2	410	2	410
Swedish	Ponce .....	.....	.....	1	220	1	220
Dutch	Curacoa .....	.....	.....	3	196	3	196
Venezuelan..	La Guayra .....	.....	.....	1	122	1	122
Spanish.....	Spain, Great Britain, Cuba, Spanish Main, and ports of the island .....	.....	.....	37	4,622	37	4,622
Total.....		51	21,486	282	44,221	333	65,707

PONCE.

Statement of vessels arriving at Ponce during the year ending September 30, 1870.*

Whence.	American.		British.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
New York	21	4,524	1	220
New Haven	8	2,041	.....	.....
Baltimore	2	390	9	1,168
Philadelphia	3	615	6	1,030
Boston	1	149	5	690
Portland	3	454	1	165
Bangor	1	207	.....	.....
Machias	2	361	.....	.....
Bristol, Rhode Island	1	173	.....	.....
Providence, Rhode Island	1	137	.....	.....
Georgetown, South Carolina	2	372	.....	.....
Jacksonville	1	161	.....	.....
Fall River	1	83	.....	.....
Wilmington, North Carolina	1	170	.....	.....
Savannah	1	297	.....	.....
Mobile	1	347	.....	.....
Satilla, Georgia	1	206	.....	.....
Pascagoula	1	265	.....	.....
Total.....	52	10,952	22	3,273

Value of imports during the year 1869..... \$2,118,871
 Value of exports during the year 1869..... 1,186,405

* Furnished by Mr. Edward Conroy.

Value of imports from the United States, from October 1, 1869, to September 30, 1870.

By American vessels	\$335,074 00
By British vessels	173,743 00

Exports to the United States from Ponce, Porto Rico, from October 1, 1869, to September 30, 1870.

By American vessels	\$1,044,123 87
By British vessels	1,113,354 15

SAN JUAN.

JANUARY 13, 1871. (Received February 24.)

In my annual report, dispatch No. 57, I had the honor of transmitting the statement of trade, commerce, &c., of this consular district. I would herewith respectfully report the present value of the different products of this island, the prospects of the coming crop, also the condition of the industrial classes, &c.

Although this island cannot command the same degree of interest as that of the same classes in countries of greater importance, still, at a time when a great revolution in all the relations of labor is about to be installed by the abolition of slavery, their actual state, at the present moment, may at some future period serve as a point from which to judge of the comparative success or failure of the system to be inaugurated. Besides there are many circumstances in the position of this island which are of particular interest—the unusual proportion of whites to colored people, and the fact of its productions being the largest in the tropical world for its extent, and at the same time the number of slaves employed on it, proportionally the smallest.

The government of the island of Porto Rico is similar to that of other Spanish colonies, and is under a general officer, called captain-general, who is supreme in all matters whether civil, military, or ecclesiastic, and this autocratic form of government is carried out to its fullest extent. With rare exceptions all posts are filled by Spaniards, and, with the exception of the ecclesiastics, all the employés are military.

This form of government has its advantages in a country of antagonistic races and conditions, and favorably influences the state of society, for it introduces a large and educated class from Spain who are satisfied with their condition and are loyal to their flag. These form the aristocracy of the island. Not only are the officers of the army Spaniards, but also the soldiers of the whole regular force, amounting to three or four thousand men.

The military and police, about 20,000 strong, are also all whites, and upon these forces the government can entirely depend. Next in the social scale are the merchants and shop-keepers, composed mostly of Spaniards who have become wealthy by their industry, creole Spaniards, and foreigners, (very few in number,) from the discouragement opposed to them by the government.

The free colored population are prosperous and contented according to their lights. Many are shop-keepers, and even land proprietors in easy circumstances. Laborers, or journeymen, as they are called, are obliged to work, without respect to color, under the law of the “Libre-

ta," and easily earn half a dollar a day, which is all sufficient to withdraw them from the vices which attach to idleness, and is ample for their very primitive necessities. The slaves are probably more independent and less degraded than elsewhere; for, as freemen of all colors work with them, there is no degradation attached to any particular kind of labor. All the manual force of the country is made available by the law of the "Libreta," for every species of work, and thus employers find it desirable to encourage the slaves to emancipate themselves; and so largely have they profited by this that it is estimated that no more than 35,000 slaves remain of the 41,736 returned at the census of 1859. There exists no perceptible prejudice against color among these different races and classes, who live in harmony together, and with a very remarkable absence of crime; but they are, as it were, kept in position by a strong government, who will not permit them to shuffle out of their places into the troubled sea of politics.

By the course adopted by this government, of obliging every man (without regard to color) to perform his first duty to society by working for his living, he thus becomes an aid instead of a burden to it.

The new parliamentary law of emancipation emancipates retrospectively all children under two years of age, and, prospectively, all who may be born from the day of the passing of the act, and all slaves over sixty years of age. It abolishes the punishment by the lash, prohibits the separation of families, and various less important provisions.

The importance of the act is, however, very much diminished upon reflection; at first, the appearance of a Spanish emancipation act was such an unexpected offering to the cause of humanity and to the feelings of the civilized world, that it was received like the prodigal son, with much greater welcome than it deserved. The Spanish government promise a measure of general emancipation next session, and it is to be hoped it will be successfully carried out, the law of the 23d June, 1870, being a complete delusion, for it will be observed that it emancipates the helpless only, those that can neither work for their masters nor provide for themselves.

The hours of labor for a mechanic are from sunrise to sunset, (from 6 to 6,) with two hours for meals. Their work is usually strong, but rough. The houses, to the eye, appear dangerous, but have withstood the several earthquakes; and the "Casa Blanca," built upon the edge of a precipitous hill, by Ponce de Leon, about three hundred years ago, is still in good preservation. Mechanics are generally competent in their respective trades, and some, doubtless, take great pride in their good work; but I seriously doubt if their sense of honor could invariably be depended upon to secure it; indeed, notwithstanding all the boasting about Spanish honor, my experience has convinced me that here, more than elsewhere, men boast of that which they possess the least.

The most interesting and most important part of the subject of industry is the condition of the agricultural labor.

The following tabular statement of the amount of productions of the island is a necessary preliminary to enter upon it, viz: 533 sugar estates, producing 100,000 tons sugar and 60,000 puncheons molasses; 335 distilleries, producing 365,000 gallons rum; 53 coffee estates, producing 207,000 pounds coffee; 54 tobacco estates, producing 211,000 cwt. tobacco; 57 cattle estates, with 90,000 head cattle, 6,500 sheep, 7,750 goats, and 30,000 head horses; 10 tanneries, producing 784,898 cwt. hides; small cotton estates, producing 20,000 cwt. cotton; small rice estates, producing 73,700 cwt. rice, 56,000 bushels corn, 360,700 cwt.

plantains, and 342,168 cwt. yams and sweet potatoes. The labor engaged in this production is that of 58,589 persons, men, women, and children; of these not more than 20,000 are slaves. The females, however, are exclusively slaves, as free women are obliged to attend to their maternal and domestic duties.

The weather has been very favorable for the growing crops, and, from present appearances, there is but little doubt that the yield of this year will far exceed that of 1870.

Now that the new-year holidays have passed, a general commencement will take place in sugar-making, and by the middle of February there will be produce in abundance for shipping. There have small lots of sugar already been presented in this market. The only sale of consequence that has been made in the island took place at Aguadilla—500 hogsheads—to be delivered at the end of this month, reserved prices. Recent news from the United States of a change in the duties there, to take place on the first of this year, and to pay according to classification of color, will no doubt make purchasers cautious until some standard is fixed for Porto Rico sugars, and they know what effect the change in duties will have on prices in the United States, which must very naturally govern the market here. I would call your attention to a new law, just passed, fixing the export-duty at 20 cents per quintal for sugar and 50 cents per 110 gallons of molasses. Coffee and tobacco the same, 50 cents per 100 pounds of former and 20 cents latter.

Coffee begins to come to market, but some days of dry weather are very desirable for conveying this produce to embarking-places. Sales for delivery at \$11 to \$12 for good; \$10.50 to \$10.75 for ordinary.

Hides in good demand at \$15 to \$15.50 dry; \$11.50 to \$12 salted.

Exchange on London in good demand at \$5.05 to \$5.10 for large operations.

American provisions.—The market has been kept regularly supplied by traders from Baltimore. Mess-pork, \$32 per barrel. Lard, \$18.75; tins do., \$20 per quintal. Potatoes, \$5 per barrel.

Flour.—About 4,900 barrels Spanish and 1,000 barrels American have been imported within a short time, most of which has been stored; last sales at \$11 per barrel.

Corn-meal.—Fresh supplies have arrived; puncheons selling for \$36.

Lumber.—Much wanted; would sell well.

E. CONROY.

Statement showing the commerce and navigation at San Juan in American vessels for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Quarters.	Number of ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
Fourth quarter, 1869	19	3, 529. 40	\$258, 045 37	\$96, 293 31
First quarter, 1870	13	2, 860. 06	97, 864 28	128, 981 31
Second quarter, 1870	15	2, 907. 65	129, 682 63	177, 966 97
Third quarter, 1870	19	3, 732. 12	116, 541 14	244, 149 97
Total	66	13, 029. 23	602, 133 42	647, 391 56

NOTE.—The value of exports from this port to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1870, was \$468,193.03.

Statement showing the commerce at San Juan for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered in American specie.	Amount of duties in American specie.	Countries whence imported.
Flour kilos..	2, 039, 541	\$271, 537 00	\$66, 509 43	United States.
Rice do....	813, 372	79, 569 00	18, 483 88	Do.
Corn-meal do....	206, 444	8, 120 00	2, 270 88	Do.
Corn, bags do....	770, 400	50, 640 00	No duty ..	Do.
Salt herring do....	54, 928	1, 797 00	317 63	Do.
Oats do....	5, 612	183 00	42 51	Do.
Hoop-poles bundles..	276, 195	6, 904 87	1, 208 35	Do.
Tar, barrels kilos..	8, 932	288 00	49 49	Do.
Florida water doz....	1, 300	3, 990 00	663 00	Do.
Salt cod-fish kilos..	79, 258	5, 169 00	904 57	Do.
Shooks bundles..	50, 434	50, 434 00	8, 825 95	Do.
Onions kilos..	39, 560	1, 720 00	379 36	Do.
Coal do....	23, 000	185 00	No duty ..	Do.
Salt beef bbls..	3, 311	49, 445 00	8, 451 87	Do.
Corn brooms doz....	218, 592	19, 008 00	1, 341 87	Do.
Gas-oil galls..	409, 818	61, 472 70	14, 138 72	Do.
Pilot-bread kilos..	44, 298	5, 778 00	1, 342 22	Do.
Beans do....	42, 504	2, 772 00	643 94	Do.
Soap do....	5, 474	1, 071 00	248 79	Do.
Lard do....	344, 080	93, 500 00	16, 053 95	Do.
Butter do....	44, 068	15, 328 00	2, 631 82	Do.
Cheese do....	33, 672	8, 764 00	1, 504 77	Do.
Salt mackerel bbls (299's) ..	2, 803	11, 212 00	1, 981 72	Do.
Potatoes kilos..	400, 292	13, 053 00	2, 241 20	Do.
Wrapping-paper reams..	31, 215	12, 486 00	2, 900 50	Do.
Pepper, in grain kilos..	21, 068	5, 496 00	1, 276 72	Do.
Tobacco, leaf do....	24, 150	4, 200 00	2, 100 00	Do.
Tobacco, chewing do....	20, 333	4, 420 00	2, 210 00	Do.
White-pine lumber feet..	1, 310, 286	19, 654 00	3, 439 50	Do.
Pitch-pine lumber do....	80, 623	1, 612 46	282 18	Do.
Shingles, in bundles M..	121	605 00	105 87	Do.
Salt pork, barrels kilos..	27, 186	5, 319 00	903 00	Do.
Tallow candles do....	83, 582	21, 804 00	5, 014 92	Do.
Composition candles do....	42, 826	20, 608 00	4, 431 56	Do.
Hams do....	115, 184	30, 048 00	6, 980 15	Do.
.....	.....	888, 193 03	179, 780 32	
Rice kilos..	117, 760	11, 520 00	1, 163 52	England.
Coal do....	2, 107, 720	16, 953 40	No duty ..	Do.
Ale in bottles doz....	20, 868	41, 746 00	9, 694 34	Do.
Dry-goods do....	.....	1, 072, 109 17	214, 687 99	Do.
.....	.....	1, 142, 328 57	225, 545 85	
Salt herring kilos..	428, 720	13, 980 00	2, 470 96	British provinces in Canada.
Oats do....	10, 902	335 50	82 58	Do.
Hoop-poles bbls..	7, 800	197 00	34 47	Do.
Smoked herring kilos..	136, 510	511 91	117 74	Do.
Salt cod-fish do....	1, 647, 352	107, 436 00	18, 989 31	Do.
Flour do....	88, 203	11, 375 00	2, 876 29	Do.
Corn-meal do....	22, 890	920 00	251 79	Do.
Corn do....	18, 400	1, 200 00	No duty ..	Do.
Butter do....	3, 818	1, 328 00	227 82	Do.
Mackerel bbls (299's) ..	2, 803	11, 212 00	1, 981 72	Do.
Potatoes kilos..	97, 888	3, 192 00	548 06	Do.
Lumber feet..	293, 817	4, 407 19	771 26	Do.
Shingles M..	519	2, 995 00	444 12	Do.
.....	.....	159, 109 60	28, 796 12	
Rice kilos..	326, 186	31, 909 50	2, 256 00	Spain.
Olives do....	96, 922	10, 535 00	744 82	Do.
Rum in pipes do....	35, 926	4, 686 00	331 30	Do.
Olive-oil do....	303, 140	65, 900 00	4, 659 13	Do.
Oil of almonds do....	5, 812	3, 782 00	267 39	Do.
Almonds do....	15, 686	5, 456 00	385 73	Do.
Anise-seed do....	10, 074	1, 752 00	123 87	Do.
Garlic do....	104, 295	26, 073 25	1, 843 91	Do.
Onions do....	388, 976	16, 912 00	1, 183 84	Do.
Dried fruits do....	1, 748	1, 406 00	99 40	Do.
Peas, dried do....	218, 592	19, 008 00	1, 343 87	Do.
Beans, dried do....	14, 260	930 00	65 75	Do.
Soap do....	7, 544	1, 968 00	139 14	Do.
Printed books kilos..	8, 142	5, 880 00	415 72	Do.
Butter do....	7, 912	2, 752 00	194 57	Do.
Potatoes do....	190, 118	6, 199 50	438 30	Do.
Wrapping-paper reams..	4, 900	1, 960 00	138 57	Do.
Vermicelli kilos..	166, 704	28, 992 00	2, 409 73	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at San Juan, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered in American specie.	Amount of duties in American specie.	Countries whence imported.
Dried peppers	kilos.. 35,852	\$3,048 00	\$215 49	Spain.
Cheese	do. 4,646	1,616 00	124 25	Do.
Pressed sardines	do. 24,794	2,157 00	152 47	Do.
Sausages, spiced	do. 6,578	3,575 00	252 75	Do.
Candles	do. 6,946	4,228 00	298 91	Do.
Wine	liters.. 1,500,694	86,369 00	10,602 80	Do.
Vinegar	demijohns.. 1,229	915 00	64 69	Do.
Salt	fanegas.. 1,386	1,732 00	1,732 50	Do.
Flour	kilos.. 2,363,490	285,431 00	No duty ..	Do.
		625,172 25	30,484 98	
Rice	kilos.. 203,202	23,791 00	5,526 76	Germany.
Gin	demijohns.. 5,652	11,300 00	2,624 99	Do.
Rum	kilos.. 4,462	582 00	135 20	Do.
Ale, bottles	doz. 3,950	7,900 00	1,835 17	Do.
Gin	½ demijohns.. 262,765	39,414 00	9,156 00	Do.
Cheese	kilos.. 102,255	35,568 00	6,107 00	Do.
Candles, composition	do. 42,826	20,068 00	5,014 92	Do.
Vinegar	demijohns.. 2,700	2,025 00	470 41	Do.
		140,648 00	30,870 45	
Rice	kilos.. 408,572	39,969 00	9,284 80	Italy.
Peas, dried	do. 58,326	5,084 00	872 00	Do.
Macaroni	do. 24,932	4,336 00	1,007 25	Do.
		49,389 00	11,164 05	
Sugar, white, not refined	kilos.. 73,462	14,373 00	3,194 00	Cuba.
White wax	do. 5,520	4,440 00	313 90	Do.
Cigars	552,000	55,220 00	1,104 00	Do.
Paper cigars, (cajatillas)	570,500	22,820 00	5,705 00	Do.
Tobacco, leaf	kilos.. 24,150	4,200 00	2,100 00	Do.
		101,053 00	12,416 90	
Tasago, (dried salt beef)	kilos.. 968,208	126,288 00	12,628 87	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
Dry-goods		336,509 00	40,948 00	St. Thomas.
Salt fish	kilos.. 54,418	4,140 00	982 74	Venezuela.
Salt	fanegas.. 12,300	2,306 00	2,306 00	Curaçoa.

EXPORTS.

[Value, including costs and charges cannot be obtained with accuracy.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Countries whither exported.
Sugar	kilograms.. 12,484,124	*United States.
Molasses	gallons.. 504,433	
Coffee	kilograms.. 1,564	
Sugar	do. 120,888	Spain.
Coffee	do. 586,684	Do.
Cotton	do. 9,476	Do.
Ox-hides, salted	do. 275,724	Do.
Tobacco, leaf	do. 16,238	Do.
Cocoa, dry	do. 33,217	Do.
Coffee	kilograms.. 962,596	Havana.
Tobacco, leaf	do. 255,806	Do.
Corn	do. 25,300	Do.
Tobacco, leaf	do. 269,798	Austria.
Do	do. 33,442	Germany.
Sugar	do. 3,338,303	England.
Molasses	gallons.. 10,858	Do.
Tobacco, leaf	kilograms.. 70,472	Do.
Sugar	do. 1,370,616	British provinces.
Molasses	gallons.. 56,292	Do.
Coffee	kilograms.. 1,794	Do.
Oranges	do. 250,000	Do.

* Whole amount of invoices certified to at this consulate, \$1,422,731.04, in American specie.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of San Juan for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.		Flag.	To—	CLEARED.	
		Sailing-ves-				Sailing-	
		sels.				vessels.	
		No.	Tons.			No.	Tons.
Spanish	Spain	93	13, 191	Spanish	Spain	24	2, 671
German	do	2	308	American	The United States	43	10, 380
English	do	1	147	English	do	40	6, 849
American	United States	67	12, 685	German	do	8	1, 906
English	do	28	5, 076	Spanish	do	2	233
Danish	do	2	357	Danish	do	2	137
German	do	1	310	English	England	9	1, 880
English	Liverpool	8	1, 700	Spanish	do	3	670
Spanish	England	12	2, 204	Swedish	do	3	902
Danish	do	1	382	Danish	do	1	382
Swedish	do	1	239	German	do	1	170
German	do	1	90	Danish	do	1	190
English	Nova Scotia and Canada	50	6, 078	English	English provinces	22	2, 382
American	do	1	197	Spanish	do	7	828
German	Hamburg	8	1, 693	German	Hamburg	1	222
Spanish	St. Thomas	26	1, 555	Spanish	West India Islands	21	1, 086
English	do	8	1, 534	English	do	5	702
American	do	6	1, 491	Dutch	do	2	112
French	do	1	37	Venezuelan	Laguayra, Venezuela	1	49
German	do	1	149	Spanish	Cumanar and Laguayra	16	2, 058
Danish	do	1	166	Danish	Austria	1	250
Dutch	do	1	60	Dutch	Curacoa	1	60
Swedish	do	1	236	Spanish	Island of Cuba	47	7, 501
Italian	Italy	5	1, 281	American	do	3	314
Spanish	River La Plata	13	2, 358	Spanish	do	24	3, 355
Venezuelan	Venezuela	1	49	English	do	26	4, 627
Dutch	do	1	52	American	do	24	4, 173
Dominican	do	1	58	Italian	do	5	1, 281
Spanish	Curacoa	2	162	German	do	7	1, 212
English	do	5	505	French	do	1	37
German	do	1	230	Dominican	do	1	58
Total		350	54, 580			352	56, 667

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

IRON STEAM-VESSELS OF SWEDEN.

[Accompanying Mr. C. C. Andrew's dispatch No. 96, March 10, 1871, received March 28.]

The economy with which iron steam-vessels are constructed and used in Sweden makes the subject one of more than ordinary interest. It was in 1816 that the first steamer, one of eight horse-power, was built in Sweden. The number increased, so that there were in 1836 26 steamers of, together, 1,168 horse-power; 1850, 59 steamers of, together, 2,893 horse-power; 1860, 180 steamers of, together, 9,218 horse-power; 1869, 246 steamers of, together, 9,816 horse-power, exclusive of public vessels.

Iron steamers at present are built at Stockholm, Motala, Gothenburg, Norrköping, and Oscarsham. Twenty-eight steamers were built and delivered during the past year, and 25 are under construction to be launched the coming summer. They are of 300 to 800 tons, and intended for lake and coasting trade, as well as for trade with Finland, Russia, North Germany, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, and England. The most of these steamers are built of the very best Swedish iron, which, on account of its tensile strength, is peculiarly adapted to vessels of such size, enabling them to withstand contact with rocks without breaking.

The machinery and boilers are made in Sweden, and in such a manner that the steam is used in separate high and low pressure cylinders, by means of which the greatest effect of the expansion of the steam is obtained, or according to Woolf's system. Engines constructed according to Woolf's system are, as compared with older ones, fuel-saving to the extent of 40 to 50 per cent.

NO SUBSIDIES.

The government has not contributed toward the building of steamers directly or indirectly, except in the allowance of a "drawback" or return of duty on such of the vessels' materials and supplies as would be liable to duty.

HOW OWNED.

The most are owned by companies, the shares of which are transferable. The management is intrusted to a board of three directors, who are severally and jointly responsible for all the property and money of the company, and who receive as compensation 5 per cent. of the net income of the steamer. From the year's income a certain amount is kept as a reserve fund, and the remainder divided upon the shares. The reserve-fund is intended for the defraying of larger repairs of the steamers and their engines.

COST.

The cost of building sea-going iron steamers in Sweden is, in consequence of the advance in labor, somewhat higher than it was two years ago. Steamers which then were delivered fully equipped for 180,000 riks-

daler, (\$48,000) now cost about 200,000 riksdaler, (\$53,333.) Engines with reserve shafts cost from 400 riksdaler (\$106.64) to 450 riksdaler (\$120) per each horse-power. For the hull itself, with arrangements, tackling, and everything in complete order, the cost is estimated at from 250 riksdaler (\$66.65) to 280 riksdaler (\$73.33) per ton for vessels of 300 tons burden, and about 250 riksdaler (\$53.32) per ton for vessels of 800 tons and upward. Wages are, for skilled machinists, usually 3 riksdaler (80 cents gold) per day; for attendant workmen or laborers, 1.50 riksdaler (40 cents) to 2 riksdaler (54 cents) per day. The expenses of running a steamer of 500 tons are estimated at 300 riksdaler (\$80) per twenty-four hours, and about 60 riksdaler (\$16) when in port.

PROFITS.

Most of the steamers give a dividend of 15 per cent.; yet there are companies the dividend of which is only 10 per cent. Whereas those companies which have been formed in later years, and whose steamers are provided with fuel-saving machinery, have been able to declare a dividend of 25 per cent. These latter steamers are not insured. The present briskness in the business is to be attributed largely to fuel-saving improvements. The numerous interior navigable routes in Sweden of course favorably affect the business.

QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS.

To obtain the place of master of other than coasting-steamers and such as are destined to ports in Norway, Denmark, and Finland, the applicant must have passed the examination for a sea-captain at one of the public navigation schools, of which there are several, with free tuition. No one who has not passed the examination in the art of conducting a ship can be hired as a first mate in vessels other than coasting-vessels. Passenger-steamers are required to have one supernumerary engineer who has passed a first-class examination.

PAY OF OFFICERS AND CREW.

Captains are paid either 50 riksdaler (\$13.33) per month, while the steamer is running, and 5 per cent. primage of the gross amount of freight and fares, or 1,800 riksdaler (\$480) a year and from 5 to 10 per cent. of the net income. There are generally two mates, the freight-mate and the ship's mate. Both have the duties of the watch on board when the steamer is at sea. The freight-mate receives 60 riksdaler (\$16) per month and 1 per cent. of the gross amount of the freight; ship's mate, 75 riksdaler (\$20) per month. First engineer, 1,000 to 1,800 riksdaler (\$266 to \$480) a year, according to the size of the steamer; second engineer, 500 to 900 riksdaler (\$133 to \$238) a year; pilot, 50 to 60 riksdaler (\$13.33 to \$16) per month; fireman, 35 riksdaler (\$9.33) per month; sailors, 30 to 33 riksdaler (\$8 to \$8.78) per month; ship-boy, 28 to 30 riksdaler (\$7.68 to \$8) per month; cabin-boy, 15 riksdaler (\$4) per month; stewardess, 15 riksdaler (\$4) per month. The officers as well as the crew receive three meals a day, one brandy, and table-beer. On board the coasting-steamers, which generally take in and discharge cargo at night, the crew receives one meal in the night, consisting of coffee, bread, and butter.

COST OF FUEL.

English coal is used, principally from Newcastle and Hull. At Stockholm, first quality of Newcastle coal costs 19 to 20 riksdaler (\$5.06

to \$5.32) per ton, and that from Hull 16 to 17 riksdaler (\$4.26 to \$4.52) per ton; at Gothenburg, 14 to 15 riksdaler (\$3.73 to \$3.99) and 12 to 13 riksdaler (\$3.21 to \$3.47) per ton. Owing to the extensive lumber-trade at some of the northeastern ports, coal is as cheap there as at Gothenburg or even London, being brought as ballast. Coal is sold in Sweden by measure of 5 cubic feet, equal to 250 to 260 "shålpund," 9 cubic feet being equal to one ton.

INSPECTIONS.

Passenger-steamers are required to be examined and inspected annually by three surveyors, one of whom must be a ship-builder, the second acquainted with the construction and management of machinery, and the third with navigation. During the inspection a trial-trip of one to three hours is made. In order to judge of the fitness of inaccessible safety-valves, the construction, &c., the engine shall, after having been in full operation during at least half an hour, be suddenly stopped and the raising of the steam continued, while the above-mentioned valves are freely working, but other valves closed, until it is ascertained that the steam cannot rise above the highest permitted water-pressure. At the inspection the surveyors also fix the maximum number of passengers the steamer may carry, leaving each passenger a space on deck of six square feet. Passenger-steamers must carry life-preservers, and implements for extinguishing fires, and the boilers be tried at least every five years by exposing them to the pressure of water. Most of the steamers are laid up from December till the middle of April.

INSURANCE.

As a general thing, Swedish steamers are not insured. The owners assume the risk and depend on the pay and interest, and consequent watchfulness of the captain. A shareholder can insure his separate share in a steamer. Steamers running on the Baltic are not insured; though a few are insured which run on the North Sea. The premium for a yearly insurance "for all dangers" is 7 per cent., and for "total loss," 3 per cent. It is very seldom a Swedish steamer is lost.

SUBSISTENCE.

The accommodations for passengers are neat and remarkably comfortable, and the subsistence inviting. There are separate eating-rooms for officers, and passengers. The restaurant is kept by a woman, who furnishes meals to passengers at a fixed price, and to the officers and crew at 1 riksdaler, (26 cents) each per day, the latter paid by the company. She has the right to use the cooking-utensils belonging to the steamer, and necessary fuel, besides which, the owners pay the license to the government and local authorities. She pays her own servants and furnishes one dinner-service of her own, &c. It is seldom, if ever, that passengers are imposed upon with adulterated food or drink.

The foregoing will in the main apply to the iron steamship interest of Norway, with the exceptions that such vessels are there made of English iron; that not exceeding ten are now in course of construction there; that the business is less profitable than in Sweden, and that it is not unusual to purchase the steamers ready-made in England.

C. C. ANDREWS.

CHRISTIANIA.

OCTOBER 30, 1871. (Received November 20.)

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

During the past year no American vessels have entered the harbor of this district, excepting the United States steam-frigates Franklin and Brooklyn and the corvette Juniata, which visited this port and that of Christiansand during the summer. The American flag was displayed here for the first time by these ships of war, which met with the most cordial reception from the whole population.

Commercial transactions between this port and the United States have been of no importance this year. Some time will probably elapse before a brisk trade can spring up between the two countries through the medium of the direct line of steamers established this summer. Salt pork, cotton, tobacco, and other American products continue to arrive here in large quantities, but over other European countries. The Norwegian statistical returns will not therefore show the exact value of the imports of American produce.

The value of the exports from this consulate to the United States, as verified by twenty-two invoices, amounted to \$39,140 during the last year, against \$42,672 in the year ending the 30th September, 1870. As in the preceding one, they consisted chiefly of bar-iron, manufactured in the neighboring Swedish mining districts, books, and cod liver oil for medicinal purposes. I have mentioned in former reports the growing exportation of Norwegian beer to South America, and lately to France. Of the large quantity of this beverage exported from Christiania this year, some small lots have also found their way to the United States.

EMIGRATION.

Owing principally to the abundant crops of last year, the emigration to America has in 1871 been less than in preceding years. Lately published returns show that at least 6,000 persons have left over this harbor for the United States in the course of the year, the most of them, as usual, by English lines via Liverpool and Glasgow. The new Norwegian one from Bergen to New York will henceforth compete with the English for the transport of emigrants across the Atlantic. The city of Bergen, so prominent for its shipping and the enterprising spirit of its citizens, and already possessing forty steamers, has opened the Norwegian transatlantic line with a large steamer, Saint Olaf, of 2,500 tons burden. She has already made several trips to New York, and will next spring be joined by another still larger steamer, ordered in England by the same owners.

AGRICULTURE.

The accounts of the last harvest are generally favorable, and the complaints too often heard from our rural districts have been silent for a couple of years. The potatoes, however, which form a substantial part of the food of the Norwegian peasantry, have lately suffered from blight, and many of them were damaged by the early frosts. Oats continue to be exported in large quantities to England, which from the facility of communication has gradually become an important market for many Norwegian products. Remarkable progress has been made in the stock-farming of this country, which abounds in rich mountain-pastures and

possesses some very fine races of cattle. No steamer now leaves Christiania for England without carrying with it some live stock and thousands of pounds of butter. It will, however, be observed from my inclosed tabular statement that large quantities of the latter article are still imported from Denmark for home consumption.

The Norwegian horses, which though rather small are strong and very sure-footed, now begin to be generally sought for, and often bring very fair prices. Buyers of horses come here from the neighboring countries and pay often two or three hundred dollars for a Norwegian horse. Many of them are exported to England.

INDUSTRY.

A local industrial exhibition, showing evidence of the skill of the Norwegian workmen and manufacturers, has just been held in Christiania. Our workmen seem to compete successfully with those of foreign countries, and Norway will in a few years have learned to make itself independent in many branches of industry, where foreigners still hold a monopoly here. There is no doubt that Norwegian work will be largely and honorably represented at the Scandinavian industrial exhibition, which will be opened in Copenhagen next spring.

I shall finally add that Christiania was visited by several hundred American travelers last summer.

GERHARD GADE.

Statement showing the commerce at Christiania for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Cotton.....pounds.	4, 293, 000	\$1, 073, 250	.....	England.
Cotton-yarn, undyed.....do..	253, 000	92, 499	\$4, 686	Do.
Cotton goods.....do..	317, 600	175, 385	35, 288	Hamburg, England and France.
Brandy.....do..	493, 800	117, 280	48, 866	France and Prussia.
Pork, salted.....do..	1, 370, 000	217, 837	.....	Denmark and England.
Meat, salted, (beef).....do..	374, 000	26, 180	.....	Do.
Paints and dyeing materialsdo..	1, 272, 000	86, 213	.....	England, France, Belgium, Holland, and Hamburg.
Candles of stearine.....do..	158, 000	28, 089	2, 925	England, France, Belgium, Holland and Hamburg.
Linseed and rape-seed...barrels.	30, 800	188, 422	4, 277	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, and Prussia.
Hops.....pounds.	92, 700	44, 290	6, 008	Hamburg.
Crockery.....do..	238, 000	18, 511	4, 407	England.
Coffee.....do..	6, 143, 400	757, 685	294, 417	Denmark, Hamburg, Holland, England, France, and Brazil.
Grain, barley.....barrels.	63, 200	277, 200	3, 511	Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia.
peas.....do..	9, 300	45, 570	1, 033	Do.
wheat.....do..	8, 400	45, 333	1, 866	Do.
rye.....do..	178, 500	793, 333	9, 824	Do.
Flour, wheat.....pounds.	743, 000	28, 069	2, 579	Denmark, Prussia, Hamburg, and France.
rye.....do..	426, 000	9, 467	185	Denmark, Prussia, Hamburg, and France.
Oils, olive.....do..	533, 174	74, 041	4, 937	England, France, Spain, and Italy.
linseed.....do..	249, 000	24, 900	1, 729	England and France.
parafine.....do..	2, 648, 000	135, 342	18, 389	England.
Rice.....do..	1, 412, 600	54, 934	19, 619	Holland, England, and France.
Sago.....do..	144, 000	7, 840	2, 667	Hamburg, England, and France.
Leather.....do..	166, 200	55, 400	5, 387	England and France.
Salt.....barrels.	26, 453	22, 044	3, 674	England and Spain.
Butter.....pounds.	369, 300	82, 067	1, 710	Denmark.
Coal.....barrels.	662, 900	274, 355	.....	England.
Starch.....pounds.	193, 300	18, 900	894	Hamburg, England, and France.
Sugar.....do..	2, 442, 000	227, 920	124, 361	Denmark, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg, Holland, Belgium, England, and France.

Statement showing the commerce at Christiania, &c —Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Sugar pounds.	3, 345, 000	\$260, 167	\$139, 375	Hamburg, Holland, England, and France.
Sirup..... do..	3, 308, 000	128, 644	30, 630	Denmark, Prussia, Hamburg, and France.
Tea do..	50, 200	20, 080	9, 761	Hamburg and England.
Tobacco do..	1, 434, 800	232, 753	132, 852	Bremen and Hamburg.
Woolen goods do..	552, 800	694, 071	81, 896	Denmark, Hamburg, England, and France.
Wine..... do..	733, 000	122, 222	16, 967	Hamburg, England, and France.
Total .....	.....	6, 460, 293	1, 004, 720	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Cotton-yarn..... pounds.	559, 000	\$217, 389	Denmark.
Oats barrels.	118, 700	263, 777	England.
Matches pounds	249, 000	27, 666	Hamburg and England.
Iron.....*skippund.	8, 700	95, 222	England.
nails..... pounds.	450, 000	20, 000	Denmark and Russia.
Nickel..... do..	225, 000	67, 500	Denmark, Hamburg, and England.
Oil-cakes do..	3, 648, 000	61, 111	England.
Wood-pulp.....	.....	38, 889	Do.
Woolen goods..... pounds.	53, 900	59, 889	Sweden and Denmark.
Beer †pots.	1, 296, 300	70, 444	Denmark, Hamburg, Brazil, England, and France.
Lumber ‡commercial lasts.	66, 280	1, 667, 778	Denmark, Holland, Belgium, England, and France.
Ice do..	6, 756	18, 777	England.
Total .....	.....	2, 608, 442	

* 1 Norwegian skippund equals 320 Norwegian pounds.

† 1 Norwegian pot equals .21 imperial gallon.

‡ 1 Norwegian commercial last equals 2.1 register-tons.

STOCKHOLM.

Statement showing the commerce at Stockholm for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Almonds pounds	400, 698	\$53, 892 80	\$12, 935 13	Italy, England, Denmark, France, Spain, Netherlands, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Bacon cwt.	58, 350	627, 308 00	.....	Prussia, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
Books . . . . .	.....	56, 730 75	.....	Prussia, Denmark, Finland, England, France, Norway, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Bread pounds	512, 786	33, 139 99	.....	England, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Lubeck.
Butter cwt.	47, 200	634, 840 00	.....	Denmark, Finland.
Candles pounds	233, 896	38, 750 65	3, 145 95	England, Belgium, Netherlands, Lubeck.
Cattle head	2, 132	151, 785 94	.....	England, Denmark, Norway, Finland.
Cheese cwt.	5, 280	56, 812 80	.....	Russia, Netherlands, Denmark, Lubeck.
Coal cubic feet	21, 569, 700	1, 740, 430 00	.....	England, Belgium, Netherlands.
Coffee pounds	21, 337, 000	3, 042, 016 09	688, 758 36	England, Brazil, France, Netherlands, Belgium, West Indies, United States, Norway, Hamburg.
Cotton do.	26, 474, 000	4, 985, 054 20	.....	England, Denmark, Prussia, Norway, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Drugs . . . . .	.....	65, 579 61	.....	England, Denmark, Prussia, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Bremen, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Dyeing-wood and drugs . . . . .	.....	229, 991 77	.....	Russia, Netherlands.
Flax cwt.	16, 420	231, 849 00	6, 625 47	England, Spain, Denmark, Netherlands, Lubeck.
Figs pounds	351, 864	14, 137 82	.....	Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Lubeck.
Fish . . . . .	.....	881, 369 96	.....	Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Lubeck.
Grain cubic feet	507, 600	290, 520 00	.....	Prussia, Russia, Denmark, England, Finland, Lubeck.
Flour cwt.	328, 500	591, 800 00	.....	England, Denmark, Portugal, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Guano do.	120, 759	278, 912 65	.....	Russia, Denmark, Lubeck.
Hemp do.	43, 780	353, 304 60	.....	England, France, Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Hides do.	89, 900	1, 209, 155 00	1, 568 77	Denmark, Spain, England, Italy, Lubeck.
Lemons pounds	97, 156	3, 658 93	.....	England, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Machinery . . . . .	.....	910, 296 00	.....	Denmark, Finland.
Meat cwt.	14, 220	95, 629 50	.....	Italy, Denmark, France, England, Spain, United States, Belgium, Netherlands, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Oils, different kinds pounds	3, 265, 577	287, 219 84	14, 103 67	Belgium, Denmark, France, England, Bremen, United States, Netherlands.
Oils, fotoger, petroleum do.	8, 468, 285	455, 593 73	44, 569 18	Spain, Italy, England, Portugal, Denmark, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Oranges do.	334, 724	13, 506 22	3, 400 32	Denmark, England, Belgium, Netherlands, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Paper, all kinds do.	423, 100	30, 729 75	8, 608 00	England, Denmark, Lubeck, Bremen.
Pepper do.	346, 819	26, 912 10	10, 262 35	France, England, Denmark, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Plums do.	845, 986	45, 513 99	13, 654 44	Spain, England, Denmark, Netherlands, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Raisins do.	1, 466, 487	78, 896 89	23, 669 04	France, England, Denmark, Lubeck, Bremen.
Resin do.	1, 047, 852	42, 275 50	.....	France, England, Denmark, Lubeck, Bremen.
Rice do.	4, 318, 678	151, 024 13	23, 234 60	England, Denmark, Netherlands, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Salt-peter do.	978, 684	78, 979 74	.....	Spain, Portugal, Italy, France.
Salt cubic feet	2, 007, 000	269, 941 50	.....	Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Finland, England, Netherlands, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Seeds . . . . .	.....	460, 516 97	79, 362 98	France, England, Denmark, Netherlands, Lubeck.
Sirup pounds	7 376, 300	290, 405 00	262, 494 50	France, England, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Lubeck, Bremen.
Spirits kr. a 50 p. c.	882, 480	430, 445 19	.....	

Succory.....	pounds..	1, 115, 474	24, 005 02	6, 000 12	Prussia, Netherlands, Finland.
Sugar	do....	53, 417, 700	3, 787, 251 00	1, 402, 819 93	Denmark, France, Prussia, England, West Indies, Brazil, Netherlands, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Tobacco	do....	7, 592, 068	892, 992 84	542, 981 88	United States, England, Netherlands, Denmark, Bremen, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Tallow	cwt..	42, 100	362, 396 80	.....	Russia, Buenos Ayres, Belgium.
Tea	pounds..	97, 688	39, 417 10	13, 139 03	England, Denmark, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Train-oil.....	do....	1, 154, 231	62, 097 57	3, 104 79	Denmark, Finland, Norway, Lubeck.
Woven stockings, &c., &c. do....	do....	121, 869	153, 182 05	16, 391 51	England, Denmark, Norway, Lubeck.
Wool	do....	4, 339, 500	1, 167, 325 50	.....	England, Denmark, Brazil, France, Belgium, Lubeck.
Wine.....	do....	5, 444, 500	585, 828 20	134, 500 00	France, Portugal, Spain, Netherlands, West Indies, England, Denmark, Lubeck.
Cloth, silk	do....	92, 100	495, 498 00	40, 350 00	England, Denmark, Netherlands, Lubeck.
cotton	do....	1, 293, 400	1, 073, 740 40	121, 050 00	England, Denmark, Lubeck, Hamburg.
wool	do....	2, 483, 350	2, 672, 084 60	322, 800 00	England, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Lubeck, Hamburg.
linen or hemp.....	do....	809, 080	43, 524 20	37, 660 00	England, Denmark, Russia, Norway, Lubeck.
Cordings	do....	684, 270	124, 068 63	5, 522 03	Russia, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Lubeck.
Total .....		.....	30, 692, 338 52	3, 842, 718 05	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Bark, oak.....	101, 019 cubic feet..	\$8, 152 04	Denmark, Finland, Norway, Prussia.
Books .....	.....	43, 102 94	Denmark, Finland, Norway, Lubeck.
Butter	71, 104 cwt..	956, 295 00	Denmark, Norway, England.
Cattle	27, 157 number..	503, 918 70	Do.
Cheese	5, 681 cwt..	61, 063 00	England, Norway.
Cloth, cotton	340, 213 pounds..	312, 040 00	Denmark, Norway.
Copper	33, 705 cwt..	543, 998 70	Prussia, Russia, France, Norway, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Grain.....	24, 331, 516 cubic feet..	7, 451, 300 00	England, Belgium, France, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Prussia, Bremen, Lubeck.
Hides and skins .....	.....	235, 078 29	England, Denmark, Russia, Finland, Norway, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Iron	5, 259, 149 cwt..	10, 015, 712 77	United States, England, France, Russia, Netherlands, Prussia, Norway, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Brazil, Finland, Bremen, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Lead	7, 003 do....	28, 257 10	Russia, England.
Lime	158, 604 cubic feet..	21, 332 23	Mecklenburg, Russia, Finland, Prussia, Lubeck.
Linseed cakes	58, 740 cwt..	80, 081 30	England.
Machinery .....	.....	141, 763 00	Russia, Finland, United States, England, France, Norway, Denmark.
Matches.....	8, 657, 927 pounds..	807, 000 00	England, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Brazil, Belgium, Prussia, Russia, France, Bremen, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Ore, iron and copper	303, 411 cwt..	43, 040 00	England, Denmark, Finland.
Paper, all kinds	4, 427, 218 pounds..	454, 579 60	England, Denmark, Norway, Lubeck, Hamburg.
Rifles	47, 822 do....	67, 536 48	Belgium, Norway, Hamburg.
Seeds.....	.....	112, 400 30	England, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Lubeck.
Spirits, (at 50 per cent).....	119, 766 kilograms..	23, 358 84	England, Hamburg.
Steel.....	114, 363 cwt..	369, 068 00	England, Russia, Portugal, Netherlands, Norway, Finland.
Tar	215, 753 do....	174, 043 00	England, France, Prussia, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway.

Statement showing the commerce at Stockholm for the year ending September 30, 1871—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including cost and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Wood, timber, masts.....cubic feet..	4, 638, 495	\$623, 877 71	Netherlands, England, Norway, France.
pit-props	5, 447, 800	358, 639 55	Prussia, Belgium, England, Norway, France.
lathwood	604, 708	65, 067 60	England, Denmark, Prussia, France.
sleepers	475, 607	51, 176 17	England, Denmark, France.
beams, spars	16, 424, 525	1, 269, 000 00	England, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Prussia, Spain, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, Norway, Africa, Algiers, Egypt.
deal and lumber	81, 520, 150	13, 450, 000 00	England, France, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Prussia, Asia, Algiers, Italy, Portugal, Egypt, Morocco, Brazil, Lubeck.
splitwood and firewood	2, 629, 715	123, 000 78	England, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Belgium, Algiers, Egypt, Netherlands.
staves	14, 208, 822	131, 822 10	Denmark, Norway, England, Finland.
other kind	1, 920, 400	63, 907 67	Denmark, Prussia, England, Lubeck.
Fine and common cabinet-work, barrels, &c.	.....	177, 532 19	England, Norway, Denmark, Bremen.
Zinc	379, 150	188, 300 00	Netherlands, Belgium.
Total .....	.....	38, 955, 445 06	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Stockholm, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Swedish	Great Britain	12	5,033½	117	24,516½	129	29,550
	Russia	54	9,875	47	2,837½	101	12,712½
	Germany	90	15,458½	27	6,104 1-6	117	21,562½
	Denmark	50	10,366½	22	3,470 5-6	72	13,837½
	France	4	2,062½	7	2,108½	11	4,170 5-6
	Portugal			9	2,775	9	2,775
	Spain			6	1,375	6	1,375
	Netherlands	5	2,962½	11	2,354 1-6	16	5,316½
	Norway	1	100	29	2,862½	30	2,962½
	Italy			4	1,525	4	1,525
	United States			5	1,545 5-6	5	1,545 5-6
	South America			3	683½	3	683½
	Germany			3	1,579 1-6	3	1,579 1-6
	United States & North Amer.			4	1,754 1-6	4	1,754 1-6
Russian	Russia	78	19,750	256	26,775	334	46,525
	Great Britain			12	4,320 5-6	12	4,320 5-6
	Netherlands			1	133½	1	133½
	Germany			7	908½	7	908½
	Portugal			2	970 5-6	2	970 5-6
	Spain			1	925	1	925
	Denmark			1	137½	1	137½
	Great Britain			88	30,895 5-6	88	30,895 5-6
Norwegian	Russia						
	Germany			1	91½	1	91½
	Denmark						
	France			4	783½	4	783½
	Portugal			2	700	2	700
	Spain						
	Netherlands			4	1,087½	4	1,087½
	Norway	1	91½	43	5,595 5-6	44	5,687½
	Italy			11	5,895 5-6	11	5,895 5-6
	Turkey						
	Africa						
	North America			8	3,200	8	3,200
	South America			2	645 1-6	2	645 1-6
	Great Britain			48	17,833½	48	17,833½
German	Russia	1	141½			1	141½
	Germany	41	4,991½	17	1,191½	58	6,183½
	Denmark			1	50	1	50
	France						
	Portugal			2	325	2	325
	Netherlands			3	433½	3	433½
	North America			2	941½	2	941½
	South America			1	250	1	250
	Great Britain	10	4,500	59	18,670 5-6	69	23,170 5-6
	Russia						
	Germany	3	2,245 5-6	2	279 1-6	5	2,525
	Denmark						
	France						
	Netherlands						
Danish	North America						
	South America						
	Great Britain			12	3,300	12	3,300
	Russia						
	Germany			2	104 1-6	2	104 1-6
	Denmark			7	275	7	275
	France			2	666½	2	666½
	Portugal						
French	Spain						
	Netherlands			2	308½	2	308½
	Italy			2	475	2	475
	North America			2	462½	2	462½
	Great Britain			1	141½	1	141½
	Germany			1	129 1-6	1	129 1-6
	France			14	2,283½	14	2,283½
	Netherlands			2	366½	2	366½
Dutch	Great Britain			6	1,729 1-6	6	1,729 1-6
	Russia						
	Germany			5	587½	5	587½
	Denmark						
	France			3	516½	3	516½
	Netherlands	6	1,812½	25	3,666½	31	5,479 1-6
	Norway			1	120 5-6	1	120 5-6

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Stockholm, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Dutch	Italy						
	North America			1	212 1-12	1	212 1-12
	South America			1	179 1-6	1	179 1-6
	Total	356	79,391½	961	194,057½	1,317	273,448 11-12
Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Swedish	Great Britain	9	4,062½	84	16,145 5-6	93	20,208½
	Russia	61	13,513½	63	2,879 1-6	124	16,392½
	Germany	80	13,508½	29	2,454 1-6	109	15,962½
	Denmark	3	341½	43	3,404 1-6	46	3,745 5-6
	France	9	3,862½	15	4,095 5-6	24	7,958½
	Portugal			18	4,712½	18	4,712½
	Spain			2	366½	2	366½
	Netherlands	3	1,775	15	3,816½	18	5,591½
	Norway			6	479 1-6	6	479 1-6
	Italy			3	995 5-6	3	995 5-6
	United States			2	995 5-6	2	995 5-6
	South America			3	1,183½	3	1,183½
United States	Germany						
	United States & North Amer.			4	1,408½	4	1,408½
Russian	Russia	82	20,066½	300	33,650	382	53,716½
	Great Britain			7	3,275	7	3,275
	Netherlands			1	254 1-6	1	254 1-6
	Germany			3	541½	3	541½
	Portugal						
	Spain						
Norwegian	Denmark						
	Great Britain			83	28,179 1-6	83	28,179 1-6
	Russia			5	920 5-6	5	920 5-6
	Germany			4	241½	4	241½
	Denmark			2	79 1-6	2	79 1-6
	France			22	8,975	22	8,975
	Portugal			11	2,170 5-6	11	2,170 5-6
	Spain			2	783½	2	783½
	Netherlands			19	6,289 1-6	19	6,289 1-6
	Norway			18	1,395 5-6	18	1,395 5-6
	Italy			6	1,912½	6	1,912½
	Turkey			1	216½	1	216½
	Africa			1	516½	1	516½
	North America			3	1,429 1-6	3	1,429 1-6
	South America			1	450	1	450
German	Great Britain			25	8,154 1-6	25	8,154 1-6
	Russia			2	220 5-6	2	220 5-6
	Germany	45	5,633½	23	2,216½	68	7,850
	Denmark						
	France			2	716½	2	716½
	Portugal						
	Netherlands			26	9,641½	26	9,641½
	North America			1	258½	1	258½
	South America			1	250	1	250
British	Great Britain	9	5,083½	77	24,241½	86	29,325
	Russia	1	458½			1	458½
	Germany	1	441½			1	441½
	Denmark			1	441½	1	441½
	France			1	504 1-6	1	504 1-6
	Netherlands	2	1,712½	1	604 1-6	3	2,316½
	North America			3	1,179 1-6	3	1,179 1-6
	South America			1	229 1-6	1	229 1-6
Danish	Great Britain			12	2,087½	12	2,087½
	Russia			1	566½	1	566½
	Germany			6	212½	6	212½
	Denmark			1	166½	1	166½
	France						
	Portugal			2	429 1-6	2	429 1-6

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Stockholm, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Danish	Spain.....			1	250	1	250
	Netherlands.....						
French	Italy						
	North America.....			1	183½	1	183½
	Great Britain.....						
Dutch	Germany.....			1	158½	1	158½
	France			16	2,633½	16	2,633½
	Netherlands.....			1	150	1	150
	Great Britain.....			15	2,508½	15	2,508½
	Russia	3	813½	5	854 1-6	8	1,667 5-6
	Germany.....	1	408½	4	520 5-6	5	929 1-6
	Denmark.....			1	183½	1	183½
	France	1	354 1-6	2	220 5-6	3	575
	Netherlands.....	1	445 5-6	15	3,529 1-6	16	3,975
	Norway						
	Italy			2	320 5-6	2	320 5-6
	North America.....						
	South America.....						
Total.....		311	72,481 1-6	1,025	197,851½	1,336	270,333½

G. T. VON WALDHEIM.

SWITZERLAND.

I.

ZURICH, July 18, 1871. (Received August 4.)

SWISS RAILWAYS.

There is, perhaps, no country in the world possessed of better made or better managed railways than Switzerland. The time made is ordinary, only, but promptness of employés at stations, and general observance of published *Fahrtenpläne*, or tables, more than compensate for any want of speed observable. The lines are built in the most substantial manner throughout, and are usually protected by hedges, so neatly trimmed as to be ornamental as well as useful. All crossings have gateways, closed and guarded when trains are passing, and the utmost care is exerted by every officer or employé of the roads to prevent accident, which, as a natural result of so much caution, scarcely ever occurs. All employés connected with the trains are in uniform and numbered, so that the least negligence is at once detected and punished. Each car has its own conductor, who is usually at the same time brakeman and fireman for that car. The carriages are well built, and the first and second class compartments open into each other, but the entrance to the first compartment from the second is locked when the train is in motion. The third-class compartments are in separate carriages, furnished simply with stout wooden benches, and contain perhaps from fifty to sixty passengers. The second-class compartments contain good high-backed and cushioned seats for from twelve to thirty persons. The first-class compartments are elegantly furnished, and have usually only seats sufficient to accommodate eight persons. The first-class compartments are not often used, as the second class, with much cheaper rates, are perfectly comfortable, and by many considered superior to the first-class cars of America. The entrance to the carriages is always at the end, as in the United States. No bell-ropes or alarms are used. Water-boys, newsboys, cake-peddlers, &c., are never allowed on the trains. Usually but one water-closet is found on a train. Smoking is allowed in all carriages not marked on the outside "*Nicht raucher*," (non-smokers.) Separate compartments are also occasionally found for ladies alone with children. Considering all things, though there are some annoyances and frequent wants, the traveler finds more comfort, more pleasure, nearly as good speed, and a hundred-fold more security on a Swiss railway than on an American railway.

The Swiss railways are all private undertakings, and the capital stocks or actions pay satisfactory dividends, that of the Northeast Railway being last year $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the close of each year the directors make report of the business of the road, and this report is presented to the general commission, composed of members of the company and stockholders, for approval. The Saint Gothard line, the European Pacific, piercing the Alps, will be built, as the subsidies have been voted, and sanctioned by the Italian government. In compliance with the international treaty relative to this line, Switzerland has agreed to pay a subsidy of twenty million francs; the two principal lines of Switzerland, the "Northeast" and the "Swiss Central," have resolved to pay, together, seven millions of the twenty millions voted.

The Northeast Railway is furnished with carriages built mostly at Munich, in Bavaria, and the locomotives are built in the city of Vienna. The rails mostly are made at Essen, in Prussia, by Krupp & Co., one of the largest iron and steel manufactories in Europe. The same house manufacture guns for the army and navy of Germany. As there is no coal and but little wood in Switzerland, the fuel for use of locomotives comes almost entirely from the Saarbruck mines, in the Rhenish Provinces, and is very expensive. The gauge of the Swiss railways is 4 feet 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the one common to all continental roads, so that carriages of France or Germany are often seen on Swiss roads, and *vice versa*. From Zurich trains go direct to Marseilles, with freight for the Levant, as well as to Hamburg, Paris, Vienna, and Hungary, and passenger tickets can be had here for any point in Europe. In the summer excursion tickets (*rundreise billets*) can be had for any point in Germany and France, including the Rhine steamers, at reduced rates, and are good for one month. The principle of management, buildings, &c., are about the same with all the roads. I give a few statistics relative to passengers, freight, earnings, &c., principally of the Swiss "Northeastern Railway," which will give an idea of the traffic carried on by this means.

The entire length of this road is 193 kilometers. During the entire year 1870 trains made on this road a distance of 1,248,537 kilometers.

The gross earnings of the road in 1870 were 7,514,630 francs, distributed as follows :

	Per kilometer.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Passengers	12, 988	2, 506, 705
Luggage	822	158, 529
Cattle	599	115, 629
Goods	21, 408	4, 131, 764
Direct earnings	3, 119	602, 003
Total	38, 936	7, 514, 630

Showing a gain in the earnings of nearly 200,000 francs over 1869.

The number of passengers taken over the road was 275,163 ; baggage, 34,180 quintals ; goods, 3,959,560 quintals. The total number of passengers over the line in the ten years from 1860 was 2,774,723. The line, however, was but 178 kilometers long previous to 1869. The total expenses of the road, including 86 kilometers of branch roads, in the year 1870 amounted to 4,213,965 francs.

The other principal railway, the Swiss Central, is 238 kilometers long, and the earnings of the same in 1870 were 7,802,617 francs ; total expenses in 1870, 3,755,809 francs.

Among the railways of Switzerland, the line from Lake Lucerne to the top of the Rigi Mountain is conspicuous for its novelty and its real use to the traveling public. This road is just completed. Rigi Mountain is 5,905 feet above the sea, and 4,472 feet above Lake Lucerne. It is the loftiest of the Rigi group, and from its top a view may be had embracing in its circuit nearly 300 miles of mountainous territory and twelve Swiss lakes. This naturally attracts thousands of strangers, and the prospects for large profits on the Rigi line are good. I should have mentioned that there is no night service on the Swiss trains, and that the accommodations in the French cantons are inferior to those of the German cantons.

S. H. M. BYERS.

II.

OCTOBER 14, 1871. (Received November 2.)

By the lists transmitted herewith, it will be seen that the total exportations from Switzerland in the twelve months preceding September 1, *1871, amounted as follows: Cattle and horses, 107,045 head; articles estimated by value, 4,702,790 francs; by weight, (includes silk,) 1,750,463 quintals; by load, (15 quintals,) 64,152 loads. The total importations for the same period: Cattle, horses, and mules, 201,950 head; articles estimated by value, 694,787 francs; by weight, 9,021,086 quintals; by load, 657,285 loads.

The total exportations from this consular district to the United States, during the year ending September 30, were as follows:

	Francs.
Silks	25,262,101.91
Cottons	1,824,711.02
Embroideries	10,171,228.60
Straw goods	2,690,816.47
Miscellaneous	1,287,785.81
Total	41,236,643.81
Total in quarter ending September 30	10,423,231.14
Total in month of September	2,728,129.44

SILKS.

The principal industry in this district is in a more flourishing condition than ever before. The leading causes of this impulse seem to lie, first, in the fact that better qualities of the medium varieties, especially fancies and cheap gros-grains, are produced here than formerly, and that large orders from Paris are now being placed here, something almost unknown in former years; second, that good orders are received for qualities which were formerly considered Lyons specialties. An additional reason may also be found in the fact that when raw silks were dull in the spring and summer, at a time when the French manufactures were suffering from the effects of the war, the Zurich manufacturers purchased in enormous quantities from Italy and elsewhere.

The result of all this is, that manufacturers have more orders than they can fill before next May, and agents find it difficult to place orders at any price.

England and America are at present the first markets for Swiss silks, and the latter is lately demanding articles superior to the poor stuffs so enormously imported in previous years. After England and America, good markets are found in Germany and Russia.

Zurich first achieved a reputation for the manufacturing of silks in about 1820-'25. Since then the business has been gradually on the increase, until now she ranks second to no city in the world, with the exceptions of Lyons and Crefeld. The profits arising from this manufacture have not been better for many years, the most profitable varieties being fancy silks, which are exported in large quantities. In general, the kinds manufactured to best advantage are the low-classed goods, which, as to quality and price, can be produced nowhere else so well as here. The amount, in value, of silk woven in Zurich canton alone this year will probably exceed 75,000,000 francs. Of this enormous quantity almost the whole is exported, the merest fractional part being retained for home consumption. Sales are usually for cash, the discount of 19 per cent. being more uniform than in other continental cities.

* Swiss statistics for September not yet received.

RAW SILKS.

Most of the raw silk imported into Switzerland is from Italy and China, (the latter through England,) and averages in price per kilogram about as follows: Italian raws, 85 francs; Japan raws, 74 francs; China raws, 73 francs; Italian trams, 95 to 100 francs; Japan trams, 98 to 100 francs; China trams, 94 to 96 francs; Italian organzines, 105 to 110 francs; French organzines, 110 to 114 francs; China organzines, 95 to 97 francs.

The total amount of raw silk imported into Switzerland in 1870 from these countries amounted to 39,204 quintals. Upon being received here, it is usually twisted, dyed, wound up, put on spools, and then placed in the hands of the weaver.

DYEING.

Large quantities of dye-stuff are used in the poorest quantities of gros-grains, which are capable of being charged as high as from 160 to 180, and even 200 per cent. in weight. The best blacks are charged but 30, and the medium blacks 60 per cent. Hitherto the other colored silks have escaped the injury resulting from such immense overcharge of dye-stuffs, given to produce the appearance of a better article, but means have recently been discovered for charging these also. Four to six francs per pound is stated to be the average cost of dyeing. Four to five per cent. additional is charged for extra or high colors.

LOOMS.

The introduction of power-looms has had but little effect upon the prices of silk here, as it has been proved that the expense of this method of manufacturing is about the same as of that by hand-labor. The price of a power-loom is from 1,000 to 1,500 francs, and one person can manage two. Number of power-looms in Switzerland, 576; number of hand-looms in Switzerland, 27,727.

Now, it must be remembered that hand weavers, weaving by the yard or piece, receive little more than a franc per day for their labor. With these facts before us, the suggestion naturally presents itself, could not the introduction of this branch of industry into the United States be made a very profitable matter, supposing that the requisite machinery is not materially more expensive there than here? Especially when we consider the advantage we possess over Europe in importing raw silk from China and Japan.

EXPENSE OF TRANSPORTATION.

The cost of freight on silk stuffs from here to the sea-coast is about three-fourths per cent.; from thence to New York one per cent., or nearly so. There is no export duty on silks, and the duty on imported raw silk is but four centimes per kilogram.

THE COTTON TRADE.

This is also in a more flourishing condition than usual, owing principally to the interference of the late war with this branch of industry in France and Germany. The amount of raw cotton imported into Switzerland during the year ending August 31 was 481,675 quintals.

At least three-fourths of this amount came from America, the remainder from Egypt and India. From the long and stout cottons of Egypt are made the fine embroideries for which this country is so famous. The American raw cotton woven here is exported to the different countries of the continent, some even to India. The number of power cotton-looms in Switzerland is 13,130, and the number of spindles 1,650,000.

EMBROIDERIES.

These are shipped principally from the vicinity of Saint Gall, although the amount invoiced there is somewhat increased by some shipments that should have been invoiced at this office. Notice having been sent to these exporters, the amounts sent by them will hereafter appear in their proper places.

THE HARVEST IN SWITZERLAND.

The harvest this year was an ordinary one. The crop of grass was excellent, but owing to late frosts in the spring and frequent cold rains during the season, the fruit crop has been seriously injured; grapes being almost a total failure. Poor wine, from only half-ripened grapes, will be the result, and the price of the cheapest wines is already rapidly rising.

There occurred also in the early summer a terrible overflow of the Rhine, between Lake Constance and Ragatz, especially in the neighborhood of Sargans, where the water swept away embankments, and inundated farms with growing crops, railways, and towns for miles. The destruction of property was as great as that from the flood of 1868, in the same region.

At one time it was feared the Rhine would change its course by flowing west into Wallensee, and then into Lake Zurich, emptying again into its present channel by way of the rivers Limmat and Aar. The losses occasioned by this flood are but partially repaired, although private subscription and government gifts have been liberal in the extreme.

CENSUS.

The census, completed last winter, shows Switzerland to possess a population of 2,655,113, of which Zurich canton contains 284,786, and the city of Zurich nearly 50,000.

ZURICH.

The new Union Railway station here, one of the finest in the world, will be opened in a few days, and private enterprise is rapidly building up the city in a more modern and elegant style. In education, manufactures, commerce, wealth, and political influence, Zurich ranks as high as any of the other cities of the republic, if not first in all. In her commercial relations with the United States, she at present takes the lead, her only rival being Bâle, which for the last twelve months has been left behind; the exports for the three consular districts standing as follows:

	Francs.
Zurich.....	41, 236, 643. 81
Bâle	36, 020, 175. 28
Geneva (about).....	4, 000, 000. 00
Total from Switzerland to United States in past year.....	81, 256, 819. 09

MONEY MARKET.

The money market is at present easy, with discount at 4 per cent.

Confidence in American securities of all kinds, and investment in the same, are on the increase.

Total exportations from this consular district to United States during the five years ending December 31, 1870.

	Francs.
1866	27, 173, 058. 01
1867	17, 404, 561. 64
1868	17, 434, 445. 15
1869	23, 468, 609. 17
1870	29, 186, 371. 65
In year ending September 30, 1871	41, 236, 643. 81

S. H. M. BYERS.

Statement showing the commerce of Switzerland for the year ending August 31, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Duties.
		Francs.
Cattle.....number..	198, 358	0. 50 per head, weighing over 80 pounds.
Horses and mules	3, 592	3. 00 per head.
Millstones, agricultural implements, boats, carriages, and railway-cars.....value in francs..	694, 787	
Firewood, timber.....loads..	97, 656	0. 15 per load of 750 kilograms.
Tiles	11, 947	0. 60 per load of 750 kilograms.
Coal, coke, charcoal, and turf.....do....	494, 915	0. 15 per load of 750 kilograms.
Fresh potatoes, fruits, and vegetables.....do....	23, 337	
Lime and gypsum	29, 430	0. 60 per load of 750 kilograms.
Cotton, raw and waste.....quintals..	481, 675	0. 30 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Cotton yarn, thread of all kinds.....do....	16, 622	2. 00 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Cotton wares of all kinds.....do....	45, 430	8. 00 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Feathers for bedding, and down.....do....	6, 635	3. 50 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Beer in casks.....do....	73, 299	Do.
Jewelry	517	0. 15 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Brandies, spirit of wine, liquors in casks and bottles.....quintals..	115, 527	8. 00 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Books and music.....do....	14, 001	0. 50 per quintal of 110,226 pounds.
Butter and lard.....do....	43, 006	Do.
Chemical products and wares for apothecaries.....quintals..	120, 766	3. 50 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Roots of succory.....do....	4, 319	1. 50 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Drugs, spices, colors, coloring clays.....do....	79, 220	3. 50 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Starch, flour.....do....	33, 531	0. 30 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Bark, tan-cake.....do....	40, 860	0. 15 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Iron, stretched, forged, plate of iron, wire, iron raw and for machinery, castings, iron and steel wares	791, 564	1. 00 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Dye-wood, herbs for dyeing, raw or ground do....	156, 283	0. 75 per quintal of 110,236 pounds.
Flax, hemp, oakum.....do....	12, 107	0. 30 per quintal of 110,226 pounds.
Skins, hides, raw and tanned.....do....	19, 116	0. 30 per quintal.
Corn and legumes.....do....	3, 506, 638	0. 15 per quintal.
Glass-ware of all kinds.....do....	52, 167	3. 50 per quintal.
Wooden-ware and furniture	22, 926	2. 00 per quintal.
Coffee and surrogates.....do....	218, 684	1. 50 per quintal.
Cheese	13, 417	2. 00 per quintal.
Madder plant, (Krapp).....do....	36, 385	0. 30 per quintal.
Wares of forged copper.....do....	336	8. 00 per quintal.
Leather, raw and tanned.....do....	21, 021	3. 50 per quintal.
Wares of leather, fine and coarse.....do....	8, 107	8. 00 per quintal.
Linen and flax yarn, yarn for packing, ropes and lines	26, 808	3. 50; yarn for packing, 0. 30.
Linen cloth, tape, ticking, packing-linen do....	21, 389	8. 00 per quintal.
Rags and maculature.....do....	16, 532	0. 60 per quintal.
Machines and parts thereof.....do....	53, 573	2. 00 per quintal.
Flour, (meal).....do....	170, 916	0. 50 per quintal.
Brass and bronze ware	2, 208	0. 75; fine bronze ware, 8. 00.
Metals raw, lead ore, copper, zinc, tin	54, 906	1. 50 per quintal.
Mineral-water	17, 816	Do.
Pellets of paste and other pastry.....do....	4, 425	2. 00 per quintal.
Dried fruits	6, 068	0. 75 per quintal.
Fat oils.....do....	210, 496	0. 50 per quintal.
Petroleum	212, 425	Do.

Statement showing the commerce of Switzerland, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Duties.
		<i>Francs.</i>
Paper, pasteboard quintals..	15, 705	{ Writing and printing, 3. 50. Fine colored and ruled, 8. 00. Pasteboard, 2. 00.
Rice do....	95, 520	0. 15 per quintal.
Seeds of different kinds..... do....	70, 807	Do.
Silk and floret-silk, raw and spun..... do....	39, 204	2. 00 per quintal.
Silk cocoons, waste of silk..... do....	27, 333	0. 30 per quintal.
Silk and mixed silk, manufactured and stuffs do....	3, 445	8. 00 per quintal.
Soaps..... do....	39, 086	0. 75 per quintal.
Soda..... do....	54, 366	0. 30 per quintal.
Straw-work, fine and ordinary..... do....	2, 112	2. 00 per quintal.
Tobacco, in leaves, &c..... do....	122, 388	3. 50 per quintal.
Tallow and other fats..... do....	15, 788	0. 50 per quintal.
Tallow-candles..... do....	286	2. 00 per quintal.
Potters' wares, fine and ordinary..... do....	30, 869	0. 75 per quintal.
Watches, clocks of all kinds, and parts there- of..... quintals..	2, 271	8. 00 per quintal.
Wine in casks and bottles..... do....	1, 004, 814	3. 50 per quintal.
Wine-stone, (tartar) do....	2, 060	0. 75 per quintal.
Raw wool..... do....	23, 509	0. 30 per quintal.
Woolen yarns..... do....	11, 306	2. 00 per quintal.
Woolen wares of all kinds..... do....	61, 645	8. 00 per quintal.
Sugar and clear sirup..... do....	285, 593	3. 50 per quintal.
Malt, &c..... do....	92, 021	0. 30 per quintal.
Salt, for cooking and cattle..... do....	257, 636	0. 15 per quintal.
Sulphur..... do....	8, 397	0. 30 per quintal.
Southern fruits..... do....	23, 204	2. 00 per quintal.

The transit through Switzerland was—

Cattle.....	113, 976 in number.
Wood of all kinds, boards, lime, &c.....	48, 000 loads.
Miscellaneous wares.....	3, 735, 709 quintals.

EXPORTS.

Cattle.....	number..	97, 059
Horses and mules.....	do....	9, 986
Wood, raw and sawn.....	francs..	4, 309, 482
Charcoal.....	do....	393, 308
Iron ore.....	quintals..	110
Files.....	do....	17, 037
Coals.....	do....	7, 175
Potatoes, fresh fruits, and vegetables.....	do....	32, 534
Lime and gypsum, ground and burnt.....	do....	7, 296
Cotton, raw and waste.....	do....	41, 223
Cotton yarn, thread of all kinds.....	do....	106, 127
Cotton wares of all kinds.....	do....	214, 665
Feathers for bedding, and down.....	do....	241
Beer.....	do....	532
Jewelry, precious metals.....	do....	136
Brandy, spirit of wine, wormwood, (absinthe,) kirschwasser, in casks and bottles.....	quintals..	13, 343
Books and music.....	do....	9449
Butter.....	do....	14, 033
Chemical products and wares for apothecaries.....	do....	9, 808
Roots of succory.....	do....	306
Drugs, spices, and colors of all kinds.....	do....	37, 348
Starch-flour.....	do....	1, 843
Bark.....	do....	24, 979
Iron, stretched, forged, plate of iron, wire, raw and for machinery, casting- iron, steel wares.....	quintals..	79, 678
Dye-wood, herbs for dyeing, raw or ground.....	do....	8, 140
Flax, hemp, oakum.....	do....	1, 337
Skins, hides, raw and tanned.....	do....	55, 374

Statement showing the commerce of Switzerland, &c.—Continued.

Corn and legumes.....	quintals..	108,675
Glass ware of all kinds.....	do.....	2,068
Wooden wares and furniture.....	do.....	35,054
Coffee.....	do.....	19,040
Cheese.....	do.....	376,715
Madder-plant, (Krapp).....	do.....	2,161
Copper and copper wares.....	do.....	1,299
Leather of all kinds.....	do.....	11,233
Wares of leather.....	do.....	2,602
Linen and flax yarn, rope-makers' ware....	do.....	873
Linen cloth, packing-linen.....	do.....	1,718
Rags, maculature.....	do.....	4,876
Machines and parts thereof.....	do.....	108,302
Flour.....	do.....	73,636
Brass and brass ware.....	do.....	449
Metals, raw and indefinite.....	do.....	3,687
Mineral-water.....	do.....	5,581
Pellets of paste.....	do.....	13,183
Dried fruits.....	do.....	17,220
Oils of all kinds.....	do.....	16,836
Paper and pasteboard.....	do.....	21,071
Rice.....	do.....	5,824
Seeds of different kinds.....	do.....	9,745
Silk and floret-silk.....	do.....	24,435
Silk-cocoons, waste-silk.....	do.....	10,643
Silk and mixed-silk wares.....	do.....	50,073
Soaps.....	do.....	5,221
Soda.....	do.....	3,811
Straw-hats and tresses.....	do.....	5,045
Tobacco.....	do.....	19,027
Tallow and other fats.....	do.....	2,780
Tallow-candles.....	do.....	522
Potters' wares, stone wares, fayence.....	do.....	17,616
Watches, clocks of all kinds.....	do.....	2,908
Wine of all kinds in casks and bottles.....	do.....	38,451
Wine-stone, (tartar).....	do.....	4,396
Wool, raw.....	do.....	11,424
Woolen yarns.....	do.....	7,401
Woolen and half-woolen wares.....	do.....	4,624
Sugar.....	do.....	20,928
Bran.....	do.....	59,629
Manufactured wares not designated.....	do.....	1,369

BÂLE.

Statement of goods and merchandise exported from the consulate at Bâle, Switzerland, to the United States during the year 1870.

Articles.	First quarter.		Second quarter.	
	<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>	
Silk ribbons.....	4,851,296.61	\$941,268 25	3,450,603.95	\$669,500 18
Silk stuffs.....	236,253.90	45,838 94	145,364.00	28,204 13
Straw and hair goods.....	418,074.17	81,116 44	159,141.82	30,877 34
Watches.....	2,899,040.06	562,483 51	2,983,349.62	578,841 60
Cheese.....	261,595.08	50,755 72	461,646.10	89,570 45
Leather.....	162,069.50	31,445 38	43,878.15	8,513 41
Sundries.....	169,911.33	32,966 88	95,720.57	18,572 09
Total.....	8,998,240.65	1,745,875 12	7,339,704.21	1,424,079 20

Statement of goods and merchandise exported from Bâle, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Third quarter.		Fourth quarter.		Total.	
	Francs.		Francs.		Francs.	
Silk ribbons	5, 138, 247. 04	\$996, 943 54	4, 007, 715. 36	\$777, 593 20	17, 447, 862. 96	\$3, 385, 305 17
Silk stuffs	294, 906. 55	57, 218 57	231, 716. 40	48, 839 03	928, 240. 85	180, 100 67
Straw and hair goods..	265, 831. 48	51, 577 70	403, 119. 73	78, 214 90	1, 246, 167. 20	241, 786 38
Watches.....	3, 320, 633. 15	646, 222 96	3, 904, 088. 12	757, 487 02	13, 107, 110. 95	2, 545, 035 09
Cheese.....	511, 234. 47	99, 191 78	319, 269. 39	61, 945 94	1, 553, 745. 04	301, 463 89
Leather.....	81, 471. 10	15, 807 35	259, 512. 95	50, 351 75	546, 931. 70	106, 117 89
Sundries.....	241, 864. 21	46, 927 47	283, 736. 39	55, 051 68	791, 232. 50	153, 518 12
Total	9, 854, 188. 00	1, 913, 889 37	9, 429, 158. 34	1, 829, 483 52	35, 621, 291. 20	6, 913, 327 21

Statement showing the exports from Bâle to the United States for the year 1871.

	Francs.
Silk ribbons	16, 284, 953. 25
Silk stuffs	928, 215. 96
Straw horse-hair goods	907, 647. 55
Watches.....	13, 592, 415. 53
Cheese.....	1, 688, 322. 56
Miscellaneous	1, 300, 583. 92
Total.....	34, 702, 138. 77
a 5.154.	\$6, 733, 049 80
	H. ERNI.

GENEVA.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. (Received October 17.)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Notwithstanding the war between neighboring nations, which has compelled the Swiss to keep an army in the field to preserve their neutrality, the commerce of this consular district, as regards its principal interest, watches and jewelry, has been good; the orders for watches in the mountains have been in excess of the ability to supply, and the orders for jewelry here have kept the *ateliers* constantly busy. I have heretofore noticed as a peculiarity of Swiss watches that they are made for all the markets of the world; they often find new markets by consulting the tastes of different nations, and an expert in the business can tell so soon as he sees a watch, where it is to be sent, whether to Siam or China, or Russia, or England. I have seen watches here in the style and finish of English watches, and with the name of a London firm upon the face, which were doubtless sold and will be worn as of English make, but which were made in Geneva.

An important branch of this industry is that of the guillochen or finisher of the cases, and this belongs to the art of design, which with us; is the subject of a patent but the Swiss grant no patents, neither for inventions nor designs, so that a skillful designer keeps his work secret while he can.

Enameling, both for watches and jewelry, has recently come in vogue, and attention has again been called to this art, which had been falling into decadence; an exhibition has been held here this month of all sorts of enamel work, both of portraits and on porcelain, and it is proposed

to make enamel-painting a part of the study in the school of design; it is especially commended as being something which can be practiced by female hands, and this at the home fireside as well as in the studio or workshop.

STATISTICS OF TARIFF.

Although as a general rule the statistics gathered in Switzerland are minute and searching, yet the confederation being essentially free-trade, the commercial statistics are of little worth to strangers, being drawn up from the returns of imports and exports where the duty is levied upon the cwt., and this, too, whether the article be silk or hemp, petroleum or wine. It is obvious that one can only form a proximate idea of the value and quality of many articles assessed in this way. A quintal of watches may be very valuable or otherwise, but the duty on it is \$3; a very few articles pay *ad valorem*, and among these the highest duty, 10 per cent., is upon carriages and sleighs of luxury. The annual revenue is less than \$2,000,000, but this year will be exceptional, as many articles were brought across the frontier for safe-keeping during the war.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

It is five years since, in my annual report to the Department, I noticed, and briefly commented upon, a meeting of the first International Congress of Workingmen in this city; that little cloud now overshadows Europe, and the movements of this international society are more closely watched by the press, and more seriously discussed than diplomatic alliances or the meeting of Emperors. From that time to the present this society has been constantly making itself felt more and more, so that it has finally come to be not alone the dread of the manufacturer and employer, but the skeleton in the closet of the banker, and the very nightmare of avarice. The sense of danger from this source had become so great that just before the breaking out of the late war between France and Germany there was a meeting of manufacturers held at Bonn, on the Rhine, to consult upon this workman question, and they agreed upon three propositions, to wit:

1st. The workman question constitutes a problem laid before all society, principally the cultivated and wealthy classes, whose solution is demanded not alone by its own interest, but primarily and especially by duty and conscience.

2d. This solution cannot be obtained by material means alone, but to these must be joined the aid of moral means.

3d. To attain the desired end, in this as in all affairs of great importance, there must be a union of forces, a working together proceeding from the same bases and direction.

The meeting had got thus far when the sudden breaking out of the war cut short its deliberations; since the close of the war the same parties have again assembled, (being composed of Swiss and German manufacturers,) and have determined to establish a journal at Berlin, which is to appear the first of next month, to be called the *Concordia*, and is to be published once a fortnight for at least four years.

The most numerous and active of these workingmen's organizations, in proportion to the population, seems to be in Belgium, and there concessions have been made, in some cases, by the employers, of a reduction of time from ten to nine hours a day. But it is not of wages alone nor of time which the workman complains, but of the unjust discrimination which is made against manual labor, whereby the laborer is

degraded, and he asks why it is that he has to appear at the summons of a bell at 6 o'clock in the morning, while the clerk in a same factory, his intellectual inferior, is not required to appear until 9 o'clock, and why the latter is often better paid than he who does more brain-work than the clerk?

When the Paris insurrection was under discussion at Versailles, Mr. Thiers characterized it as having "a blind side and a criminal side;" the blind side in the mind of the statesman was undoubtedly led by the international society, a portion of whom are, however, willing to take the responsibility for all that was done during the siege.

As speech and the press are free in Switzerland, this country is the resort of the discontented of other lands, and there is a prospect of another international congress here soon. It is plain to the observer of passing events in Europe, that the division of classes is becoming daily more marked, and the bitterness of feeling of the poor towards those favored by fortune more decided.

In the intellectual management of the international society the Germans take the lead; hence the establishment of a journal at Berlin to counteract their efforts.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

A company of citizens of the United States have recently bought a large tract of land in and around Bellegarde, the frontier town between this canton and France, and have received from the French government a concession of the water-power which the Rhone furnishes at this place, and which is calculated as equal to about 10,000 horses. It is claimed that at this point there is little or no danger from floods, and as the Lake of Geneva is a regulating reservoir of the Rhone, that there never can be any deficiency of water. The company proposes to sell rights for mills, and land for dwellings, and to build up a great manufacturing center. The population of Savoy will furnish abundance of cheap and docile labor, and everything seems to concur to make the enterprise successful. Upon a portion of their purchase there have been found rich beds of fossil phosphates, and the working of these will be among their first undertaking.

MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

After thirteen years and nearly three months' labor, this gigantic enterprise has been brought to a successful end, and on the 17th of this month the opening of the tunnel was celebrated in the presence of government dignitaries, from Italy, France, and Switzerland. Those who projected the work, as well as those who accomplished it, had to contend with prophets of evil at every step, and even when the seven miles of rock excavation were completed, and the road opened, it was averred that the collection of smoke in the tunnel would stifle the traveler. But in spite of all these disheartening obstacles the engineers toiled on, and most of them have lived to enjoy the triumph of their skill; one of them, Sommeiller, died last Christmas. Count Cavour, who carried the bill through Parliament for the expenses of the undertaking, has been long dead, but this work is his lasting memorial.

The effect of this new channel for freight and travel, joined to the Suez Canal, will be a diversion of these which will be felt more and more each succeeding year; the road to India from England and the Continent henceforth will be through this tunnel to Brindisi and Alexandria. So

much experience has been gained, too, in the progress of this work, that it will be the pioneer of others soon to be commenced, which will be made with proportionally far less time and money. These facilities of intercommunication are greatly needed in this thickly peopled region. The late war played havoc with the inland commerce of the continent, and its effect is still felt; goods which were sent from England and elsewhere to various points, and would ordinarily have reached their destination in fifteen or twenty days, were six and eight months on the road; the perishable were lost, and the delay was almost the same as loss for much that was not perishable. The roads between Belgium and Switzerland were so monopolized for men and munitions, and so much rolling-stock was destroyed, that it will be months yet before freight and travel will settle down again to their regular condition.

A NEW LOCOMOTIVE.

An engineer of Neuchâtel, Mr. Meyer, has contrived a new locomotive for inclined planes, and its first trial was successful. It is thus described in the *Journal de Génie*: "The engine Avenir, Meyer's system, is composed of two trucks, each on four coupled wheels, moved by the usual mechanism of an engine with its two cylinders. On these two trucks rests a very large boiler, feeding the four cylinders, and this double system is worked by one engineer and one fireman. The claims for this arrangement are a reduction of expense for fuel and labor, less wear of the road, and greater facility for moving on short curves."

CHAS. H. UPTON.

Statement showing the value of the exports from Geneva to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Article.	4th quarter, 1870.	1st quarter, 1871.	2d quarter, 1871.	3d quarter, 1871.	Total value.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Watches	1, 279, 203	548, 632	955, 047	813, 017	3, 595, 899
Leather	285, 391	177, 711	382, 312	79, 154	924, 568
Music-boxes	166, 773	35, 363	100, 105	91, 594	393, 835
Jewelry	17, 153	29, 485	.....	40, 000	86, 638
Sundries	6, 780	16, 310	33, 154	5, 647	61, 891
Total.....	1, 755, 300	807, 501	1, 147, 618	1, 029, 412	5, 062, 831

ST. GALL.

OCTOBER 1, 1871. (Received October 26, 1871.)

The sum total of exports from this sub-district to the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1871, amounts to 11,644,649.25 francs, or, in American gold, \$2,165,904.75, (custom-house valuation at 18.6 cents per franc,) being an excess over the preceding year of 4,189,596 francs, or \$779,264.70. Number of invoices certified at this agency during the same period, 1,116, exceeding that of the previous year by 275.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of this sub-district are chiefly confined to the production of hand and machine embroidered cotton goods, of muslins, colored and printed cottons.

The hand embroideries consist of tulle, or lace and muslin curtains, handkerchiefs, and ladies' toilet articles, collars, cuffs, robes, &c. The tulle, employed as groundstuff or bottoms, in the manufacture of lace curtains, is imported from England, to the amount of several millions of francs per annum; the battiste, or lawn, (for handkerchiefs,) is obtained from Belgium. Machine-embroideries consist exclusively of bands, insertions, and edgings, known in trade as "Hamburg embroideries," and are likewise made use of as trimmings for ladies and children's apparel, also for household linen. As groundstuff for this kind of embroidery, muslin, jaconet, and cambric stuffs are employed. The first two articles, as well as the yarn used for the machine-needles, are produced in Switzerland. The cambric is produced in England; latterly, however, the mills of Mulhouse, in Alsace, have also furnished a considerable quantity, and even Switzerland begins to manufacture it.

The manufacture of the fine fabrics, known in the trade as "Swiss muslins," has its seat here, and continues to flourish. Besides what is consumed for embroidering purposes, considerable quantities are exported as plain muslins. The fine qualities of this article are still produced on hand-loom.

Of colored cotton goods are produced ginghams, calicoes, Turkey red-stuffs, handkerchiefs, and sashes, the latter article mainly for the Oriental trade.

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND CATTLE.

The dairy products are by no means unimportant; cheese and butter, produced in considerable quantities and of a superior quality, find a ready and profitable market at home and abroad. A milk-condensing factory has also been started in this sub-district, during the past year, by a joint stock company, with a capital of 100,000 francs; its daily production at present is 1,200 pound-cans of condensed, with a consumption of about 480 gallons of fresh milk; the bulk of this article is shipped to trans-oceanic places. The live-stock, being of excellent breed, commands high prices, and not a few specimens are annually purchased by foreign cattle-breeders for breeding purposes. For fine milch cows prices vary from 400 to 550 francs and more; for fattened oxen, from 600 to 700 francs; these are, however, unusually high prices, and are mainly due to the great reduction of the live-stock in Germany and France, caused by the late war.

STATISTICS.

As no official control whatever exists of the commerce and industry of the separate cantons of Switzerland, but imperfect statistical information concerning the production, imports, and exports of this sub-district could be furnished by me; I therefore beg to refer you to the statistical statement relating to the commerce of the entire country, which, by agreement, the United States consul at Zurich will render, compiled from sources obtained from the federal authorities. Such credible statistical data, referring to the staple industry of Eastern Switzerland, namely, the production of machine and hand embroidered cotton goods, as I have been able to collect, I will not omit here to give.

The augmentation of embroidery-machines within the last few years has been enormous; against 2,200 in 1867, there are now at least 5,000 owned and worked here. (In France, Saxony, and England together, there are said to exist about 1,000.) Machine workshops now furnish

such machines at 2,500 francs a piece; formerly the price was 3,000 to 3,500 francs. Including the cost of the building, a machine amounts to about 4,000 francs, and adding thereto the stock or raw material on hand, the capital invested in the embroidery manufacture represents a sum of about 24,000,000 francs. The value of machine-embroidered goods produced during the past year is estimated to amount to 25,000,000 francs. This branch of industry gives employment to about 15,000 persons, not including dressers and finishers, nor merchants' employés. To work a machine, it requires a sound, able-bodied man, assisted by a girl, who threads the needles and does other light work on and about the machine; for every two machines an additional girl is necessary to repair, or darn the defective places which unavoidably appear in the embroidery. The man working the machine is paid per hundred stiches, the price varying according to finer or coarser work. By a working time of eleven hours, an embroiderer earns, on an average, $5\frac{1}{2}$ francs per day, out of which he pays the threading girl, usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ francs per day. A man can learn to work a machine in about two months.

It is generally assumed here that the present embroidery-machine is yet susceptible of considerable mechanical improvements, whereby its productive power would be increased with comparatively less labor. Two establishments exist, indeed, in which the machines are moved by water-power, but this new system is kept so scrupulously secret by the inventors and proprietors, that no one has nor can obtain any knowledge of the mechanical contrivance employed; all the particulars I have been able to learn concerning it are, that to work two machines but three girls are necessary, instead of two men and two girls required to work two common machines, and that goods of a certain kind are produced faster than, and as good as, on the latter. Hand-embroidery, or the manufacture of curtains and toilet articles, gives direct employment to about 10,000 persons, mostly women; the wages earned by them vary from 1 to 2 francs per day, according to skill. There are no means whatever by which the approximate value of hand-embroideries produced per annum can be calculated.

COMMERCE.

St. Gall sends her embroideries to wherever trade has broken its way, but by far the most important market for them are the United States, they absorbing about one-half of the estimated production. If this assertion does not quite agree with the figures already given, and those of the accompanying statement of exports, it is owing to the fact that annually large quantities of machine-embroidered goods are, in a raw state, sent to England and Scotland, where they are bleached, dressed, and finished, and thence forwarded direct to the United States, the invoices being certified in the latter countries. Prices have ruled firm all along; latterly, however, considerably larger discounts are allowed by sellers, especially on goods bought off stock. Fine hand-embroideries for toilet purposes have, within the last six months, taken an extraordinary start; for a number of years past they were more or less neglected, the demand for them having been very limited; but now every available hand is employed at increased wages, to fill the orders, principally from New York, to merchants here, and yet the supply does not equal the demand. This change of affairs, it is positively asserted, is mainly due to the fact that, with her dethronement as Empress of France, *la belle Eugenie* (who never had any predilection for embroidered attire, lace ornaments being her fancy) also ceased to be the oracle of the fashion.

The manufacture of colored cottons has also for some years past not been paying, but of late a marked improvement in the demand and prices has taken place. The principal markets for this description of goods are the Orient, the East Indies, China, Japan, South America; the United States in part only.

TRADE.

The mean results of the trade of this sub-district during the past year can undoubtedly be called satisfactory, notwithstanding the outbreak and continuance for more than half of that period of the Franco-Prussian war, which event, as may be imagined, had a very unfavorable influence on the transit and export trade of Switzerland, having no seaports of her own, and being to a great extent surrounded by the territories of the two contending nations, the natural outlets or channels for the transit of her products being most of that time wholly blocked up. Thus exporters were compelled to seek other, and, of course, more expensive routes, by which to forward their goods, merchandise for trans-Atlantic places often having been sent across the Alps for shipment in Italian ports. A consequence of these circumstances was, that in many instances goods reached their place of destination behind the term of delivery, causing losses both of time and money. Another and certainly no trifling inconvenience, or difficulty, caused by the war, was the interruption and final cessation of the monetary connections with France, Paris having been, so to say, the banker for Switzerland ever since the assimilation of the medium of circulation of the two countries. Until other banking connections were established, which was in the end successfully done in England, considerable embarrassment prevailed in mercantile as well as in monetary circles.

The sound principles upon which trade and business in general are based here, no doubt afforded great facilities in removing the difficulties and dilemmas brought on by the sudden and unlooked-for outbreak of the aforementioned war, and to that circumstance may, in a great measure, be attributed the uninterrupted prosperity, in a material point of view, of the people in this part of the country, during the period embraced by this report.

In the accompanying statement of exports, I have given the amounts for the past four years, in order to show the rapid enlargement of the embroidery industry here, and the continuous and extraordinary increase of the importation by the United States of the goods produced by it.

WILLIAM AUER.

ZURICH.

*Statement showing the exports from Zurich to the United States for the six months ending September 30, 1871.**

Articles.	Value.		
	1871.	1870.	1869.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Silk goods	11, 750, 553 22	8, 773, 116 30	7, 842, 302 7
Cotton goods	699, 464 64	229, 359 33	592, 906 19
Straw goods	366, 639 75	581, 363 13	519, 734 30
Embroidered goods	5, 144, 448 23	3, 471, 430 87	2, 249, 827 69
Miscellaneous	620, 297 46	368, 791 12	276, 760 77
Total	18, 581, 403 30	13, 424, 060 75	11, 481, 531 2

* From the returns of Mr. S. H. M. Byers.

TUNIS.

TUNIS, August 26, 1871. (Received September 19.)

ESPARTO GRASS.

The discovery that esparto grass produces a fiber suitable for the manufacture of paper, has saved the Arab tribes of Tunis from great suffering. More than half the kingdom has been afflicted this year with a severe drought, and the inhabitants would have been reduced to a state in no degree less miserable than they were by the famine of 1867 and 1868, had it not been for the demand for this grass for exportation. It has given employment to thousands who could otherwise have found no occupation, and has brought into the country within the last eighteen months over half a million dollars, an immense sum for Tunis.

Esparto grass grows in all parts of the country, but is more abundant in the southern district, from Monastier to the frontier of Tripoli.

There are two distinct kinds: one known to the natives as *halfa roosia*, or *gueddim*, is collected for exportation, and is carried principally to England, France, Italy, and Switzerland, where it is converted into pulp for paper; and another known as the *halfa mahboola*, which is used exclusively for the manufacture of ropes, mats, baskets, hampers, &c.

The plains and hills, and the mountains of the Atlas range, from Monastier to the frontier of Tripoli, furnish inexhaustible supplies of this material, and the quality will undoubtedly improve when all the old grass which has been several years on the ground has been collected and removed, as its removal will strengthen the growth of new grass.

The quality as well as the quantity depends on the nature of the soil. That which grows on low and moist lands is coarse and heavy, while that which is found on the hill and mountain sides is finer and more elastic.

The supply depends on the demand. The quantity exported this year is about 3,800 tons, and there are upward of 10,000 tons awaiting shipment.

As soon as esparto grass became an article of commerce, the government imposed on it a duty of $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per cwt., which has since been raised to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

The price of the green *halfa* at the place of exportation varies from 60 to 75 cents per cwt., and it loses from 10 to 20 per cent. in drying. As this article cannot fail to find its way to the United States in its crude state, or in the form of pulp for the manufacture of paper, I have ventured to give these few notes on the subject, in the hope that they will be found of some interest to our commerce. They are, however, very brief; but if further information be required, I shall be glad to give it to the fullest extent.

Several compressing-machines have been sent here, and the demand for this substance is constantly increasing. It is also found in large quantities in Algeria, but nowhere, I believe, under as many favorable circumstances as here.

An enterprising company would find it profitable to establish works here for the conversion of the grass into pulp, thereby saving a considerable loss in the freight of the raw material.

G. H. HEAP.

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

CRETE.

CANDIA.

Statement showing the commerce at Candia for the year ending September 30, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Abba blanket-cloth..... bales..	29	\$3,000	Albania.
Barley		70,000	Turkey.
Butter	300	6,000	Africa, Austria.
Charcoal		3,500	Greece.
Coal, bituminous		2,000	England.
Caviare		600	Russia.
Cement		500	Greece.
Cattle and sheep		32,000	Africa, Albania.
Cod-fish	500	5,000	France, Austria.
Coffee	180	5,000	Austria, Arabia.
Copper		1,150	Austria.
Dates		1,000	Africa.
Dry-goods	220	32,500	Austria, France, Turkey.
Drugs		1,500	Austria.
Earthenware		2,500	Italy, Greece.
Fancy goods	200	20,000	Austria, France, Italy, Turkey.
Flagstones	2,000	600	Malta.
Flour	5,575	49,000	Austria, Turkey.
Fruits		5,000	Turkey, Greece.
Glass and chinaware		2,500	Austria, Italy.
Grain	69,000	110,000	Russia, Turkey, Greece.
Halva		9,500	Asia Minor.
Iron	2,500	8,500	Austria, France, England.
Leather	900	45,000	Austria, France.
Legumes	13,000	25,000	Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey.
Manufactures	625	125,000	Italy, Austria, England, France, Turkey.
Maccaroni and vermicelli	90	750	Italy.
Potatoes	200	500	Do.
Rice		16,000	Do.
Ropes	100	2,500	Austria, Russia.
Rum and spirits		500	Austria.
Salt		4,000	Turkey.
Salt fish and meat		7,500	England.
Soda	8,000	24,000	England, Greece.
Stationery		2,500	Austria.
Sugar		10,000	Do.
Sulphur		3,000	Italy.
Tobacco and tumbechi		27,000	Turkey, Persia.
Wood, building		16,500	Austria.
fuel		8,000	Greece.
Sundries		6,000	
Total.....		695,100	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither exported.
Almonds and nuts	287	\$6,000	Austria, Turkey.
Cotton	3	100	Turkey.
Honey	130	1,350	Do.
Hides and skins	300	6,000	France.
Olive-oil	70,000	155,000	Austria, England.
Oil of lauri	500	450	Austria, France.
Oranges, lemons, and citrons		7,000	Austria, Greece, Turkey.
Silk, raw	150	75,000	Austria, France.
Silk-worm eggs		16,500	Austria, Italy, Turkey.

Statement showing the commerce at Candia, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Countries whither imported.
Silk-worm cocoons cantars..	55	\$10,000	France.
Soap do.....	23,500	235,000	Austria, Greece, Turkey.
Sponges		4,100	France.
Wax		2,000	Austria.
Wine		1,000	
Sundries		5,600	
Total.....		525,100	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Candia for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Austria, Greece	52	17,600	2	384	54	17,984	52	17,600	1	160	53	17,760
French	France	1	400	1	150	2	550	1	400	1	150	2	550
Greek	Greece, Trieste, Turkey.			61	3,037	61	3,037			58	2,864	58	2,864
Italian	Italy			5	763	5	763			6	890	6	890
Russian	Russia, Greece.			1	110	1	110			1	110	1	110
Samian	Samos			5	300	5	300			2	76	2	76
Turkish	Turkey	42	22,600	177	8,800	219	31,400	42	22,600	175	9,140	217	31,740
Wallachian ..	Wallachia			6	710	6	710			4	595	4	595
	Total.....	95	40,600	258	14,254	353	54,854	95	40,600	248	13,985	343	54,585

HUGO HILLEBRANDT.

CANEA.

JULY 24, 1871. (Received August 26.)

The island of Crete, one of the largest and most fertile islands on the Mediterranean, with a climate healthy and adapted to the cultivation of products of every variety of climate, is inhabited, according to the statement furnished by the government, by 270,000 people, of which are calculated 60,000 Mussulmans, 260,500 Christians, (Greeks,) 2,000 Jews, and the rest foreign subjects, chiefly French, Italians, Maltese, and Austrians. The Mussulmans and Jews in general inhabit the towns, and the Christians the villages.

The revolution has wrought great changes in the administration of Crete. During the sojourn of Aali Pasha, the grand vizier on the island in 1868, the new organic law for Crete was published, which differs in some respects from that of other provinces of the empire, as it gives the inhabitants the power to take part in the purely internal or municipal administration. The first time, in 1869, a general assembly of the island was convoked by an imperial firman, which has its sittings annually, the members to which are elected by the people and equally represented, according to the number of Christians or Mussulmans, and from every district (*Cajmakamlic*) four members are elected, eighty in all. The assembly is presided over by the governor-general. Their deliberations are conducted with closed doors, and none but those connected with it can enter. The duty of this assembly is to enact laws by which to advance commerce, agriculture, education, and the general well-being of

the people. Their sittings are restricted to forty days per annum only. The elections for members to the assembly are much influenced by the government, and only those elected who are in the governor's favor. Therefore his wish is generally acceded to.

The prefecture of Crete is governed by a pasha, marshal of the regular army, who is the military and civil governor, two councilors, one Christian and one Turk, attached to him. The island is subdivided into five provinces, (*pashalics*;) and each governed by a pasha. The province of Canea is under the immediate supervision of the governor-general. Retimo and Candia are governed each by Turkish pashas, with one Christian councilor attached to each; Sphakia and Lassiti by Christian pashas, with one Mussulman councilor attached to each. Each province is divided into districts, (*cajmakamlies*;) Canea, into the districts of Alikiano, Selina, and Kisamos; Sphakia, into the districts of Apocorna, St. Basileo, and Sultaina; Retimo, into the districts of Amari, Agoasili, Milopotamo, and Retimo; Candia, into the districts of Candia, Riso, Temeno, Kenurio, Peda, Malevisi, and Monafaze; Lassiti, into Mirabella, Jera Petra, and Sitia. The governor-general receives a monthly pay of 80,000 piasters; each of his councilors 12,000; the pashas of the provinces 17,000 each, and their councilors 5,000 each; the cajmakams of the districts 3,500 each, and their councilors 1,500 each; besides, there are an immense number of secretaries and clerks, equally Turks and Christians. The number of paid civil officials on the island amounts to 1,500. The monthly expense for the civil service and extraordinary expenses of the government amounts to 1,500,000 piasters. The greatest part of the smaller class of officials are ignorant and illiterate, some even without common sense. The Greeks were appointed not on account of their qualifications, but for the reason that during the insurrection they betrayed their country, and now they have the high duty to act as judges, and administer the affairs of their countrymen. The better class of Greeks are very discontented with this class of officials, and even said to them that we have made the insurrection to put you in office, and now we have to get up another one to drive you out of it. To show their fidelity and zeal, these officials are more unjust to the people than the Mussulman.

The military force stationed in Crete consists of one regiment of heavy artillery, thirteen battalions of infantry regulars; in all 16,000 officers and men, 2,000 mounted and 3,000 infantry, (*Zaptiehs*;) gensdarmarie. The army is commanded by a general of division, the gensdarmarie by a colonel, and all are subject to the order of the governor-general. The troops are stationed in the forts and block-houses built since the termination of the revolution on different parts of the island, on smaller mountains, or near mountain passes. The gensdarmarie is stationed in towns and villages. The mounted men are used as couriers and patrols on the roads. There are eight forts on the island, built by the Venetians, in a very dilapidated condition, not strong enough to hold the attack of a small armed vessel, and armed with 1,104 cannons of ancient style, in the same condition as the forts, half of them being dismounted. The government has ordered the building of a new fort on the island in Suda Bay, after the modern system, to be armed, it is said, with Parrott guns. The corps of engineers have already made the plan and the work commenced.

In Suda Bay are regularly stationed five boats, one frigate, two corvettes, and three steamers, under the command of a rear-admiral, who also commands the arsenal and works at Suda.

By an imperial firman, the taxes which were due to the government

during the insurrection were remitted, and the inhabitants were only obliged to pay from 1869. The collection of taxes in Crete differs much from that of other provinces of the empire. They have only to pay 20 per cent. of the territorial products for real estate in cities: For licenses, &c., they do not pay capitation tax, nor is the military tax paid by the Christian rajahs, while the government calls the Mussulman Cretans into the military service. The revenue on products is farmed out for a period of two years, and the sum of 4,500,000 piasters is paid for it annually; the last year's income on account of customs duties amounted to 8,000,000 piasters. The total income on account of taxes and custom-house duties amounted in 1870 to 13,600,000 piasters. The expenses last year in Crete, for civil and military, amounted to 30,000,000 piasters. Compulsory labor is only required to be performed by the inhabitants for making and repairing the public roads, which is equally applied to Christians and Mussulmans. Until now the labor was performed by the troops.

The administration of justice, without an established code and with an ignorant judiciary, cannot be considered a fair one; still, it is said to be less capricious than other parts of the empire. Canea being the seat of the government, is also the court of appeals established; and as there does not exist a civil code, the judges adjudicate after the system of the *sereat* in most cases. In every other province is one court for civil and criminal cases, and in each district is a court established which has jurisdiction over petit cases, civil and criminal. In all these courts generally a case is not tried upon its merit, but depends entirely on the sympathy or antipathy of the judges, and the judgment is given accordingly. In Canea, Retimo, and Candia a court of commerce is established, in which courts the new commercial code of the Ottoman empire is introduced, and consists of five members—three Mussulmans, two Christians—the presiding judge a Mussulman. Besides this, each consul has the right to appoint a member to it from his own nationality, and whenever a case arises between a foreign and Ottoman subject, such member is allowed to take part in the proceedings, and act as one of the judges. There are orphan and religious courts established; that for the Turks is presided over by the kadi; for Christians, by the bishop and the members of the Dimo Gerondia.

The agriculture in Crete is in a very neglected state, from the fact that the inhabitants are rather inclined to idleness than to labor, and on account of the many holy-days they strictly keep. Not more than one-third of the arable land is cultivated. The farming implements are of a very rude structure, and are those used in primitive times. No modern implements are used at all. With the exception of the districts of Cydona Kisamo and Alikano, which are plains, the country is mountainous. It contains, however, very many and extensive fertile valleys and plains, and, owing to the natural fertility of the soil, agriculture could be made very profitable. As was demonstrated by a European gentleman, a land-owner here, two crops can be raised per annum, if the people could be induced to be more industrious. The land is, in great part, owned by Mussulmans, and worked by Christians on shares. Generally one-third is given from all the produce to the laborer, from which he has to victual himself. The chief products of the ground for exportation are olives, raisins, carobs, valonia, figs, almonds, chestnuts, oranges, lemons, and other tropical fruits. Those here enumerated require very little or no cultivation. Wheat, barley, oats, cotton, and corn are also cultivated, but not enough even for home consumption. The inhabitants occupy themselves with silk-raising, and the silk raised is of a superior

quality, and is in great demand in France and Austria. The mountains abound with aromatic plants. Of domestic animals, the number could not be ascertained, it being much reduced during the insurrection. It is estimated that there are 3,000 horses, 10,000 mules, 15,000 asses, 9,500 cows and oxen, (the land is worked with oxen,) 600,000 sheep and goats. The number of sheep and goats before the insurrection was estimated at one million and a half. Crete is well adapted to sheep-raising, the greatest part of it being mountainous, and verdant throughout the year. Last March the governor-general selected a tract of land near Canea for a model farm, to be worked with modern implements, on which he intends to instruct those who desire it in modern farming. A part of the implements have arrived, but operations have not commenced yet. It is to be feared that the governor will not succeed in his endeavors. In 1869 an agricultural bank was established by the government, and farmers can obtain money on collateral at the legal rate, 12 per cent. per annum.

The commerce, as well as the mercantile marine, is entirely in the hands of Turks, as there are very few Greek merchants in foreign or wholesale trade. The island has seven ports of entry, Canea, Retimo, Candia, Spinalonga, Kisamos, Sphakia, and Suda. Only in the ports of Retimo, Candia, Canea, and Suda, ships of large burden can enter. Suda is the station for all foreign men-of-war. There are twenty-eight vessels owned by Cretans, (Turks.) All of them are of small size, and are employed in the coast-trade, and to carry fruit to Greece, and some nearer ports in Turkey. The products for the foreign trade are exported by foreign vessels. Since the insurrection roads were made by the government to facilitate intercourse with the interior, and now the villagers can easily bring their products to the port-towns for sale. Carriages and wagons do not exist; therefore everything is brought on mules or asses.

There is a regular weekly mail communication with all the places on the island. The mail is carried by mounted gendarmes. The foreign mail is brought weekly by the Austrian Lloyd steamers. A telegraph-cable, which is already embarked on an English steamer, will be laid next week at Candia, from there to Rhodes, Mitylene, Cyprus, and there connected with the mainland at Boudrum, in Anatolia. The overland line from Candia to Canea is already finished, but not yet in operation. At Suda Bay is a marine hospital, where sailors of all nations are admitted for treatment.

No commercial bank or marine insurance company exists here, insurances being effected in Syra or Triest.

There are, in all, thirty-six soap-factories in Crete. The soap is made out of the inferior quality of olive-oil, and was in great demand formerly; but now it is in bad repute, because the manufacturers have adulterated it with gypsum and other articles. The amount of soap manufactured last year amounted to 600 tons.

There are four silk-factories, where the silk is worked into a stuff called *caslama*, and some into handkerchiefs. There are also some manufactories for bags, cotton shirtings, and toweling; one harness-factory, where pack-saddles are made, and two tanneries. There are no regular cheese-factories here, all the cheese being made by the villagers out of sheep's milk. No cow-milk is used. The Cretan cheese is in great demand in Greece and other countries in the Levant, and sometimes is sold for the enormous price of 18 to 21 piasters per oke. Since April last the metrical system of weights was introduced into the whole empire, but in Crete it is not yet in operation. The governor has appointed

an instructor to instruct the salesmen in the use of the new weights, but, as in all, their progress is very slow, and, consequently, the old weights and measures are still used.

Regarding public instruction, the education of the people, both Turks and Christians, has been, and is yet, very much neglected. The general assembly, in its last session, labored to remedy the evil; but the people are very illiterate, and no competent teachers can be found among them; in fact, all teachers are brought from other countries. Until now Greek schools were established only in Canea, Retimo, Candia, Lassiti, and Vamos, the capitals of the provinces, and no others existed. Lately, however, order was given to establish public schools by the fall term in all the villages where there is a district administration. The Israelites have their own private schools for the children in all the places which they inhabit. The education of the Turks was in the same condition as that of the Christians. They had only three schools on the whole island, where the Turkish writing and reading was taught. Now they have several others, even a high school, in Canea, where the Koran, the Turkish literature, and other branches of science are taught. In March last a normal school was inaugurated in Canea, with eight teachers, where children are admitted free, regardless of religion or nationality, and are instructed in the common branches of science, the French, Greek, and Turkish languages. Its director is a Frenchman. An orphan asylum was lately established in Candia for Turkish and Christian children of both sexes, where they receive elementary and religious education, and are maintained at public expense until they are able to provide for themselves.

The prevailing church is the Greek. It has an archbishop, six bishops, with an immense number of other priests. The Greek clergy, as a class, are very ignorant. Many are unable to write, and even to read. In their religious services and ceremonies they adhere strictly to the ancient rites. There are three catholic churches in Canea, Retimo, and Candia, and in Canea a school taught by nuns, where the Catholic children receive religious and elementary instruction. The monasteries are maintained by the Catholic propaganda in Lyons, and are under French protection. The number of Protestants does not amount to fifty on the whole island, and there is no Protestant church, the religious services in Canea being performed at the English consulate. We have two Protestant missionaries, one English and one Dutch.

The Greeks, as a class, in Crete are very indolent, simple in their customs, and frugal in living, with but very few vices, which are selfishness, lying, and petty theft. They are somewhat addicted to drunkenness, especially when wine is abundant, by nature like liberty, and are always turbulent and easily irritated. They are very ignorant, from the fact that they never had any opportunity of being educated, but naturally intelligent, and only require education to equal enlightened nations. They are superstitiously devoted to their priests and church, and have a great veneration for their parents and aged persons, and their brave chiefs in the several revolutions.

The Turkish communities are descended in great part from the Christians who renegated after the conquest of Crete by the Ottomans, and have the same customs and speak the same language as the Greeks. Very few can speak the Turkish language; there are also the descendants of janizaries and Arabs. The last-named class emigrated from Egypt during the time Mehemet Ali, the viceroy, had possession of the island. They speak Greek, and have forgotten their own language.

The Turks do not differ much in character from the Greeks, having

the same habits and customs in every respect, and being equally fanatical in their religious creed. In fact, little distinction can be found between the two classes, although the Turk is somewhat more honest and reliable than the Greek.

And now, in closing this report, in which I have stated things just as I have found them from personal observation, and according to information received about the different points above enumerated, I am convinced that there is a great future in store for Crete regarding commerce and agriculture. Under a good government, with ample provisions made for education, and a few years of perfect tranquillity, Crete could be made one of the most prosperous islands in the world.

HUGO HILLEBRANDT.

Statement showing the commerce at Canea for the year ending September 30, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Abba blanket-cloth	bales.. 100	\$5,000	Albania.
Barley	kilograms.. 80,000	60,000	Greece, Turkey.
Brassware .....	.....	3,000	Austria, Italy.
Butter	cantars.. 2,800	70,000	Africa, Austria.
Charcoal	do. 8,000	6,500	Greece.
Coal, bituminous	tons.. 1,200	12,000	England.
Caviare	cantars.. 50	5,000	Russia, Turkey.
Cement	kilograms.. 10,000	2,000	Greece.
Codfish	bales.. 2,000	15,000	Austria, Africa.
Coffee	sacks.. 490	15,000	Africa.
Cattle	1,824	35,000	Africa, Greece, Turkey.
Dates and fruits .....	.....	7,500	Austria, France, Turkey.
Dry-goods	cantars.. 159	32,000	Austria, Turkey, France.
Drugs	do. 189	5,000	Austria, Turkey.
Earthenware .....	.....	3,000	Italy, Greece, Turkey.
Fancy goods	cantars.. 240	12,000	Austria, France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt.
Flagstones	10,000	2,000	Malta.
Flour	sacks.. 40,000	210,000	Austria, Greece, Turkey.
Glass and chinaware .....	.....	2,000	Austria, Greece.
Grain	kilograms.. 35,000	50,000	Russia, Turkey.
Halva .....	.....	1,500	Asia Minor.
Iron and hardware	cantars.. 3,000	15,000	Austria, England, France.
Leather	bales.. 120	6,000	Austria, France, Greece.
Legumes	kilograms.. 12,000	17,000	Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey.
Manufactures in general .....	.....	150,000	Austria, England, France, Italy, Turkey.
Maccaroni and vermicelli	cantars.. 360	3,500	Italy.
Petroleum	cans.. 1,800	3,600	Smyrna.
Potatoes	cantars.. 2,000	3,000	Italy.
Rope	bales.. 90	3,000	Russia, Greece, Turkey.
Rice	sacks.. 6,000	60,000	Italy, Egypt.
Salt .....	.....	26,000	Turkey.
Spirits and rum	barrels.. 400	5,000	Austria, France.
Salt fish and meat .....	.....	12,500	England, Austria.
Stationery	cantars.. 100	2,500	Austria, Greece.
Sheep	16,450	65,000	Africa, Albania, Greece.
Soda .....	.....	48,500	England.
Sugar	barrels.. 480	18,000	Austria.
Sulphur .....	.....	1,000	Italy.
Tobacco and tumbechi .....	.....	12,000	Turkey.
Wood, building .....	.....	17,000	Austria.
Wood, fuel .....	.....	10,000	Greece, Austria.
Sundries .....	.....	14,000	
Total .....	.....	1,046,100	

Statement showing the commerce at Canea, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Almonds.....cantars..	210	\$4,000	Austria, Turkey.
Chestnuts.....do.....	1,800	2,500	Greece, Turkey.
Cotton.....do.....	150	6,000	Turkey.
Honey.....do.....	100	1,000	Do.
Hides and skins.....		4,000	Austria, France.
Olive-oil.....mestaches..	250,000	500,000	Austria, England, France, Turkey.
Oil of lauri.....okes..	1,800	1,600	Austria.
Oranges, lemons, and citrons.....		16,000	Austria, Greece, Turkey.
Silk, raw and manufactured...cantars..	400	200,000	Austria, France, Turkey.
Silk-worm eggs.....		2,000	Austria.
Silk-worm cocoons.....cantars..	150	27,000	Austria, France.
Soap.....do.....	90,000	800,000	Austria, England, Egypt, Greece, Turkey.
Sponges.....		3,500	France.
Tobacco.....cantars..	500	20,000	Greece, Turkish Islands.
Wax.....do.....	35	1,500	Austria.
Sundries.....		7,000	
Total.....		1,596,100	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Canea for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Austria, Greece.....	52	17,600	7	1,741	59	19,341
British.....	England, Italy.....	2	1,890	18	2,260	20	4,150
Dutch.....	Holland.....			1	90	1	90
Egyptian.....	Alexandria.....	12	5,800			12	5,800
French.....	France.....	1	400	2	350	3	750
Greek.....	Austria, Greece, Turkey.....			144	7,020	144	7,020
Italian.....	Italy.....			15	1,553	15	1,553
Jerusalem.....	Syria.....			1	75	1	75
Russian.....	Black Sea ports, Odessa.....			3	460	3	460
Samian.....	Samos.....			4	171	4	171
Turkish.....	Turkey.....	42	22,600	211	12,173	253	34,773
Wallachian.....	Wallachia, Moldavia.....			3	457	3	457
	Total.....	109	48,290	409	26,350	518	74,640

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Austria, Greece.....	52	17,600	6	1,560	58	19,160
British.....	England, Italy.....	2	1,890	17	2,109	19	3,999
Dutch.....	Holland.....			1	90	1	90
Egyptian.....	Alexandria.....	12	5,800			12	5,800
French.....	France.....	1	400	2	275	3	675
Greek.....	Austria, Greece, Turkey.....			139	6,800	139	6,800
Italian.....	Italy.....			12	1,303	12	1,303
Jerusalem.....	Syria.....			1	75	1	75
Russian.....	Black Sea ports, Odessa.....			3	460	3	460
Samian.....	Samos.....			3	140	3	140
Turkish.....	Turkey.....	42	22,600	194	10,959	236	33,559
Wallachian.....	Wallachia, Moldavia.....			3	457	3	457
	Total.....	109	48,290	381	24,228	490	72,518

RETIMO.

Statement showing the commerce at Retimo for the year ending September 30, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Barley kilograms.	56,000	\$42,000	.....	Austria.
Charcoal cantars.	3,700	3,060	.....	Greece.
Cattle number.	700	13,000	.....	Africa.
Cement bales.	600	200	.....	Greece.
Cod-fish, dried bales.	600	600	.....	France.
Coffee sacks.	300	9,000	.....	Austria, Turkey.
Earthenware sacks.	4,560	1,000	.....	Italy, Turkey.
Flour sacks.	4,560	34,000	.....	Turkey.
Furniture.....	.....	2,000	.....	Smyrna.
Fruits.....	.....	3,500	.....	Turkey, Greece.
Grain kilograms.	57,000	85,500	.....	Russia, Turkey.
Halva.....	.....	3,500	.....	Turkey, Asia Minor.
Iron cantars.	300	1,000	.....	Austria.
Leather bales.	60	3,000	.....	Austria, France.
Legumes kilograms.	7,800	15,000	.....	Austria, Greece, Turkey.
Manufactures in general.....	.....	12,500	.....	Austria, Engl'd, Fr'nce, Turkey.
Petroleum..... cans.	550	1,200	.....	Smyrna.
Rice sacks.	710	7,000	.....	Italy.
Skins of all kinds.....	.....	2,000	.....	Turkey.
Salt fish.....	.....	3,500	.....	England.
Soda.....	.....	6,000	.....	Greece.
Sulphur.....	.....	500	.....	Italy.
Sugar..... barrels.	150	4,500	.....	Austria.
Tobacco and tumbechi.....	.....	3,000	.....	Turkey, Persia.
Wine and rum.....	.....	3,000	.....	France, England.
Wood, building.....	.....	7,000	.....	Austria.
Wood, fuel.....	.....	2,000	.....	Greece.
Sundries.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	273,560	.....	.....

EXPORTS

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Carobes cantars.	32,000	\$31,500	France, Italy.
Comestibles.....	.....	2,000	.....
Cheese okes.	9,000	2,500	Greece, Italy, Turkey.
Grain kilograms.	7,000	10,500	Turkish Islands.
Olive-oil mestaches.	37,000	73,000	Austria, England, France.
Soap cantars.	9,500	71,000	Austria, England, Greece, Turkey.
Valonea do.	8,000	24,000	Austria, Italy.
Wax.....	.....	500	Austria.
Sundries.....	.....	4,000	.....
Total.....	.....	219,000	.....

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Retimo for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Austria, Greece.....	52	17,600	6	828	58	18,428
British.....	England.....	.....	.....	1	145	1	145
Greek.....	Austria, Greece, Turkey.....	.....	.....	43	2,052	43	2,052
Italian.....	Italy.....	.....	.....	8	707	8	707
Russian.....	Odessa.....	.....	.....	2	336	2	336
Samian.....	Samos.....	.....	.....	5	184	5	184
Turkish.....	Turkey.....	42	22,600	61	3,156	103	25,756
Total.....	Total.....	94	40,200	126	7,408	220	47,608

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Retimo, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Austria, Greece	52	17,600	6	828	58	18,428
British.....	England.....			1	145	1	145
Greek.....	Austria, Greece, Turkey			38	1,800	38	1,800
Italian.....	Italy.....			6	475	6	475
Russian.....	Odessa.....			2	336	2	336
Samian.....	Samos.....			3	104	3	104
Turkish.....	Turkey.....	42	22,600	52	2,802	94	25,402
	Total.....	94	40,200	108	6,490	202	46,690

HUGO HILLEBRANDT.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, *September 7, 1871.* (Received October 2.)

The cultivation of the sugar-cane, which has been greatly encouraged and increased by the present viceroy, has monopolized nearly all the lands of the *Said*, or Upper Egypt. At Cairo, Minick, Rhoda, Tarshoot, and other Nile towns, vast and expensive sugar-works have been erected, and contracts for additional machinery to the extent of four or five millions of dollars have been given out to English firms. The fuel used is the dry cane, and the quality of the sugar is good. The Khedive hopes to revive by this interest the prosperity which Egypt enjoyed during the American civil war from the cultivation of cotton.

Cotton and rice are largely grown in Lower Egypt, (the Delta,) but neither are of good quality. The former staple is deteriorating year by year, and no measures are being taken to improve it. The Khedive has taken a deep interest in silk-culture, and for this purpose large plantations of mulberry-trees have been put out by a Mr. Maxwell Anketell, an English gentleman, who has devoted much time and study to this branch of industry. Over forty thousand trees are already matured in and about Cairo, and no estimate can be obtained of the innumerable young plantations in Egypt. It is the Khedive's intention to import French families for the management of the silk-worms. To the influence of these numerous mulberry-trees, as well as others planted for shade, is attributed the increasing frequency of rains in Egypt. Showers are by no means infrequent now from Cairo up as far as Thebes.

Salt is one of the most valuable productions of the Delta, and is a government monopoly. It is collected from the dry beds of lakes and lagoons, and chiefly used for salting fish, which are taken with weirs and seines in large quantities, and furnish a principal article of food for the common people. The fisheries are also a government monopoly, and are farmed out to a Bey, who pays about £20,000 for the privilege. This franchise extends to all the branches of the Nile in the Delta, all the lakes, lagoons, and ponds, fresh and salt, and also the Nile proper, up as far as Assouam, the first cataract.

Gunpowder is manufactured by the government, and its importation prohibited; nevertheless, much is smuggled in for sporting purposes and the manufacture of fire-works, of which these people are extravagantly fond. The government has two large powder-mills, worked by mule-power, near Cairo, both in charge of General Thomas Rhett, an ex-chief of staff to the confederate General Johnston. The quality of the powder

is said to be good; but as the government is extremely jealous of any examination into its military supplies or warlike preparations, I have never felt justified in making a personal investigation.

The navigation of the Nile has been greatly increased by the Khedive, who has placed upon the river a fleet of small, powerful steamers, which serve to tow the country boats with their produce from point to point, as well as transport the enormous supplies necessary for the government and the Khedive's private estates. The boats, however, are of English build, and, although of great power, are of too deep draught for the changing shoals and shallows of the Nile, whose fickle channel seeks a new course with every annual flood. Our western river boats, capable of carrying five hundred bales of cotton, or a thousand men, with two feet draught, would be much more adapted to the needs of the river, and the Khedive has sent to the United States for the plans and specifications of two light-draught flat-bottomed boats, to make the experiment. Steam-navigation on the Nile is monopolized by the government.

Want of coal is one great drawback to the development and prosperity of Egypt, and to discover that great commercial necessity the Khedive has repeatedly sent out parties along the Red Sea and in the hills of the Upper Nile; but thus far without success. The coal in use comes from England, supplied by contract with a Mr. Elliott. The Khedive has promised a fortune and the title of Bey to whoever first discovers coal in suitable quantity in his dominions, and those of the American officers who have been sent out on field duty have made diligent search for it.

American petroleum is largely an article of import, and its use has grown to be almost universal throughout Egypt.

Ivory, guns, and ostrich-feathers are sent down the Nile from the Soudan, and Sir Samuel Baker's expedition, now near the great lakes, has largely increased the quantity of elephants' teeth. Ivory is a government monopoly, but, being valuable and of small bulk, is much smuggled by Turk and Greek traders.

The Khedive has contracted for a series of magnificent harbor-works for the port of Alexandria, with an English firm, and they are already well under way. They are to cost £5,000,000 sterling. The dry-dock of Alexandria is one of the finest in the world.

The pilotage system in Alexandria causes serious complaint. If a ship arrives outside five minutes after sundown, she cannot enter until next morning after sunrise, and not then without a pilot. The pilots being Arabs, shirk duty in bad weather, and are never too prompt or active; the consequence is, the frequent violation of the rule, which embroils the owners with the port officials. Steps are being taken, however, to remedy this evil.

The want of regular and skilled labor is seriously felt in Egypt. The "fellahs" will not work for themselves under any inducement, and only for the Khedive under the logic of the "stick." When they do work, however, he pays them and feeds them fairly, notwithstanding travelers' statements to the contrary, but it requires both "bastinado" and "bakshish" to get any labor out of them. Colonization is at present impracticable under the prevailing state of things in matters of jurisdiction, else the Khedive would attempt the problem of coolie labor, China being so accessible, but he waits until he can place Egypt upon an international equality with other nations.

I submit an extract from Egyptian statistics, giving the number of foreigners resident, their various nationalities, and an abstract of cus-

tom-house exports and imports for 1870, (No. 1;) also a statement of the ships of all nations which have entered the harbor of Alexandria for 1870, together with their tonnage, (No. 2.) This report is necessarily vague and general, from the utter impossibility of obtaining reliable or truthful information in Egypt; but it will be readily seen that Egypt of to-day, under Ismail Pacha, is a very different and greatly improved kingdom to what it was in days gone by.

GEORGE H. BUTLER.

ALEXANDRIA.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

Greek consulate.—The registration of Greeks resident in Alexandria in 1870 was 2,880, out of which 1,500 were bachelors and 1,380 married, consisting of at least five persons each, which gives the number of 8,400 persons. It is considered that three-fifths of the Greek population are not duly registered, as the total number should be of 21,000 persons.

Italian consulate.—In reference to the consular records, it is noted that the number of Italians registered at Alexandria in 1870 was 1,825 persons; 876 were bachelors, and there were 949 families, numbering five persons to each; therefore, the total number of registration amounts to 5,621 persons. It is also supposed that this number only forms the two-fifths of the Italian colony, as it should be of 14,052 persons.

French consulate.—The number of French registration at this consulate amounts to 1,500. About 500 are bachelors, and there are 1,000 families, composed, at least, of five persons: total, 5,500 of both sexes; but the total number on an average is considered about 10,000.

English consulate.—The number of certificates of registration delivered in 1870 amounted to 850, 250 bachelors and 600 families, consisting of at least five persons, amounting to 3,250 registered and about 1,000 to 1,500 not registered; consequently, the total number would amount to about 4,500.

Austrian consulate.—Registered, 975; 497 males and 478 females. The total number of Austrians amount to 3,000 persons.

North German Confederation.—Total number, 500; Holland, 220; Spanish, 150; Russian, 127; Persian, 100; Belgian, 40.

Brazilian, Danish, United States of America, Portuguese, Swedish, and Norwegian consulates, amount to about 40 persons each. Total number of foreign residents at Alexandria is about 53,735.

FAIRS AND PILGRIMAGE.

The commercial fairs in Lower Egypt are as follows: At Tautah three annual fairs. The first is in the month of January; the second in the month of April; the third and the most important in the month of August. Each of these last eight days, from Friday to the following Friday.

The pilgrimage at Mecca for the Courbau Bairau, (Easter days,) 1,287 (to 2-6 March, 1871) has attracted about 100,000 pilgrims. One-third went by water and two-thirds by land. The pilgrims who embarked at Suez were 12,402; one-third of these were Egyptians, and the rest foreign Mussulmans; 1,284 embarked at Rosseir; 1,528 at Soreaken; and 1,500 at Massaurah.

EGYPTIAN NAVY.

The Egyptian navy of the state includes the fleet proper and the Kledive mail-steamers.

The fleet.—Mahrusa,* 800 horse-power, H. H. yacht, paddle; Masr, 600 horse-power, ship of the line, screw-steamer; Garbie, 500 horse-power, H. H.'s harem, screw-steamer; Mehemet Ali, 450 horse-power, frigate, screw-steamer; Singahat, 450 horse-power, frigate, screw-steamer; Latifye, 300 horse-power, corvette, screw-steamer; Saka, 300 horse-power, corvette, screw-steamer; Dongola, 80 horse-power, gun-boat, screw-steamer; Toor, 180 horse-power, gun-boat, screw-steamer; Senuar, 120 horse-power, gun-boat, screw-steamer; Khartoum, 200 horse-power, gun-boat, screw-steamer; Assyoret, dispatch, paddle; gun-boat No. 1; gun-boat No. 2.

Total, 14 ships of war of all kinds, and 26 steamers (Khedive's post) not enumerated.

No. 1.—CUSTOM-HOUSE ESTIMATES.

These articles of export pay duty by the ardeb according to the figures set opposite to their names:

Saidi wheat.....	125 piasters per ardeb.
Behera wheat.....	120 piasters per ardeb.
Saidi beans.....	90 piasters per ardeb.
Behera beans.....	85 piasters per ardeb.
Behera barley.....	65 piasters per ardeb.
Indian corn.....	75 piasters per ardeb.
Rice.....	275 piasters per ardeb.
Pease.....	70 piasters per ardeb.
Cotton-seed.....	77 piasters per ardeb.
Linseed.....	160 piasters per ardeb.
Sesame.....	200 piasters per ardeb.
Lupins.....	60 piasters per ardeb.
Lentils.....	90 piasters per ardeb.

Articles estimated by the hundred-weight.

	Piasters.
Saffron.....	90
Wool.....	160
Gum.....	200
Cotton.....	435
Rags.....	20
Elephant tusks.....	2,000

Exports from Alexandria during 1870.

	Quantities.
Sundry articles, packages.....	10,851
Saidi grain, ardebs.....	11,393 $\frac{5}{12}$
Behera grain, ardebs.....	5,983 $\frac{8}{12}$
Jewelry, packages.....	58
Barrels.....	925
Violin-strings, packages.....	130
Coffee, packages.....	15,778
Cottons, cantars.....	1,481,471
Rags, cantars.....	127,099
Provisions, ardebs.....	32
Copper, (old,) cantars.....	508
Copper-plates, packages.....	145
Horns, packages.....	110
Baskets, packages.....	4,301
Dates, packages.....	7,170
Elephant tusks, packages.....	696
Incense, packages.....	1,467
Flour, okes.....	639,825
Saidi beans, ardebs.....	337,805
Saidi behera, ardebs.....	57,990
Old iron, cantars.....	21,267
Fruits, packages.....	909
Cotton-seed, ardebs.....	993,798
Linseed, ardebs.....	11,829

*Steamers.

Exports from Alexandria during 1870—Continued.

	Quantities.
Gum, packages.....	32,466
Henna, cantars.....	21,790
Indigo, packages.....	889
Wool, cantars.....	20,579
Flax, cantars.....	14,965
Lentils, ardebs.....	1,115
Vegetables, packages.....	7,727
Honey, cantars.....	8,214
Indian corn, ardebs.....	1,279
Mother-of-pearl, packages.....	4,829
Mats, packages.....	1,907
Bones, cantars.....	147,090
Barley, ardebs.....	34,053
Skins, packages.....	16,737
Ostrich-feathers, packages.....	386
Pease, packages.....	810
Rice, ardebs.....	20,125
Sugar, cantars.....	220,292
Senna, packages.....	1,844

Goods imported to Alexandria.

Quicksilver, okes.....	3,647
Steel, cantars.....	3,469
Hats, dozens.....	26,981
Firewood, cantars.....	265,428
Wheat, ardebs.....	31,340
White-lead, packages.....	3,295
Rape, cantars.....	30,748
Coals, cantars.....	4,306,676
Nails, packages.....	6,224
Coffee, okes.....	30,792
Candles, packages.....	6,130
Crystal and glass, packages.....	10,788
Cochineal, okes.....	16,453
Coral, okes.....	1,444
Copper, okes.....	878,165
Drugs, packages.....	15,211
Water of roses, okes.....	61,301
Iron, cantars.....	194,860
Gold thread, drachmas.....	158,226
Fruits, packages.....	170,004
Crockery, packages.....	2,327
Flour, packages.....	16,022
Oil, okes.....	4,215,926
Indigo, okes.....	20,013
Wool, cantars.....	1,125
Furniture, packages.....	6,216
Manufactures, packages.....	26,316
Machinery, packages.....	5,311
Sundry goods, packages.....	41,393
Paper, packages.....	8,982
Pepper, cantars.....	8,387
Petroleum, okes.....	1,375,687
Lead, cantars.....	13,851
Potatoes, cantars.....	66,110
Silk, packages.....	101,779
Soap, cantars.....	23,491
Sugar, cantars.....	23,475
Tobacco, packages.....	23,983
Woolen carpets, packages.....	1,050
Spirits, packages.....	100,866

Egyptian government money and weights.

Tariff piasters $97\frac{3}{4}$ = to \$4.84 = £1. Piasters 100 = \$5. An ardeb is 16 bushels. A cantar is 100-weight. An oke is $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

No. 2.—Statement showing the number and description of vessels entering the port of Alexandria during the year 1870.

Whence.	MERCHANTMEN.														MAIL-STEAMERS.										WAR-VESSELS.																
	Sailing-vessels.														Steamers.						Sailing-vessels.						Steamers.														
	Egyptian.	Ottoman.	English.	French.	Italian.	Austrian.	Russian.	Greek.	Swedish.	Prussian.	Dutch.	Wallachian.	Samian.	Jerusalemite.	Danish.	Belgian.	American.	Total.	English.	Austrian.	Spanish.	Belgian.	Tunisian.	Total.	Egyptian.	English.	Austrian.	Egyptian.	English.	Ottoman.	French.	Russian.	Spanish.	Total.							
England			341	135	41	22		26	6		1	1			1			464	12					12											53	4	533				
France			3	3	8	2	4					1						29	3					3											91	5	128				
Spain																			28	28																1	29				
Portugal																			1	1																1					
Belgium																																					2				
Holland			1																40	1																52	93				
Austria				7	28			5											26	9					9											87	3	125			
Italy				17	8			1											10																	10					
Sweden and Norway																			1																		1				
Germany																			29	95																33	13	171			
Malta			2					6											18	3																35	2	58			
Greece			9					15											12	15																57	6	90			
Constantinople								1												7																24	4	35			
Smyrna																				61																2	1	222			
Syria		146	4	1							2								153																		6	5	377		
Anatolia		334						19											371																			5	158		
Caramania		136						6											153																		5	426			
Ottoman Islands	1	295						57											403	4																13	23				
Roumelia		16						2											21																		92				
Barbary		88																	89	2																	5				
Tunis		1																	1	4																	20	955			
Port Said		11	5					1											27	25																	12	3			
Damietta	1	30																	31																		2	33			
Rosetta		1																	2																			2			
Aboukir		2																	3																			3			
El-Arish		9																	9																			9			
America			2																3																			3			
Coast																			1																			1			
Total	31,081	355	6,989	917	2116	36	9	2	6	11	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,899	263	1	1	1	4	275	139	106	88	114	150	26	623	22	7	129	20	1	6	2	1	89	2,886

NOTE.—Total tonnage of merchant steamers and sailing-vessels during 1870—tons, 1,403,393.

PORT SAID.

Monthly statement of transit dues received by the Suez Canal Company from November 1, 1869, to November 1, 1871.

Months.	Vessels.	Dues.
		<i>Francs.</i>
November, 1869.....	1	7, 905. 80
December, 1869.....	9	42, 525. 15
January, 1870.....	16	103, 544. 50
February, 1870.....	25	203, 416. 26
March, 1870.....	52	516, 416. 40
April, 1870.....	38	371, 771. 30
May, 1870.....	40	433, 018. 78
June, 1870.....	50	513, 761. 87
July, 1870.....	41	430, 018. 96
August, 1870.....	41	428, 073. 59
September, 1870.....	31	392, 807. 96
October, 1870.....	40	453, 063. 76
November, 1870.....	43	439, 787. 93
December, 1870.....	73	784, 417. 19
January, 1871.....	71	763, 861. 56
February, 1871.....	70	725, 545. 90
March, 1871.....	68	846, 812. 44
April, 1871.....	55	614, 487. 26
May, 1871.....	50	583, 277. 42
June, 1871.....	43	464, 226. 56
July, 1871.....	62	649, 112. 63
August, 1871.....	60	738, 320. 83
September, 1871.....	56	601, 837. 07
October, 1871.....	80	1, 029, 095. 47
Total.....	1, 155	12, 137, 106. 39

Average, per month, 505,671.12 francs.

Statement of the traffic of the Suez Canal during the years 1870 and 1871.

Months.	1870.				1871.			
	Vessels.		Passen- gers.	Dues received.	Vessels.		Passen- gers.	Dues received.
	Number.	Tons.			Number.	Tons.		
				<i>Francs.</i>				<i>Francs.</i>
January.....	16	10, 009	35	103, 544. 50	74	63, 965	6, 957	763, 861. 56
February.....	25	17, 859	118	203, 416. 26	70	65, 330	3, 017	725, 545. 90
March.....	52	48, 296	629	516, 416. 40	68	73, 351	5, 313	846, 812. 44
April.....	38	29, 775	5, 037	371, 771. 30	55	54, 285	1, 849	614, 487. 26
May.....	40	38, 754	1, 315	433, 018. 78	50	53, 252	2, 139	583, 277. 42
June.....	50	45, 161	1, 761	513, 761. 87	43	40, 688	2, 200	464, 226. 56
July.....	41	39, 502	659	430, 018. 96	62	55, 820	1, 194	649, 112. 63
August.....	41	38, 101	774	428, 073. 56	60	65, 288	2, 341	738, 320. 83
September.....	31	36, 067	1, 129	392, 807. 96	56	54, 259	1, 606	601, 837. 07
October.....	40	40, 827	641	453, 063. 79	80	86, 576	7, 791	1, 029, 095. 47
[Total.....	374	344, 351	12, 098	3, 845, 893. 38	618	612, 814	34, 407	7, 016, 577. 14

Statement of traffic of the Suez Canal during the months of October and November, 1871.

Flag.	October.			November.		
	Vessels.		Value.	Vessels.		Value.
	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	
			<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
British	53	67, 816	803, 955. 75	45	54, 145. 61	604, 517. 63
French	7	9, 205	108, 582. 84	9	12, 769. 67	155, 275. 49
Austrian	4	1, 939	26, 530. 80	5	3, 270. 16	47, 372. 10
Italian	5	2, 501	22, 942. 18	2	1, 395. 73	16, 102. 69
Turkish	2	754	18, 056. 40	.....	.....	.....
Dutch	2	1, 584	16, 803. 70	1	1, 627. 81	21, 308. 47
Egyptian	4	1, 521	16, 109. 00	1	500. 00	5, 427. 09
Spanish	1	530	6, 890. 00	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese	1	532	6, 534. 80	.....	.....	.....
German	1	230	2, 690. 00	2	829. 78	11, 140. 86
Total	80	86, 612	1, 029, 095. 47	65	74, 538. 76	861, 144. 15

October.—Classes of vessels: 50 commercial steamers; 12 mail-boats; 6 sailing-ships; 5 sloop-ships; 3 advice-boats; 1 iron-clad. Passengers: 4,637 British soldiers; 1,481 Turkish soldiers; 681 French soldiers; 992 civil passengers. Total, 7,791.

November.—Classes of vessels: 38 commercial steamers; 12 mail-boats; 6 sailing-ships; 5 transports; 2 yachts; 1 corvette; 1 dispatch-boat—65. Passengers: 2,522 English soldiers; 1,565 French soldiers; 1,006 Turkish soldiers; 409 Portuguese soldiers; 115 Dutch soldiers; 793 civil passengers. Total, 6,409.

Analyzed monthly statement of transit dues received by the Suez Canal Company during the first six months, 1871.

Months.	Canal dues.	Passenger dues.	Towage dues.	Pilotage dues.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
January	630, 683. 30	69, 570	13, 626. 31	49, 981. 95	763, 861. 56
February	631, 104. 14	30, 170	12, 134. 32	52, 101. 13	725, 545. 90
March	724, 295. 70	53, 130	11, 627. 92	55, 098. 71	846, 812. 44
April	542, 859. 92	18, 490	11, 206. 14	41, 931. 20	614, 487. 26
May	512, 065. 21	21, 390	8, 810. 62	41, 011. 59	583, 277. 42
June	401, 663. 75	22, 000	9, 998. 41	33, 224. 51	464, 226. 56
Total	3, 442, 672. 02	214, 750	67, 403. 72	273, 349. 09	3, 998, 211. 14

Statement showing the arrivals and departures of vessels at Port Said from January 1 to October 31, 1871.

From or to—		Arrivals.	Departures.
Countries.	Ports.	Vessels.	Vessels.
Great Britain	London	107	96
	Liverpool	56	39
	Other ports of United Kingdom	51	28
France	Marseilles	14	.....
	Toulon	4	.....
	Cherbourg	1	.....
	Bordeaux	1	.....
	Southern ports .....	.....	23
	Northern ports .....	.....	8
	Constantinople	24	27

the route of steamers plying between Constantinople and Smyrna, it is a place of considerable trade, and is often visited by the traveler on account of its beautiful sites and historical antiquity, or by the invalid for the use of its mineral waters, and for its healthy atmosphere. The island is altogether mountainous, but extremely fertile, and grows immense forests of olive-trees, in which its riches principally lie.

Mitylene is included in the Vilayet of the Dardanelles, which, in fact, comprehends all the islands of the archipelago under Turkish rule. Ecclesiastically it is divided into two districts, those of Metelino and Methemnus, and politically into three, viz, Metelino, Calony, and Moli-vos. In the first of these lies the city proper, in which the governor, who is appointed by the Sultan, resides. The two remaining districts are each ruled over by a sub-governor, appointed by the governor of the island, or, at least, nominated by him. The government is vested in the hands of the governor, and the medjiliss, or tribunal, which is composed of Turks and Christians, in equal numbers, although the Christian population, as will be seen, far outnumber the Mohammedan.

The population is estimated at 90,000, of whom 12,000 only are Turks, and the remainder Christians. These latter are almost exclusively the possessors of the soil, which is pretty evenly divided among them. The Christians here, as elsewhere in Turkey, have monopolized all the trade, the Turk, with his characteristic laziness, not caring to embark in any business requiring energy or presenting any risk.

The wealth of the island is rather fairly distributed among the bulk of the inhabitants, and consists chiefly of olive plantations and cultivated fields. A few, no doubt, possess vast estates, but the working-classes have each their plantation or olive-grove, upon the proceeds of which they contentedly live. Extreme poverty, so often met with in large cities, is here unknown.

The population is scattered over 75 villages, which, together, can boast of 98 churches, 5 monasteries, 46 common free-schools, 8 schools for the teaching of ancient Greek, 4 female seminaries, and 1 college, (gymnasium,) this latter in the town. The college is endowed with a library, a museum, and a set of instruments for the study of the natural sciences. In the capital are also found a hospital, open to all comers, without distinction of creed, and an orphan asylum. The churches and schools are all maintained by the contributions of the Greek or Christian portion of the population. The Turks possess 18 mosques and but one school, which is poorly organized, and the children who attend it are barely taught the rudiments of their language.

Mitylene being one of the richest Turkish islands, it is most heavily taxed, perhaps, indeed, more so than any other district in Turkey, regard being had to extent and population. On the 3d November, 1839, when the Tausuirat was organized, it was decided that Mitylene should pay the sum of 945,510 piasters in all as taxes, excepting the usual tenth on the produce, and for this sum the government undertook to maintain the roads, to pave and light the town, and to pay the members of the town council and other officers. This promise was kept only two or three years, after which time the public officers and all municipal expenses became chargeable upon the community, and all old taxes were renewed. In the meanwhile, on account of the extension of the town, the original tax has increased to 1,161,544 piasters, (\$50,502,) of which one-eighth is paid by the Turks. The great source of income to the government is the oil crop, which returns a tithe of rentals 9,000 to 12,000 annually, of the value of from \$90,000 to \$120,000. Add to this the tithes on the tobacco, spirit, live-stock, salt, &c., always collected in kind; also the

custom-house revenue, which amounts to about \$80,000, and the whole net revenue received from the island will be found to amount to at least \$700,000. Of this sum the government does not lay out a cent toward improvements, the costs of which are charged separately upon the community by special taxes.

Although Mitylene was long famous in ancient history, but few monuments now remain to attest its former greatness. The ruins of an aqueduct are still to be found at about two miles from the city, and at intervals coins and inscriptions are discovered in various parts of the island. I have no doubt that excavations, properly conducted, would bring to light monuments and relics of great value.

MICHAEL M. FOTTION.

SMYRNA.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and approximate value of the principal products of the Smyrna district during the year 1870.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton.....bales of 350 pounds..	50,000	\$2,750,000
Madder-roots.....bales of 420 pounds..	20,000	740,000
Wool.....bales of 320 pounds..	32,000	750,000
Valonia.....tons..	22,000	1,228,000
Raisins.....do..	21,000	1,600,000
Figs.....do..	8,000	680,000
Emery and other stones.....do..	4,500	90,000
Opium.....pounds..	800,000	2,800,000
Gums.....do..	560,000	216,000
Galls.....do..	245,000	40,000
Sponges.....cases..	3,500	900,000
Goat-hair.....pounds..	230,000	70,000
Wax.....do..	320,000	130,000
Licorice-paste.....do..	4,400,000	360,000
Yellow berries.....sacks of 280 pounds..	3,500	280,000
Wheat.....bushels..	750,000	780,000
Barley.....do..	1,875,000	840,000
Sesame, hemp-seed, and corn.....do..	380,000	340,000
Olive-oil.....gallons..	2,500,000	1,500,000
Hare, lamb, and goat skins.....pieces..	580,000	112,000
Carpets and rugs.....		140,000
Total.....		16,346,000
Short under last year.....		2,064,800

Table of imports from the United States to Smyrna, in American and foreign vessels, during the year ending September 30, 1870.

Articles.	By American vessels.		By foreign vessels.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Petroleum.....gallons..	484,825	\$194,000	183,250	\$74,000
Tobacco.....pounds..	2,398	800		
Glassware.....		15,000		5,000
Total.....		209,800		79,000

Table of exports to the United States from Smyrna, in American and foreign vessels, during the year ending September 30, 1870.

Articles.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grain.....pounds.....			208, 031	\$1, 353, 038
Figs.....do.....	2, 879, 090	\$133, 434	1, 041, 400	69, 419
Wool.....do.....	960, 546	111, 306	88, 576	8, 924
Almonds.....do.....	18, 109	1, 692		
Licorice-paste.....do.....			138, 496	8, 573
Gum tragacanth.....do.....	20, 805	8, 715	29, 077	14, 218
Yellow berries.....do.....	74, 102	18, 686	37, 242	10, 305
Nut-galls.....do.....	10, 471	1, 337		
Raisins.....do.....			5, 207	319
Canary-seed.....imperial quarts.....	392	2, 438	334	2, 470
Hemp-seed.....do.....	366	1, 708	466	2, 131
Emery-stone.....tons.....	478	15, 916	84	2, 946
Rags.....do.....	330	12, 748		
Boxwood.....do.....			45	603
Carpets.....		976		902
Rugs.....	134	1, 766	188	2, 450
Attar of roses.....ounces.....			28	284
Total.....		310, 722		1, 476, 672

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Smyrna for the year 1870.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Trieste, Egypt, Turkey, Greece.....	166	165, 568			166	165, 568
	Trieste, Italy, France, Russia.....			22	6, 340	22	6, 340
British.....	England.....	82	80, 984	59	10, 898	141	91, 882
Danish.....	Antwerp.....			1	150	1	150
Dutch.....	Holland and England.....			13	1, 944	13	1, 944
Egyptian.....	Egypt and Turkey.....	107	67, 303			107	67, 303
French.....	France, Italy, and Turkey.....	109	84, 788			109	84, 788
	Marseilles and Antwerp.....			3	429	3	429
Greek.....	Turkey, France, Greece, Trieste, Italy.....			96	13, 254	96	13, 254
Italian.....	Marseilles, United States, England, Italy.....			28	5, 614	28	5, 614
Russian.....	Russia and Turkey.....	51	37, 738			51	37, 738
	Marseilles, Trieste, England, Turkey.....			10	1, 631	10	1, 631
Prussian.....	England, Antwerp.....			11	2, 240	11	2, 240
Spanish.....	Barcelona, Marseilles, Turkey.....	4	1, 646			4	1, 646
American.....	United States.....			7	2, 290	7	2, 290
Swedish and Norwegian.....	United States.....	1	304			1	304
Turkish.....	Turkey, Greece, Trieste.....			339	35, 534	339	35, 534
	Turkey and Archipelago.....	27	14, 800			27	14, 800
	Total.....	547	453, 131	569	80, 324	1, 136	533, 455
Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Trieste, Egypt, Turkey, Greece.....	165	192, 992			165	162, 992
	Trieste, Italy, France, Russia.....			24	7, 446	24	7, 446
British.....	England.....	86	85, 795	81	14, 921	167	100, 716
Danish.....	Antwerp.....			2	256	2	256
Dutch.....	Holland and England.....	1	630	15	2, 233	16	2, 863
Egyptian.....	Egypt and Turkey.....	107	67, 303			107	67, 303
French.....	France, Italy, and Turkey.....	109	85, 845	4	574	113	86, 419
	Marseilles and Antwerp.....						

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Smyrna, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Greek	Turkey, France, Greece, Trieste, Italy.	.....	.....	54	8, 650	54	8, 650
Italian	Marseilles, United States, England, Italy.	.....	.....	15	2, 685	15	2, 685
Russian	Russia and Turkey	52	38, 154	.....	.....	52	38, 154
Prussian	Marseilles, Trieste, England, Turkey.	.....	.....	4	903	4	903
Spanish	England, Antwerp .....	.....	.....	12	2, 845	12	2, 845
American	Barcelona, Marseilles, Turkey	11	4, 526	2	1, 000	13	5, 526
Swedish and Norwegian	United States .....	.....	.....	9	2, 963	9	2, 963
Turkish	United States .....	.....	.....	3	768	3	768
	Turkey, Greece, Trieste .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Turkey and Archipelago	29	15, 900	51	7, 288	80	23, 188
	Total	560	460, 845	276	52, 532	836	513, 677

PALESTINE.

JERUSALEM, *November 22, 1871.* (Received January 6, 1872.)

Palestine, politically considered, is composed of the sandjaks or minor provinces of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Nabloos, and Hebron. Of these Jerusalem is the political capital, and Jaffa may be considered the commercial capital, as all of the exports and imports for the province of Palestine are entered for duties at the Jaffa custom-house. The commercial returns for Palestine should therefore consist in a great measure of the reports of the custom-house at Jaffa, and a faithful copy of those reports would answer the requirements of the Department's circular letter of February 9, 1871.

I have endeavored to obtain copies of the custom-house records at Jaffa. With that object in view, I applied some months ago to the Ottoman authorities of Palestine for permission to examine the official registers at Jaffa, and was answered that an order from the chief officer of the customs at Beirût was necessary. I then applied to Beirût for such an order, and was informed that the desired information could only be given in obedience to an order from the chief of customs at Constantinople. As it was then too late to obtain the desired order and have copies made of the records in time for this year's commercial reports, I endeavored to obtain the required information from private sources. After waiting several weeks for the promised statistics, I have at last received certain tabular statements purporting to be returns of the commerce of the port of Jaffa during the past eighteen months, but which are in reality a confused mass of figures, manifestly unreliable and almost unintelligible. I can make no use of them except to embody in this general report some of the items which appear to be most correct.

JERUSALEM.

The trade of the province of Jerusalem is comparatively insignificant. Jerusalem, the principal town, is, for its size and importance, one of the least industrial and commercial in the world.

The principal imports are manufactured goods and staple commodities from England, France, and Germany. Petroleum and considerable lumber comes from the United States.

The chief industry is the manufacture of soap and what is called "Jerusalem ware," consisting of crucifixes, beads, crosses, ornaments, &c., made principally of olive-wood and mother-of-pearl. The former is exported to Egypt in large quantities, and the latter is sold chiefly to pilgrims.

During the year ending September 30, 1871, five invoices of "Jerusalem ware," principally olive-wood ornaments, of the aggregate value of 5,327 francs, have been certified at this consulate for shipment to the United States.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum has to a great extent superseded olive-oil for illuminating purposes, and the quantity imported increases annually. About 175,000 gallons of petroleum are now consumed annually in Palestine. It is imported in tin cans, containing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons each, and it generally reaches Jaffa *via* Beirût or Smyrna, having paid a duty of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at one of those ports. Its cost, landed in Jaffa, is about 57 cents a gallon, and it retails for about 63 cents a gallon. A greater profit would be realized if it were brought direct to Jaffa from the United States.

LUMBER.

The quantity of lumber used annually in Palestine is considerable, and gradually increasing. It is mostly brought from Venice and Trieste, much of it having originally come from the United States. It is bought and sold by the board, and costs, landed in Jaffa, after paying a duty of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., about \$40 per 1,000 feet. This is mixed lumber, and is sold at wholesale at an advance of about 10 per cent. There is no regular supply, and prices necessarily fluctuate. It is believed by dealers that a cargo of lumber direct from the United States could be disposed of, at almost any time at Jaffa at a profit of 25 per cent. That, of course, would depend entirely upon the original cost in the United States. I am confident that two or three cargoes of lumber and petroleum, say half of each, sent annually direct to Jaffa from the United States, would be profitable ventures, and would tend to develop a trade with the Levant which only needs encouraging to grow to respectable dimensions, and which would prove of great mutual benefit.

The trade of Palestine does not at present appear to offer inducements for the importation of any other American products besides these two—petroleum and lumber.

EXPORTS.

Palestine sends nothing to the United States except the "Jerusalem ware" alluded to above, although it is believed that several of the native products might be exported to our shores with advantage.

SOAP.

The manufacture of soap is the only industry, besides agriculture, successfully prosecuted in Palestine. About 400 tons are annually exported, mostly to Egypt. Its quality is excellent, and it is said to command the highest price in the Egyptian market. Oil and potash are alone used in its manufacture. Its cost is from 6 to 8 cents a pound,

and it pays an export duty of 1 per cent. The quality of this soap is so good that parties are about to commence exporting it to England, where it is believed that it will compete successfully with the best English soaps.

OLIVE-OIL.

Olive-oil is exported to the amount of about 200,000 okes annually. It is of an inferior quality compared with European oils, owing to the careless manner in which it is prepared. It is shipped chiefly to France, where it is refined, and then sold with the best French brands. It costs about 30 cents per oke. This crude native oil might be sent to the United States and refined there with advantage. The olive harvest has been abundant this season, and the price of oil will be lower in a few months than at present.

COTTON.

The amount of cotton raised in Palestine is insignificant at present. But little attention is paid to its cultivation, and the quality as well as the quantity per acre is about 40 per cent. below the average of American cotton. A notable feature of the cotton grown in Palestine is, that the pods never burst even when the plant is mature. The pods are picked in the field, carried to the villages, and opened at leisure. The plant is small and the staple short. This imperfect and undeveloped condition of the plant is supposed to be caused by the want of irrigation and by bad husbandry.

Nablous is the principal cotton-growing district, although other portions of Palestine appear to be equally well suited for its growth.

The valley of the Jordan, especially in the vicinity of Jericho, seems to invite the cultivation of cotton. An abundance of water for irrigation, a rich, loamy soil, a warm, uniform temperature, all conspire to render the southern part of the valley of the Jordan remarkably well adapted for the growth of every tropical product. We know that this section was once the most fertile tract in Judea, abounding in honey, balsam, henna, myrobalanum, as well as almost every variety of tropical and temperate fruits. Josephus called it a "divine region," equaling in fertility the most luxuriating gardens of other countries. Although the greater part of this once fertile plain is now but little better than a desert, all the elements of its former prosperity are still there, and whenever the smallest attention is given to its cultivation its fertility is wonderful.

The vine is particularly fruitful in this region. One vine alone now growing on the site of modern Jericho produced this season *one ton and a half* of grapes. I am assured of this by those who profess to have witnessed this harvest. Three thousand acres of this Jordan Valley have been offered for sale at auction by the Turkish government, and the sale is about to be concluded. The buyers are persons of capital of Jerusalem and Alexandria, who get the property for about \$6,000. They will improve it at once, and they intend to attempt the cultivation of cotton, coffee, and other tropical products.

FRUITS.

The fruits grown in and exported from Palestine are oranges, lemons, pomegranates, and grapes. The first of these fruits is extensively cultivated at Jaffa, and exported in large quantities. The orchards are

remarkably thrifty and luxuriant, and the fruit attains great size. Last season over 20,000,000 of oranges were shipped from Jaffa, mostly to Egypt. Their cost at Jaffa is about \$4.50 per 1,000.

Of other fruits, *i. e.*, lemons, pomegranates, &c., it is estimated that about 600 tons were shipped from Jaffa to the same destination.

SESAME.

Sesame is one of the staple products of Palestine, and is extensively cultivated. The oil expressed from the seed is used extensively in cooking, as a substitute for lard and butter. Considerable is also exported to France, where it is said to be used for lubricating purposes.

The other exports from Palestine are usually wheat, barley, dura, wool, bones, and rags. The quantity of the first three of these products has not, however, equaled the home demand during the past year, and large quantities of those grains have been imported.

NAVIGATION.

Four lines of steamers—French, Austria, Russian, and Egyptian—ply regularly up and down the coast between Alexandria, Smyrna, and Constantinople, facilitating commercial operations, and making a regular, if not a direct, communication with Europe.

During the first three quarters of the present year 208 steamers have entered at and cleared from the port of Jaffa. The tonnage of these steamers is not given, nor the nature of their cargoes.

No American merchantman has visited these waters for several years. Two United States men-of-war, the *Guerriere* and the *Shenandoah*, visited Jaffa last summer.

MONETARY.

There are several parties at Jerusalem, as well as at Jaffa, who are engaged in the banking business. The legal rate of interest is 12 per cent., but by the system of advancing money to be paid out of the coming harvests, as high as 30 and 40 per cent. are often obtained. Bills on London are discounted at about 2 per cent. at present; but the rate of exchange is subject to great fluctuations, owing to a scarcity of gold, and to various other causes. Foreign coins are more in circulation than Turkish coins, and their value in the currency of the country is always fluctuating more or less.

The following is the value in piasters (4 cents each) of the principal coins in circulation in Palestine, viz:

	Piasters.
Turkish pound.....	109
English pound.....	120
French Napoleon.....	95
Spanish dollar.....	25
Turkish dollar.....	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
Austrian ducat.....	56

In buying and selling it is customary to specify in which coin the payments are to be made. All contracts are made upon paper bearing the government stamp, and bills on this paper are discounted more liberally than upon ordinary paper.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The resources of Palestine are entirely undeveloped. Even agriculture is carried on in the most primitive manner, even as in the days of the patriarchs; and the naturally rich, fertile soil has been made almost barren by neglect and bad management. Security and capital are wanting, and the latter will never be found until the former is warranted. The roads are of the most wretched description, and the government shows no disposition to improve them. The Bedouin tribes inhabiting the outskirts of the district are only nominally subservient to the government, and contribute greatly to the general insecurity of the country. The government cannot, or at least do not, guarantee security in the districts inhabited by the Bedouin tribes, and travelers do not venture there except under the protection of Bedouin guards, to whom a subsidy is regularly paid by the traveler himself.

Military dispositions of a simple description on the part of the Turkish government would effectually do away with this high-handed attitude of the Bedouin tribes, and render the country safe and secure. At present, vast and fertile plains are allowed to lie waste, or are but partially and poorly cultivated. No mines are worked, although it is known that sulphur, bitumen, and rock-salt abound on the shores of the Dead Sea; while the mountains of Moab are supposed by many geologists to contain rich hoards of mineral wealth. There can be no doubt that Palestine, with her resources fully developed, her agricultural capabilities utilized, and under the rule of a wise and just government, would soon have a population many times larger than at present, and become one of the most wealthy and prosperous countries on the Mediterranean.

R. BEARDSLEY.

 SYRIA.

BEIRÛT, *September 30, 1871.* (Received December 1.)

The grave political events in Europe have been disastrous for commerce everywhere; but this country has suffered in addition from the failure of its crops during the past few years.

Want of rain having injured the harvests last year, the country was obliged to have recourse to foreign aid.

CEREALS.

In former years Syria produced enough for home consumption and for exportation; therefore, to the loss occasioned by the failure of the crops must be added that incurred by purchasing in foreign markets. Without exaggeration, this loss can be estimated at from one and a half to two million dollars. Reports on the state of the wheat and barley crops from the Hauran, (the granary of Syria,) the plains of Acre, Jaffa, and Gaza, are not favorable.

On the other hand, the harvests in the neighborhood of Tripoli, Hamma, and Homs, are very abundant, and of good quality; but the wheat-crop is, in general, below the average. The barley-crop can be called fair.

The same causes which acted unfavorably upon cereals have produced the same deplorable results in the cotton and sesame crops, &c.

SILK—SILK-WORMS.

This article, one of the most important products of the Lebanon district, has not succeeded better than the preceding year. The crop is inferior, if not in quantity, at least in quality. The total crop is estimated at 1,200,000 okes, a quantity about the same as last year. The average price is estimated from 23 to 26 piasters per oke, which, compared with the prices of 1870, gives a difference of 35 to 40 per cent. less for this year. The raising of silk-worms is successfully practiced in the Mount Lebanon district, where it is the richest production. The plains of Beirût, Sidon, and Tripoli also produce much silk, but the stock has always been inferior to that of the mountain regions.

COTTON.

The appearance of the growing crop is not promising. Independently of the scarcity of water and the great heat of this summer, the cause of the bad state of the crop, 50 per cent. less seed was sown than last year. This was due to the insufficient quantity of seed and the decrease in the price of cotton, which made it appear less remunerative to the cultivators. It will not be devoid of interest to pass in review the cultivation of this staple, for during the past ten years it has attained an importance which is continually increasing. The most productive districts of Syria are those of Saint Jean d'Acre and Nablous, (ancient Sychem,) Lattakia, and Aleppo, where there are vast plateaus and plains, but they are only watered by the periodical rains. For the last four or five years the crops have been more or less injured, sometimes by the rains and sometimes by locusts, and lastly by the excessive heat at the time of the ripening of the cotton-pod. The districts of Saint Jean d'Acre and Nablous produce, on an average, about a million okes; and this cotton is nearly equal in quality to that of the district of Adana, (Tarsus.)

In the districts watered by rivers the cultivation of American seed has been tried with success; but unfortunately there are very few districts which possess this advantage; therefore, it cannot be produced but in very insignificant proportions.

Prices at Acre have fluctuated with those in the ruling markets of Europe. In 1866, the price varied from 10 to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ piasters per oke; 1867, from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12; 1868, from 6 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; and in 1870, from 10 to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$; during the past six months, from 7 to 8 piasters.

The greater portion of this article is sent to Liverpool, where it is classed as "Smyrna." Marseilles receives also a considerable quantity, and a small portion is exported to Genoa and Trieste. The latter city has for some time much increased its demand for Syrian cotton. Freight by steamer is about 10 francs per kilogram; the same for Marseilles as for Italy and Trieste; and $\frac{3}{8}$ penny per pound for Liverpool.

At Acre and Caifa there are American cotton-gins, and the greater part of the crop is brought from the interior to these places, to be cleaned by them, and pressed under hydraulic presses. In the interior the ancient imperfect system prevails; but the profit in cleaning by the American system is sufficient to cover the cost of transportation, and every year the amount of cleaned cotton brought from the interior diminishes.

WOOL.

The crop of this textile has, like others, been seriously injured by the same atmospheric causes. The long drought and scarcity of pasturage

have prevented the development of the fleece, and, according to all accounts, it is very inferior. The total crop of wool for 1870, of all the country included in the districts of Hamma, Homs, Damascus, and Palestine, is estimated at about 5,500 quintals, or 1,100,000 okes. The favorable position of this article in foreign markets has maintained the price at a figure which it has not reached for a long time. The estimated price from the growers is about 1,600 piasters per quintal. The entire crop of wool is exported to America, France, and England.

SESAME.

The cultivation of this seed is confined principally to the districts of Acre and the interior of Palestine, as far as the environs of Latakia. Last year's crop was far from satisfactory, and the accounts which have been received of the present crop are still less so. A good crop is estimated at four and a half million okes, the quantity which Syria exports to foreign markets, and the average price is about 2½ to 3 piasters per oke; but this year the crop is only fair, if not actually bad.

OLIVE OIL.

This is the only crop which is really good, to judge from appearances. All accounts agree that the olives are in good condition.

It is hardly necessary to mention that every alternate year this crop is inferior. The crop of a good year is estimated at from five and a half to six million okes of oil. Last year the crop did not exceed three million okes, which was almost wholly retained for home consumption. For this reason the article does not appear in the statistics for 1870.

SPONGES.

The exportation of this article during six months, 1871, amounts to 120,000 francs. The greater part was sent to France.

APRICOTS.

The crop of apricots, particularly at Damascus, Sidon, and Tripoli, was good this year. The fruit in paste, or dried, is exported to Egypt and Constantinople. The stones or seeds are exported to Europe and Marseilles. The crop is valued at 500,000 kilos.

BITUMEN.

This product is comparatively a recent source of revenue to the country. Though the mining of this article dates several years back, yet it is but very lately that it has assumed any commercial importance. During the six months, 1871, 2,300 barrels of bitumen have been exported to Europe, representing about 450,000 francs.

There are many other articles of less importance which, in the aggregate, form a considerable source of revenue for the country. The following may be mentioned:

HIDES.

Hides of horses, sheep, and oxen, are exported to France, Greece, and Italy. This commerce represents, during the year, about two million piasters.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco of Latakia, Sidon, and Tyre, is exported partly to Egypt and England.

CUMIN.

Cumin, scammony, licorice-root, coriander, and wax can be enumerated.

RAGS.

Rags and bones are exported to Europe, for they cannot be employed in this country for want of manufactories.

FRUITS.

Foremost among these are the excellent raisins of Damascus and Mount Lebanon, whose vines produce a varied quantity. The grape-blight has nearly disappeared this year, and the crop is abundant in consequence. It is probable that the exportation of raisins will re-assume the importance which it had fifteen years ago.

ORANGES.

Oranges and lemons, produced by the gardens of Jaffa and Sidon, are exported principally to Odessa and Constantinople. The annual yield is estimated at 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 piasters.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The imports from Europe and America during the first and second quarters, 1871, amount to 14,303,280 francs, while those of the corresponding period in 1870 amounted to 3,540,000 francs. The exports to Europe and America amount to 5,287,100 francs, to which can be added those of the ports between Jaffa and Latakia, amounting to 8,550,000 francs, showing a total of 13,840,100 francs, against 4,726,800 francs of the same period 1870, making an increase of 9,113,300 francs. The great increase is attributed to the Franco-Prussian war, which discouraged commerce last year. Then the entire silk-crop of 1870 was exported this year. Exports to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871, amount to \$269,671.10 of wool, &c., and \$2,111.17 silk and sundries, making in all \$271,782.27, which, compared to those of 1870, amounting to \$84,904.56, show an increase of \$186,877.61.

The imports from the United States amount to \$123,510, which, compared with those of 1870, amounting to \$332,699, show a decrease of \$209,189.

The principal article imported is petroleum, and there is a large stock on hand, about 60,000 cases. Until this amount is disposed of, no more will be entered at this port, as prices are falling.

Superadded to his purely commercial duties, the consular representative of the United States exercises jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, and protects the interests of American residents and travelers. The responsibility and labor which this entails is shown by the following statement of official letters sent and received relating to civil and criminal matters only:

Letters received during first quarter, 1871.....	102
Letters received during second quarter, 1871	141
Letters received during third quarter, 1871	90
Total received	333

Letters sent during first quarter, 1871.....	91
Letters sent during second quarter, 1871	87
Letters sent during third quarter, 1871	68
Total sent.....	246

The tables showing the navigation and commerce during six months, 1871, are appended. Total of vessels arrived during that period is 1,500, measuring 147,186 tons. Four vessels under the United States flag arrived this year, and six last year.

TELEGRAPHS.

Eight cables left England for the East the 5th instant, to connect the shores of Asia Minor with the islands of the Ottoman Archipelago. They will be laid as follows: 1st, between Canea and Retimo; 2d, between Retimo and Candia; 3d, between Candia and Rhodes; 4th, between Rhodes and Marmaritzza; 5th, between Samos and Salanuova; 7th, between Chio and Chesnie; 8th, between Aiyali and Metelin.

SHIPS OF WAR.

The Guerriere and Shenandoah visited the coast this year. The latter touched at Mersina, (Tarsus,) to convey an ancient sarcophagus to the United States which has been presented by Mr. Abdo Debbas, United States vice-consul, to the New York Historical Society.

The year just closed has been one of commercial activity, notwithstanding the partial failure of the crops.

No deaths of American citizens have occurred at the port or in this consular district during the year.

Imports from the United States during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in piasters.	American currency.
Petroleum .....	.....	3, 339, 265	\$123, 010
Sundries.....	12 bales.	13, 250	500
Total .....	.....	3, 352, 515	123, 510

Exports to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in piasters.	American currency.
Wool, washed and unwashed, from various parts of Syria	3, 272	6, 741, 777 ¹⁰ / ₄₀	\$269, 671 10
Goat-skins	209		
Carpets.....	7		
Rags	1, 118	.....	1, 555 36
Silk	39		
Do	50		
Cyprus wine.....	4	.....	96 91
Sundries.....	.....	.....	458 90
Total .....	.....	.....	271, 782 27

Comparative statement showing the aggregate value of imports from the United States during the years 1861 to 1871, inclusive.

For the year ending December 31, 1861.....	
1862.....	
1863.....	
1864.....	\$6,283 57
1865.....	
1866.....	
1867.....	81,671 88
1868.....	49,556 12
1869.....	182,582 70
1870.....	332,699 00
September 30, 1871.....	123,510 00
Total.....	776,303 27

Comparative statement showing the aggregate value of exports to the United States during the years 1861 to 1871, inclusive.

For the year ending December 31, 1861.....	\$80,132 00
1862.....	45,811 00
1863.....	62,400 00
1864.....	37,539 00
1865.....	68,175 00
1866.....	51,966 00
1867.....	108,890 00
1868.....	59,764 00
1869.....	248,307 00
1870.....	84,904 56
September 30, 1871.....	271,782 27
Total.....	1,119,670 83

Table showing the number and tonnage of American vessels arrived at the port of Beirút during the year ending December 31, 1870.

Period.	Number of vessels.	Aggregate tonnage.	Value of cargoes.
Quarter ending March 31, 1870.....	2	583.98	\$44,668
Quarter ending June 30, 1870.....	2	887.30	199,532
Quarter ending September 30, 1870.....	2	855.20	87,499
Quarter ending December 31, 1870.....			
Total.....	6	2,326.48	332,699

Table showing the number and tonnage of American vessels arrived at the port of Beirút during the year ending September 30, 1871.

Period.	Number of vessels.	Aggregate tonnage.	Value of cargoes.
Quarter ending December 31, 1870.....			
Quarter ending March 31, 1871.....	1	464.42	\$27,415
Quarter ending June 30, 1871.....	2	701.89	67,500
Quarter ending September 30, 1871.....	1	326.00	28,595
Total.....	4	1,492.31	123,510

J. B. HAY.

BEIRÛT.

Statement showing the commerce at Beirût for the six months ending June 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.*	Value entered.†	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
		<i>Francs.</i>		
Linens and muslins.....		786, 500		Germany, England, France.
Silk.....		56, 200		England, France, Germany.
Cloth.....		640, 500		Do.
Millinery.....		80, 000		Germany, Austria, France.
Mercery.....		14, 500		Do.
Leather and hides.....		80, 200		Germany, England, France, Italy.
Shoes and boots.....		50, 000		Germany, England, France.
Drugs and medicines.....		81, 100		Do.
Glass and crockery.....		79, 760		Germany, England, Austria, France, Italy.
Hardware.....		287, 050		Germany, England, Austria, France.
Iron.....		98, 520		Do.
Sugar.....		655, 350		Do.
Cottons.....		4, 068, 800		Germany, Austria, France, Italy.
Marbles.....		116, 300		Austria, Italy.
Jewelry and watches.....		60, 400		Switzerland, Austria.
Wood, boards.....		44, 500		America, Austria.
Steel.....		30, 800		Germany, Austria, Belgium, England.
Paper.....		194, 100		Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, England.
Iron safes.....		17, 200		England, Austria.
Beer.....		12, 650		Germany, England, France.
Alcohol, spirits, & wines.....		63, 150		England, France.
Matches.....		65, 000		Germany, France.
Candles.....		54, 000		England, Belgium, France.
Pepper and spices.....		65, 600		England.
Alum and vitriol.....		20, 200		Do.
Tea.....		2, 000		Do.
Iron bars.....		34, 500		Do.
bedsteads.....		40, 000		Do.
Copper.....		65, 000		Do.
Coffee.....		110, 600		France, England.
Lead and tin.....		40, 400		Do.
Rice.....		1, 216, 600		England, Italy.
Provisions, preserved.....		15, 300		England, France.
Zinc.....		7, 500		England.
Cordage.....		5, 500		Italy.
Cochineal.....		91, 300		France.
Petroleum.....		1, 132, 000		America, Italy.
Woolens.....		225, 000		Switzerland, Belgium.
Biscuits and flour.....		23, 400		Italy, France.
Oil, (refined).....		9, 900		France.
Cement.....		6, 800		Do.
Sundries.....		255, 100		All countries.
Total.....		11, 003, 280		

* Quantity cannot be ascertained.

† Over 11,003,280 francs + 3,300,000 francs imports of the towns in this district = general total, 14,303,280 francs. Amount of duties, 8 per cent.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
		<i>Francs.</i>	
Hides.....		172, 800	Austria, England, Italy, France.
Sponges.....		121, 050	Austria, Italy.
Nuts, (almonds).....		24, 700	Austria, Italy, France.
Alizaris.....		16, 800	Austria, England.
Silk, spun.....		3, 041, 800	France, England.
Silk cocoons.....		651, 500	France.
Silk cocoons, pierced.....		21, 500	Do.
Silk thread.....		89, 150	Do.
Wax.....		1, 500	Do.
Licorice-root.....		3, 950	England.
Hemp.....		1, 300	France.
Rags.....		63, 100	America, Italy, England.

Statement showing the commerce at Beirût, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
		<i>Francs.</i>	
Wool.....		821, 800	America, Italy, England, France.
Sundries		256, 150	All countries.
Total.....		5, 287, 100	
Wool.....		6, 368, 000	} Jaffa, Latakia, Tripoli, Caifa, and Acre.
Cotton		1, 345, 000	
Sesame.....		200, 000	
Tobacco.....		280, 000	
Oranges and lemons		60, 000	
Sponges.....		300, 000	
General total.....		13, 840, 100	

SIDON.

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Sidon for the year ending September 30, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.*	Countries whence imported.
Rice..... kilograms..	41,500	\$3,650	.....	Egypt.
Sole-leather..... do.....	15,400	5,500	.....	Do.
Dates..... do.....	4,000	500	.....	Do.
Cheese..... do.....	6,500	1,500	.....	Cyprus.
Roast pease..... do.....	700	45	.....	Egypt.
Indigo..... do.....	2,500	9,400	.....	Do.
Salt..... do.....	703,000	15,500	.....	Cyprus.
Onions..... do.....	128,000	1,180	.....	Do.
Garlies..... do.....	600	45	.....	Do.
Husks..... do.....	7,500	110	.....	Do.
Coffee..... do.....	3,800	1,700	.....	Egypt.
Wine..... liters..	1,800	280	.....	Cyprus.
Arac..... do.....	1,800	560	.....	Do.
Vinegar..... do.....	600	55	.....	Do.
Wheat..... kilograms..	280,000	17,000	.....	Turkey.
Barley..... do.....	20,500	750	.....	Do.
Leather..... do.....	5,000	21,700	.....	Egypt.
Mats..... do.....	500	470	.....	Do.
Woods..... do.....	120,000	13,580	.....	Turkey.
Total.....	1,343,700	94,225		

* The articles of imports mentioned in this report come from ports in the Ottoman Empire, and pay duty at the ports from which they are exported.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Tobacco..... kilograms..	315,000	\$119,800	Egypt.
Silk spun by European machinery..... do.....	102	1,650	France.
Dyed silk..... do.....	3,800	33,950	Egypt.
Dried figs..... do.....	51,000	3,000	Do.
Sheets of dried apricots..... do.....	600	75	Do.
Raisins..... do.....	5,000	600	Do.
Vitriolic earth..... do.....	51,000	1,150	Do.
Pomegranate peels..... do.....	6,000	190	Do.
Oil..... do.....	1,200	260	Do.
Olives..... do.....	1,200	75	Do.
Fruits..... do.....	1,300,000	35,850	Egypt, Turkey.
Cottons..... do.....	6,500	2,250	Egypt.
Soap..... do.....	7,500	1,550	Do.
Sesame..... do.....	65,000	5,650	Do.
Red leather..... do.....	3,000	1,100	Do.
Leather..... do.....	7,000	7,900	Do.
Total.....	1,823,902	215,050	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Sidon for the year ending September 30 1870.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Ottoman.....	Turkey.....	24	1,599	24	1,599	24	1,599	24	1,599
Greek.....	do.....	2	375	2	375	2	375	2	375
	Total.....	26	1,974	26	1,974	26	1,974	26	1,974

SHIBLY ABELA.

TRIPOLI.

Report for the year 1870. (Received December 1, 1871.)

The report of 1870 notices but little change from the very full report of 1869, and consequently this paper will only mention such changes as may be necessary, or such things as are new or not before mentioned.

COMMERCE.

The business of Tripoli was very flourishing during the early part of the year and up to the declaration of war in Europe, but from that moment it came to a complete dead-lock, because the entire mercantile operations of the country are connected with France.

AGRICULTURE.

Oil.—The product of oil was so small that it does not deserve to be mentioned. It was only one-eighth of the usual amount. But the prospects of 1871 are very fair indeed. It is well known that the olive-tree does not bear well every year. The average crop of every *two years* is 2,600,000 okes = 3,000 barrels.

Silk.—The silk crop was average, but the price was very low, owing to the European war. The usual product is about 100,000 pounds of silk, or 1,200,000 pounds of cocoons.

Sponge fisheries were excellent, but the market being closed by the Franco-Prussian war, the price was very low.

Wool comes principally from Hamath and Homs, and the product was average.

Oranges and lemons.—Product average.

Tobacco.—Average crop, about 300,000 pounds. The best tobacco is raised on red earth, very highly enriched by goats' manure, of which a very large quantity is mixed with the soil, and the price of the tobacco advances according as the earth is enriched by this manure.

The *potato* crop was about as usual.

Cereals.—The grain crop was a complete failure, owing to the want of rain, and the price advanced to double that of 1869, and even to three-fold at the end of the season. There were very extensive imports of wheat and yellow corn from Egypt, by which the merchants made large gains.

Farming is carried on in this country in a very simple manner, the peasants for the most part holding on to the customs of past generations, or slowly introducing some few improvements, especially in the cultivation of the olive.

Formerly the wild olive-tree was brought from the woods, and perhaps one in ten of the trees thus transplanted would live. After waiting nearly forty years for these to get firmly rooted, they were cut off and grafted from the good olive, and then, after ten years more, the first fruit was gathered from them. Therefore it is a common proverb that the young man of twenty years plants his olive-tree and eats of it at seventy; or, "a man plants that his son may eat." But during the past forty years a change has taken place, by the adoption of a method introduced by Europeans, who came with Ibrahim Pasha from Egypt when he took Syria from the Sultan. Then they taught the people that the sprouts coming up from the roots of the good olive would produce good olives, and, if cut off and transplanted, would take root, grow up,

and bear fruit within eight or ten years. Consequently the olive-growers of to-day are all adopting this plan and succeeding admirably. In order not to lose the time from transplanting the shoots until they bear fruit, mulberry-trees are planted by them, which furnish leaves for the silk crop until the olive begins to bear and kills the mulberry by its more sturdy growth.

The extensive olive-groves near Tripoli contain about 2,000,000 trees, of which 1,000,000 are very old, and, according to Moslem tradition, which calls them "infidel trees," they must be more than a thousand years old. Olive-trees in red earth are greatly benefited by putting limestone soil at the roots; many put on the dust gathered from masons' cuttings in limestone.

The fig-tree is planted by shivering off pieces from the main trunk and burying them in a reclining position. They readily take root and grow up in a short time. The pomegranate is raised in the same way.

With these remarks this report is very respectfully submitted.

ANTONIO YANNI.

Statement showing the commerce at Tripoli, Syria, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Grain..... kilograms.	1, 800, 000	\$70, 000	\$5, 600	Turkey.
Rice..... do..	385, 000	30, 000	2, 400	Egypt.
Soda..... do..	6, 000	19, 200	1, 536	Turkey, Egypt.
Salt..... do..	1, 436, 000	38, 000	-----	Turkey.
Wood..... pieces.	75, 000	15, 000	2, 500	Do.
Sugar..... kilograms.	63, 000	14, 700	1, 176	France.
Iron..... do..	10, 575	660	52	Do.
Coffee..... do..	11, 350	3, 540	284	France, Egypt.
Hides..... do..	12, 250	24, 500	1, 960	Do.
Cloth..... yards.	1, 750	2, 100	168	France.
Tissue..... libra.	12, 400	4, 960	396	France, Italy.
Sponges..... kilograms.	430	2, 000	160	Turkey.
Total	3, 813, 755	224, 660	16, 232	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Grain..... kilograms.	3, 412, 448	\$318, 180	England, Turkey, Egypt.
Fruit..... do..	303, 418	76, 380	Russia, Turkey, Egypt.
Ricinius..... do..	75, 000	816	France.
Sesame-seed..... do..	1, 312, 820	104, 780	France, Turkey, Egypt.
Sponges..... do..	70, 000	51, 212	France, Turkey, Italy.
Flour..... do..	230, 000	13, 920	Turkey.
Wool..... do..	1, 350, 000	265, 960	France, England, Turkey.
Cotton..... do..	180, 000	204, 000	France.
Soap..... do..	130, 000	31, 320	Turkey, Egypt.
Silk..... do..	7, 000	79, 112	Do.
Soda..... do..	170, 000	9, 744	Turkey.
Tobacco..... do..	400, 000	251, 200	Turkey, Egypt.
Tissue..... libra.	153, 142	76, 571	Do.
Cod..... kilograms.	50, 000	74, 600	France, Turkey.
Total	7, 843, 828	1, 557, 795	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tripoli, Syria, for the year ending December 31, 1870.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Egyptian	Turkey	61	36,600			61	36,600
Turkish	do.			1,130	26,105	1,130	26,105
French	do.	66	61,500			66	61,500
Russian	do.	53	31,800			53	31,800
English	do.	18	8,760			18	8,760
Greek	do.			2	444	2	444
United States	do.			1	462	1	462
	Total	198	138,660	1,133	27,011	1,331	165,671

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Egyptian	Turkey	61	36,600			61	36,600
Turkish	do.			1,130	26,105	1,130	26,105
French	do.	66	61,500			66	61,500
Russian	do.	53	31,800			53	31,800
English	do.	18	8,760			18	8,760
Greek	do.			2	444	2	444
United States	do.			1	462	1	462
	Total	198	138,660	1,133	27,011	1,331	165,671

URUGUAY.

MONTEVIDEO.

Statement showing the American shipping at the port of Montevideo for the year 1870.

	With cargoes.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
DIRECT.						
Entered	29	13,527	395	29	13,527	395
Cleared	18	10,074	269	18	10,074	269
INDIRECT.						
Entered	30	22,772	420	30	22,772	420
Cleared	47	30,229	808	47	30,229	808

RECAPITULATION.

ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
59	36,299	815	65	40,303	1,077

Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and crews of vessels arrived at and departed from the port of Montevideo during the year 1870.

Nationality.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	433	269,039	13,437	456	281,468	13,760
French, (no returns)						
Italian	277	87,883	4,064	287	91,308	4,236
Spanish	224	52,695	2,798	224	52,836	2,755
Brazilian	115	39,626	2,322	123	41,077	2,534
American	59	36,299	815	65	40,303	1,077
German	131	35,810	1,119	123	33,128	1,025
Argentine	236	13,637	1,456	103	6,735	671
Dutch	60	*6,740	369	58	*6,446	344
Belgian	6	1,350	56	6	1,350	56
Portuguese	17	3,398	178	14	2,641	142
	1,558	546,477	26,614	1,459	557,292	26,600

* Lasts.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Montevideo to the United States during the year 1870.

Months.	Dry ox and cow hides.	Horse-hides.	Wool, bales.	Hair, bales.	Sheepskins, bales.	Sundries.	Value.
January	44,833	120	28	36	421	.....	\$193,746 71
February	13,059	.....	84	.....	33	.....	54,503 49
March	54,682	50	946	.....	20	.....	231,684 69
April	50,664	.....	535	.....	1	.....	183,098 82
May	20,799	100	22	.....	1	.....	78,343 41
June	11,654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,964 86
July	14,110	125	82	.....	.....	Two packages of sundry goods, bone-ash, and bones.	73,561 42
August	52,033	.....	466	.....	224	1,000 ox-horns, bones, and bone-ash	265,939 32
September	22,597	.....	22	17	584	1 Paraguayan lion	147,521 41
October	51,989	.....	.....	16	777	Thin bones	274,328 55
November	89,177	40	.....	49	926	5 seroons ipecacuanha	432,191 70
December	70,713	.....	.....	76	.....	Sundries	294,209 96
	496,310	435	2,185	194	2,987		2,272,094 34

Table of exports from Montevideo to various ports from November 1, 1869, to December 1, 1870.

Destination.	Salted hides.		Dry hides.		Tallow.		Mares' grease.		Wool.	Sheep-skins.	Hair.	Horns.	Ostrich-feathers.	Bones and bone-ash.
	Ox and cow.	Horse.	Ox and cow.	Horse.	Pipes.	Cases.	Pipes.	Cases.						
Havre	211,638	31,307	41,042	2,368	7,682	26	654	403	12,108	971	773	214	64	.....
Bordeaux	6,314	.....	4,679	.....	293	.....	38	20	2,838	3,241	4	72	35	192
Bayonne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherbourg, for orders	11,400	.....	.....	.....	625	.....	.....	.....	527	67	4	6	.....	.....
Marseilles and Genoa	57,437	6,343	122,842	8,203	455	965	.....	171	1,294	807	81	73	.....	.....
Nantes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	.....	40	.....	345
Liverpool	27,174	5,839	200	3,130	1,718	50	.....	622	1,331	609	446	75	.....	563
London .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,092	118	15	3	.....	.....
Canal, for orders	35,911	.....	.....	200	1,435	.....	.....	.....	5,085	181	2	.....	.....	5,148
Antwerp	75,749	5,776	12,263	4,320	1,765	28	.....	.....	14,045	905	83	128	.....	.....
Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	554
Corunna .....	.....	.....	27,714	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York .....	.....	.....	491,150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	651	3,426	112	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	16,994	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	925
Boston .....	.....	.....	2,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hampton Roads .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total in 1870	425,623	79,265	719,555	18,771	13,973	1,069	692	1,216	39,743	10,677	1,556	611	99	7,727
Total in 1869	375,116	20,924	458,987	5,429	12,250	5,493	.....	2,433	55,052	7,875	1,399	.....	.....	6,102
Total in 1868	407,347	38,480	464,502	5,430	16,364	3,331	.....	1,623	47,105	6,517	1,317	.....	.....	7,211
Total in 1867	495,166	86,162	660,401	8,504	20,763	1,270	63	2,542	43,657	7,332	1,486	.....	.....	9,228

F. P. MEIGS.

VENEZUELA.
PUERTO CABELLO.

Imports and exports at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

IMPORTS.

Where from.	Nationality of vessels.	No.	*Tons.	Cargoes.	Value manifested.	Duties paid.
United States..	22 English, 2 American, 4 Danish.	28	6,757	Flour, kerosene, cordage, manufactured tobacco, Florida-water, machines, drugs, &c.	†\$210,636 46	†\$64,971 29
France	All French.....	20	7,003	Wine, oil, preserves, vermicelli, dry and fancy goods, leather, hats, chemicals, &c....	61,406 96	21,143 34
Germany	15 German, 4 Danish, 2 Dutch...	21	21,042	Ale, dry-goods, hardware, fire-crackers, spices, furniture, hams, butter, cheese, &c...	435,846 20	143,776 92
England	All English	13	14,139	Dry-goods, ale, porter, port and sherry wines, brandy, hardware, machines, sheet-iron and iron bars, &c.	674,659 05	298,213 08
Spain	All Spanish	11	2,047	Wine, oil, vinegar, spirits, preserves, earthen ware, stock-fish, spices, garlic, &c....	57,033 00	26,064 49
St. Thomas	11 English, 1 Swedish, 1 Dutch..	13	1,304	Dry-goods, provisions, and gold coins	250,864 80	82,793 15
Curaçoa	4 French, 29 Dutch	33	2,197	Dutch provisions, dry-goods, common straw hats, &c.....	161,283 47	45,178 86
New Granada..	German steamer.....	1	1,800	Straw hats.....	128 00	78 37
	Do.....			Ship-stores landed for consumption.....	4,960 11	1,339 42
	Total.....	140	56,289		1,856,818 05	683,558 92

* Venezuelan. † Venezuelan dollars, equal to 74.42 cents United States specie currency.

Imports and exports at Puerto Cabello, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

To what country bound.	Nationality of vessels.										Number.	*Tonnage.	Coffee.		Cotton.	Cocoa.	Indigo.
													Pounds.	Pounds.			
United States	21 English, 1 American, 1 French, 1 German, 4 Danish.....	28	7, 419	6, 056, 355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85, 372	
England.....	14 English, 1 French.....	15	14, 749	190, 380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 587	
Spain	18 Spanish, 1 French.....	19	3, 685	328, 518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18, 002	
Germany.....	20 German, 5 Danish, 3 Swedish, 1 English.....	29	25, 874	8, 217, 416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 513	
France	All French	20	6, 891	1, 868, 975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	596	
Austria, (Trieste)	Danish	1	179	156, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Thomas.....	English.....	2	118	41, 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Curacao.....	American.....	1	419	1, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	Total	115	59, 334	16, 920, 244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120, 070	

To what country bound.	Brown sugar.	Copper-ore.	Fustic.	Brazil-wood.	Cinchona-bark.	Divi-divi.	Hides.	Lignum-vitæ.	Deer-skins.	Old copper.	Building-lumber.	Hide-cuttings.	Sole-leather.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Tons.	Tons.	Pounds.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Pounds.	Tons.	Pounds.	Sides.
United States	1, 498, 369	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	13, 563	5	12, 974	6, 392	.....	.....	.....
England.....	90, 508	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain .....	.....	.....	80	.....	12, 364	.....	1, 768	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	268	.....	25	.....	.....	97	2, 500	217	10, 985	.....	.....	1, 200	.....
France	6, 763	.....	23	.....	13, 400	.....	5, 198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Austria, (Trieste) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Curacao.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1, 595, 908	.....	307	7	25, 764	97	23, 029	224	23, 959	6, 392	24	1, 200	300

* Venezuelan.

Imports and exports at Puerto Cabello, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

To what country bound.	Horns. Number.	Old bones. Tons.	Vine- sticks. Number.	Beans. Pounds.	Sea- shells. Barrels.	Cocoa- nuts. Number.	Cedar- wood. Logs.	Mangrove- bark. Tons.	Goat- skins. Number.	Chocolate. Pounds.	Prepared cocoa. Pounds.	Tiger- skins. Number.	Value, includ- ing shipping expenses.
United States .....	.....	.....	100	108	.....	1,700	33	.....	74	1,330	10	2	\$1,181,613 23
England .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,152 30
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,106 28
Germany	3,000	130	12,950	.....	58	4,000	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,142,476 00
France .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272,059 40
Austria, (Trieste) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,720 00
St. Thomas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,740 00
Curaçoa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00
Total.....	3,000	130	13,050	108	58	7,200	33	5	74	1,330	10	2	3,050,987 00

The foregoing tabular statement shows the commercial movement at this port during the year ending September 30, 1871; the number of vessels entered with cargoes, and where from, their tonnage and nationality, the nature of the cargoes, the value manifested, and the amount of duties paid; the number of vessels which left for different countries therein indicated, their nationality and tonnage, the products shipped, the quantity of each sort, and the total value, including shipping expenses. The heavy tonnage of England and Germany proceeds from the large steamers from Liverpool, Bremen, and Hamburg touching at this port.

*Average prices of American staples at Puerto Cabello during the year 1871.
The prices are in Venezuelan currency.*

Kerosene, 70 to 75 cents per gallon; soap, \$2.50 per box of 14 pounds; soap, \$3 per box of 18 pounds; chewing-tobacco, 58 to 60 cents per pound; leaf-tobacco, 42 to 50 cents per pound; tallow-candles, soft, \$6 to \$6.50 per box of 20 pounds; wheat-flour, \$16 to \$18 per barrel; rye-flour, \$12 to \$13 per barrel; corn-meal, \$8 per barrel; rope, hemp, \$26 to \$27 per quintal; rope, Manila, \$28 to \$30 per quintal; Florida-water, Lanmann, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per box; cod-fish, \$12 per quintal; fire-crackers, \$2.75 to \$3 per box; cassia, 58 to 60 cents per pound; pepper, 27 to 30 cents per pound; lumber, white pine, \$50 to \$60 per 1,000 feet; lumber, pitch pine, \$95 to \$110 per 1,000 feet; tar, according to quality, \$10 to \$20 per barrel; resin, \$8 to \$10 per barrel of 300 pounds, more or less; biscuits, \$3 to \$3.50 per box of 10 pounds; cheese, 35 to 40 cents per pound; butter, 40 to 45 cents per pound; brooms, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per dozen, the result of high duty; nails, \$10 to \$12 per quintal; salt beef, \$16 to \$18 per half-barrel of 100 pounds; salt pork, \$22 to \$25 per half-barrel of 100 pounds; pickled fish, \$15 to \$16 per barrel of 180 pounds; tallow, \$18 to \$20 per quintal; hams, 37 to 40 cents per pound; corn-starch, 25 cents per pound; salt beef, common quality, \$18 to \$20 per barrel of 200 pounds.

The Venezuelan dollar is worth 74.42 cents United States currency.

Average freights for the United States in 1871, in American gold.—Coffee, 35 to 50 cents per bag of 110 pounds; hides, 15 to 20 cents each; cocoa, 50 to 62½ cents per bag of 110 pounds; indigo, \$1 per ceroon of 100 pounds; fustic and lignum-vitæ, \$5 per ton of 2,000 pounds; deer-skins, 1 to 3 cents each. Eight barrels of flour calculated for a ton.

Average exchange.—On London, \$6.40 Venezuelan currency per pound sterling; on France, 4.05 francs per franc; on Hamburg, 34¼ shillings per shilling banco. Drawn at ninety days' sight.

A. LACOMBE.

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